DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 471 694 CG 032 102

AUTHOR	Wright, Douglas
TITLE	State Estimates of Substance Use from the 2000 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse. Volume I-II: Findings [and] Supplementary Technical Appendixes.
INSTITUTION	Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (DHHS/PHS), Rockville, MD. Office of Applied Studies.
REPORT NO	SMA-02-3731
PUB DATE	2002-10-00
NOTE	394p.
AVAILABLE FROM	National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information, P.O. Box 2345, Rockville, MD 20847-2345. Tel.: 800-729-6686 (Toll Free), 800-487-4889 (TDD) (Toll Free); Web site: http://www.samhsa.gov.
PUB TYPE	Numerical/Quantitative Data (110) -- Reports - Research (143)
EDRS PRICE	EDRS Price MF01/PC16 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS	Drinking; Illegal Drug Use; *Incidence; *National Surveys; Smoking; Statistical Data; *Substance Abuse; *Trend Analysis
IDENTIFIERS	*National Household Survey on Drug Abuse

ABSTRACT

This report on substance use is the first presenting State estimates from the 2000 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse (NHSDA). The report presents State estimates for 17 different measures related to substance use. Of these measures, 12 are based on an average for the combined years 1999 and 2000, while the remaining 5 only use the 2000 data. For each measure, States have been ranked and categorized into quintiles in order to simplify the discussion. Specific chapters are dedicated to illicit drug use, alcohol use, tobacco use, and dependence on or abuse of alcohol or illicit drugs. Six appendixes contain tables of model-based estimates, by substance; state estimation methodology; state-by-state-model-based tables; description of the survey; statistical methods and limitations of the data; and other sources of data. (The last five appendixes appear under a separate cover in Volume II: Supplementary Technical Appendices.) (Contains 14 references and 34 tables.) (GCP)

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- **National Household Survey on Drug Abuse (NHSDA).** The NHSDA provides information on the prevalence of substance use in the population, and the problems associated with use. The survey collects information on the sociodemographic characteristics of users, patterns of use, treatment, perceptions of risk, criminal behavior, and mental health. Since 1999, the NHSDA sample has been designed to provide State-level estimates, based on 70,000 respondents per year.
- **Drug Abuse Warning Network (DAWN).** The DAWN obtains information on drug-related admissions to emergency departments and drug-related deaths identified by medical examiners.
- **Drug and Alcohol Services Information System (DASIS).** The DASIS consists of three data sets (I-SATS, N-SSATS, and TEDS) developed with State governments. These data collection efforts provide National and State-level information on the substance abuse treatment system.

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State Estimates of Substance Use from the 2000 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Volume I. Findings

Douglas Wright

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration
Office of Applied Studies

Acknowledgments

This report was prepared by the Division of Population Surveys in the Office of Applied Studies (OAS), Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), and by RTI, Research Triangle Park, North Carolina. At SAMHSA, Douglas Wright was responsible for the content, analysis, and writing of the report, and Joseph C. Gfroerer reviewed and provided numerous suggestions and improvements on its content and format. At RTI, Ralph Folsom was responsible for the overall methodology and estimation for the model-based Bayes estimates and prediction intervals. The following staff were responsible for generating the estimates and providing other support and analysis: Akhil Vaish, Neeraja Sathe, and Lea Drye. Lisa Packer, Teresa R. Davis, Bing Liu, and Brenda Porter generated the tables, and Ms. Sathe also provided oversight for production of the report. David Chrest and Shari B. Lambert prepared the State maps. Mary Ellen Marsden reviewed the report; Richard S. Straw and David Belton edited it; and Pamela Couch Prevatt, Teresa F. Gurley, and Kim Cone prepared its Web versions.

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Wright, D. (2002). *State Estimates of Substance Use from the 2000 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Volume I. Findings* (DHHS Publication No. SMA 02-3731, NHSDA Series H-15). Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Office of Applied Studies.

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Electronic Access to Publication

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Originating Office

SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies
5600 Fishers Lane, Room 16-105
Rockville, MD 20857

October 2002

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Highlights

This report on substance use is the first presenting State estimates from the 2000 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse (NHSDA). The report presents State estimates for 17 different measures related to substance use. Of those measures, 12 are based on an average for the combined years 1999 and 2000, while the remaining 5 only use the 2000 data. For each measure, States have been ranked and categorized into quintiles, or fifths, in order to simplify the discussion.

Illicit Drug Use (1999-2000)

- Massachusetts had the highest estimated rate (11.4 percent) of past month use of illicit drugs among persons aged 12 or older. The highest rates of past month use were found in six Western States and three Northeastern States. *(Figure 2.1; Table A.2)*
- Marijuana is the most commonly used illicit substance by persons aged 12 or older. Seven States (Massachusetts, Delaware, Colorado, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, and Oregon) ranked in the top fifth for past month marijuana use by all persons aged 12 or older were also in the top fifth for use among youths aged 12 to 17. Eight States in the top fifth for marijuana use were also in the top fifth for use of any illicit substance. *(Figures 2.1, 2.5, and 2.6; Tables A.2 and A.4)*
- Vermont had the lowest rate of "perceived great risk" for monthly use of marijuana among persons aged 12 or older. Eight of the ten States reporting the lowest perceived risk of marijuana use were also in the top fifth for past month use of this substance. *(Figures 2.5 and 2.9; Tables A.4 and A.6)*
- The highest rate of past year cocaine use among persons 12 or older was found in New Mexico (2.8 percent). Four other Western States were also in the top fifth for past year use of cocaine. *(Figure 2.20; Table A.12)*

Alcohol Use (1999-2000)

- Massachusetts had the highest rate of past month alcohol use (60.3 percent) among persons aged 12 or older. Nine other States comprised the top fifth for alcohol use: New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Wisconsin, North Dakota, Minnesota, Colorado, and Montana. In addition, Massachusetts, Colorado, New Hampshire, Wisconsin, Vermont, and North Dakota had the highest prevalence rate for all age groups (12 or older, 12 to 17, 18 to 25, and 26 or older). *(Figures 3.1 to 3.4; Table A.14)*

- Utah reported the lowest prevalence of past month alcohol use among persons 12 or older—28.1 percent. *(Figure 3.1; Table A.14)*

- Prevalence rates of "binge" alcohol use ranged from a low of 13.7 percent in Utah to a high of 29.1 percent in North Dakota for persons aged 12 or older. North Dakota, Wisconsin, Massachusetts, and Montana ranked in the top fifth for both past month alcohol use and past month "binge" alcohol use among persons 12 or older. Seven States (North Dakota, Wyoming, Montana, South Dakota, Massachusetts, Wisconsin, and Nebraska) ranked in the top fifth for "binge" alcohol use in two groups—all persons 12 or older and youths aged 12 to 17. *(Figures 3.1, 3.5, and 3.6; Tables A.14 and A.16)*

- Eight States reporting a low perceived risk of "binge" alcohol use were in the top fifth for such use among persons aged 12 or older. Seven States in the lowest fifth for perceived risk among youths aged 12 to 17 were also in the lowest fifth for all persons aged 12 or older. *(Figures 3.5, 3.9, and 3.10; Tables A.16 and A.18)*

Tobacco Use (1999-2000)

- Seven Southern States were ranked as having the highest rates of past month use of tobacco among persons aged 12 or older. In this age group, West Virginia ranked the highest at 39.1 percent, and Kentucky, the largest tobacco-producing State, was second at 37.8 percent. Among individuals aged 18 to 25, Kentucky reported a prevalence of 55.1 percent and West Virginia a rate of 54.5 percent. *(Figures 4.1 and 4.3; Table A.20)*

- Kentucky, Nevada, West Virginia, Missouri, Ohio, Oklahoma, Arkansas, and Tennessee ranked in the top fifth both for past month use of tobacco and for past month use of cigarettes among persons aged 12 or older. Kentucky, West Virginia, Arkansas, and North Carolina were also in the top fifth for past month use of cigarettes among youths aged 12 to 17. *(Figures 4.1, 4.5, and 4.6; Tables A.20 and A.22)*

Dependence on or Abuse of Alcohol or Illicit Drugs (2000)

- South Dakota reported the highest rate (7.5 percent) of alcohol dependence or abuse in the 12 or older age group. Other high prevalence rates were found in Connecticut, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Nebraska, North Dakota, Alaska, New Mexico, Colorado, and Montana. North Carolina reported the lowest rate at 4.5 percent. *(Figure 5.1: Table A.26)*

- The highest rate of dependence or abuse of illicit drugs among persons aged 12 or older was found in Arizona (2.9 percent) and the lowest in Iowa (1.4 percent). Alaska, Colorado, and Massachusetts ranked in the top fifth for both alcohol dependence or abuse and for illicit drug dependence or abuse. *(Figures 5.1 and 5.9; Tables A.26 and A.30)*

1. Introduction

This report presents State estimates for 17 measures related to substance use based on the 1999 and 2000 National Household Surveys on Drug Abuse (NHSDAs). Since 1971, the NHSDA has been an ongoing survey of the civilian, noninstitutionalized population of the United States aged 12 years old or older. State estimates presented in this report and related prior releases are based on a small area estimation (SAE) procedure in which State-level NHSDA data are combined with local-area county and Census block group/tract-level data from the State. These model-based estimates provide more precise estimates of substance use at the State level.

Beginning in 1999, the NHSDA produced estimates at the State level for a selected set of variables. These variables included prevalence rates for a number of licit and illicit substances, perceptions of risks of substance use, and other measures related to substance dependence and abuse. In 2000, 12 of the measures were repeated in the NHSDA questionnaire, and a modified set of the questions related to substance dependence and abuse was substituted. These new questions more accurately and completely captured information on dependence and abuse used in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV) (American Psychiatric Association [APA], 1994).

For the new (modified) measures related to substance dependence and abuse, State estimates used only the data from the 2000 NHSDA. For the 12 measures that were identical in 1999 and 2000, estimates were based on combined 1999 and 2000 data. Because year-to-year changes at the State level were relatively small, and the relative variance of the changes was large, the decision was made to combine the 1999 and 2000 NHSDA data for improved estimates of the 12 measures common to both years. For details on the SAE methodology, including discussion of the survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach, evaluation of change estimates, and methodology used to produce the 2-year averages, see Appendix B in Volume II.

1.1 Prior Releases of State Estimates

The *Summary of Findings from the 1999 NHSDA* (Office of Applied Studies [OAS], 2000) presented national estimates of substance use and, for the first time, State estimates for seven priority variables for all persons aged 12 or older and three age groups (12 to 17, 18 to 25, and 26 or older):

- past month use of any illicit drug,

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- past month use of marijuana,
- past month use of any illicit drug other than marijuana,
- past month use of cigarettes,
- past month "binge" alcohol use,
- past year any illicit drug dependence, and
- past year dependence on any illicit drug or alcohol.

Subsequently, State estimates for additional substance use measures were developed for those aged 12 or older, 12 to 17, 18 to 25, and 26 or older. Those measures were as follows:

- past year use of cocaine,
- past year receipt of treatment for illicit drugs,
- past year receipt of treatment for illicit drugs or alcohol,
- past year need of treatment for illicit drugs,
- past year treatment for illicit drugs or alcohol,
- past month use of alcohol,
- past month use of any tobacco product,
- average annual rates of first use of marijuana,
- perceptions of great risk of having five or more drinks of an alcoholic beverage once or twice a week,
- perceptions of great risk of smoking one or more packs of cigarettes per day, and
- perceptions of great risk of smoking marijuana once a month.

The estimates produced included both an estimate for each State and the 95 percent prediction interval (PI). Together, the 18 measures represent the complete set of State model-based estimates calculated for 1999.

Subsequent to the publication of the *Summary of Findings from the 1999 NHSDA* (OAS, 2000), an error was discovered in the imputation procedure that significantly affected some of the national and State prevalence estimates. This error was corrected for the 1999 estimates in this report, the 1999 estimates on the OAS website (OAS, 2002a), and the 1999 estimates in a State youth report (Wright & Davis, 2001). (See Appendix E in Volume II for a fuller discussion.)

1.2 Summary of NHSDA and State Methodology

The NHSDA is the primary source of statistical information on the use of illicit drugs by the U.S. civilian population aged 12 or older. Conducted by the Federal Government since 1971, the survey collects data by administering questionnaires to a representative sample of the population through face-to-face interviews at their place of residence. The survey is sponsored by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), and data collection is carried out by RTI of Research Triangle Park, North Carolina, under the direction of SAMHSA's OAS. This section briefly describes the NHSDA methodology. A more complete description is provided in Appendix D in Volume II.

The survey covers residents of households, noninstitutional group quarters (e.g., shelters, rooming houses, dormitories), and civilians living on military bases. Persons excluded from the survey include homeless people who do not use shelters, active military personnel, and residents of institutional group quarters, such as jails and hospitals. Appendix F in Volume II describes surveys that include populations that are not part of the NHSDA sampling frame.

Prior to 1999, the NHSDA was administered in about an hour and used paper-and-pencil interviewing (PAPI) methods. The NHSDA PAPI instrumentation consisted of a questionnaire booklet completed by an interviewer and a set of individual answer sheets completed by a respondent. All substance use questions and other sensitive questions appeared on the answer sheets so that interviewers was not aware of respondent answers. Less sensitive questions, such as demographics, occupational status, household size, and composition, were asked aloud by the interviewer and recorded in the questionnaire booklet.

The 1999 NHSDA marked the first survey year in which the national sample was interviewed using a computer-assisted interviewing (CAI) method. The survey used a combination of computer-assisted personal interviewing (CAPI) conducted by an interviewer and audio computer-assisted self-interviewing (ACASI). For the most part, questions previously administered by an interviewer are still administered by an interviewer, but CAPI is used. Questions previously administered using answer sheets are now administered using ACASI. CAI has many advantages over PAPI, including more efficient collection and processing of the data and improved data quality. Use of ACASI is designed to provide the respondent with a highly private and confidential means of responding to questions and should increase the level of honest reporting of illicit drug use and other sensitive behaviors. For further details on the development of the CAI procedures for the 1999 NHSDA, see OAS (2001a).

The 1999 and 2000 NHSDAs employed a 50-State design with an independent, multistage area probability sample for each of the 50 States and the District of Columbia. The eight States with the largest population (which together account for 48 percent of the total U.S. population aged 12 or older) were designated as large sample States (California, Florida, Illinois, Michigan, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Texas). For these States, the design provided a sample large enough to support design-based State estimates. For the remaining 42 States and the District of Columbia, smaller, but adequate, samples were selected to support State estimates using small area estimation (SAE) techniques (described in Appendix B in Volume II). The design also oversampled youths and young adults, so that each State's sample was approximately equally distributed among three major age groups: 12 to 17 years, 18 to 25 years, and 26 years or older.

Nationally, addresses were screened and persons were interviewed within the screened addresses. The 1999 survey was conducted from January through December 1999, and the 2000 survey in the analogous period in 2000. The screening response rates for 1999 and 2000 were 89.6 percent and 92.8 percent, respectively. The interview rate was 68.6 percent in 1999 and 73.9 percent in 2000. The overall response rates for 1999 and 2000 were 61.4 percent and 68.6 percent, respectively. Weighted overall response rates for 1999 for individual States ranged from 49.8 to 78.2 percent. The range in 2000 was somewhat better—from 58.2 to 80.6 percent. For more detail, see Tables B.27 and B.28 in Appendix B in Volume II.

Estimates in this report have been adjusted to reflect the probability of selection, record nonresponse, poststratification to known benchmarks, item imputation, and other aspects of the estimation process.

1.3 Format of Report and Presentation of Data

The findings presented in this report are divided into five main chapters in Volume I, along with U.S. maps at the ends of chapters and data tables in Appendix A at the end of this volume. Five supplementary technical appendices are provided in a separately bound Volume II.

Chapter 2 presents 1999 and 2000 State estimates of marijuana use, incidence of marijuana use, perceived risks of marijuana use, any illicit drug use, any illicit drug use except marijuana, and cocaine use. Chapter 3 discusses estimates of alcohol use, "binge" alcohol use, and the perceived risks of "binge" alcohol use. Chapter 4 focuses on estimates of tobacco use, cigarette use, and the perceptions of risks of heavy cigarette use. Chapter 5 discusses the substance treatment-related measures (i.e., dependence on and abuse of illicit drugs or alcohol). Chapter 6 is a discussion of the findings.

At the ends of Chapters 2 to 5, State model-based estimates are portrayed in U.S. maps showing all 50 States and the District of Columbia. These estimates also are provided in tables that include all 50 States and the District of Columbia by four age categories (Appendix A) and in individual State tables arranged to display all of the estimates discussed in this report by the four age categories for a given State (Appendix C in Volume II). The color of each State on the U.S. maps indicates how the State ranks relative to other States for each indicator. States could fall into one of five groups according to their ranking by quintiles. Because there are 51 areas to be ranked, the middle quintile was assigned 11 areas and the remaining groups 10 each. In some cases, a group may have contained more or fewer areas than this number because the estimates were the same as for other States in the group. Those States with the highest rates for a given variable are in red, with the exception of the perceptions of risk variables, for which the lowest perceptions of great risk are in red. Those States with the lowest estimates are in white, with the exception of the perceptions of risk variables, for which the highest perceptions of great risk are in white. For the model-based estimates, when two or more States fell on the border between adjoining quintiles and had identical estimates to two decimal places, those States were assigned to the lower quintile.

At the top of each table in Appendix A is a "national" total that represents the (weighted) sum of the estimates from the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Those totals are generally slightly different from the corresponding national estimates calculated by summing the sample-weighted records across the entire sample. The latter estimates are the preferred unbiased estimates for the Nation and are used in the text for comparison with the State-level estimates.

Associated with each State estimate is a 95 percent PI. These intervals indicate the precision of the estimate. For example, the State with the highest estimated past month alcohol rate for youths (a model-based estimate) was North Dakota, with a rate of 26.2 percent (Table A.14). The 95 percent PI on that estimate is from 23.1 to 29.5 percent. Therefore, the probability is 0.95 that the true prevalence for North Dakota will fall between 23.1 and 29.5 percent. The PI indicates the uncertainty due to both sampling variability and model bias.

1.4 Measures of Substance Use Presented in This Report

Estimates based on combined 1999-2000 NHSDA data were developed using 12 measures:

- past month use of any illicit drug,
- past month use of marijuana,
- perceptions of great risk of smoking marijuana once a month,
- average annual rates of first use of marijuana,
- past month use of any illicit drug other than marijuana,
- past year use of cocaine,
- past month use of alcohol,
- past month "binge" alcohol use,
- perceptions of great risk of having five or more drinks of an alcoholic beverage once or twice a week,
- past month use of any tobacco product,
- past month use of cigarettes, and
- perceptions of great risk of smoking one or more packs of cigarettes per day.

Other estimates based on 2000 NHSDA data were collected using five measures:

- past year alcohol dependence or abuse,
- past year alcohol dependence,
- past year any illicit drug dependence or abuse,
- past year any illicit drug dependence, and
- past year dependence on or abuse of any illicit drug or alcohol.

The NHSDA includes questions on a number of factors associated with a higher likelihood (risk factors) or lower likelihood (protective factors) of substance use. Among these, low perceptions of risk of substance use are often associated with higher levels of substance use (see Wright & Davis, 2001; Wright & Pemberton, in press). In this report, State-level estimates of the perceptions of risk of marijuana use, "binge" alcohol use, and cigarette use are presented.

1.5 Calculation of Average Annual Incidence of Marijuana Use

Incidence rates are typically calculated as the number of new initiates of a substance during a period of time (such as in the past year) divided by the estimate of the number of person years of exposure (in thousands). The incidence measure in this report is the result of a simpler definition but is based on the model-based methodology mentioned earlier in this chapter and discussed further in Appendix E in Volume II. The definition in this report is as follows:

$$\textit{Average annual incidence rate} = 0.5 * \{\textit{Number of initiates in past 24 months} \,/\, [(\textit{Number of initiates in past 24 months} * 0.5) + \textit{Number of persons who never used}]\}.$$

Note that this estimate uses a 2-year time period to accumulate incidence cases from each annual survey. By assuming further that the distribution of first use for the incidence cases is uniform across the 2-year interval, the total number of person years of exposure is 1 year on average for the incidence cases plus 2 years for all the never users at the end of the time period. This approximation to the person years of exposure permits one to recast the incidence rate as a function of two population prevalence rates, namely, the fraction of persons who first used marijuana in the past 2 years and the fraction who had never used marijuana. Both of these prevalence estimates were estimated using the survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.

The count of persons who first used marijuana in the past 2 years is based on a "moving" 2-year period that ranges over 3 calendar years. Subjects were asked when they first used marijuana. If a person indicated first use of marijuana between the day of the interview and 2 years prior, the person was included in the count. Thus, it is possible for a person interviewed in the first part of 1999 to indicate first use as early as the first part of 1997 or as late as the first part of 1999. Similarly, a subject interviewed in the last part of 1999 could indicate first use as early as the last part of 1997 or as late as the last part of 1999. Therefore, in the 1999 survey, the reported period of first use ranged from early 1997 to late 1999 and was "centered" in 1998. About half of the 12 to 17 year olds who reported first use in the past 24 months reported first use in 1998, while a quarter each reported first use in 1997 and 1999. Persons who responded in 1999 that they had never used marijuana were included in the count of "never used." Reports of first use in the past 24 months from the 2000 survey ranged from early 1998 to late 2000 and were centered in 1999. For the 12 to 17 year olds, about half of these reports of first use from the 2000 survey occurred in 1999 and one quarter each occurred in 1998 and 2000. For further information on the general procedures for calculating incidence rates, see Appendix E in Volume II.

1.6 Other NHSDA Reports and Products

In August 2000, the first report of the 1999 NHSDA data was released—the *Summary of Findings from the 1999 NHSDA* (OAS, 2000). In addition to national results, that report included estimates for the 50 States and the District of Columbia for seven model-based variables by four age groups (ages 12 or older, ages 12 to 17, ages 18 to 25, and ages 26 or older). Additional tabulations have been generated from the 1999 data and are available at the OAS website (OAS, 2002a). Further methodological information will be posted to the website as it becomes available. Analytic reports focusing on specific issues or population groups will continue to be produced by OAS. A few of the reports in progress or recently published focus on the following topics:

- substance dependence, abuse, and treatment;
- characteristics of recent marijuana initiates; and
- risk and protective factors for substance use (using data from the 1999 NHSDA).

A complete listing of previously published reports from the NHSDA and other data sources is available from OAS, and many of these reports are also available through the Internet (see Acknowledgments on page ii). In addition, OAS makes public use data files available to researchers through the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Data Archive (SAMHDA, 2002). Currently, files are available from the 1979 through the 1999 NHSDAs.

2. Illicit Drug Use

The National Household Survey on Drug Abuse (NHSDA) obtains information on nine different categories of illicit drug use: marijuana, cocaine, heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, and the nonmedical use of prescription-type pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, and sedatives. Estimates of "any illicit drug" use reflect any of the nine categories listed above. In 2000, an estimated 14.0 million Americans (6.3 percent of the population aged 12 or older) had used an illicit drug in the past month (Office of Applied Studies [OAS], 2001b). Marijuana, the most commonly used illicit drug, is used by about 76 percent of current illicit drug users (4.8 percent overall). Approximately 2.6 percent of persons aged 12 or older used a substance other than marijuana in the past month.

2.1 Any Illicit Drug

Past month estimates of use of any illicit drug ranged from a low of 4.2 percent in North Dakota to a high of 11.4 percent in Massachusetts for all persons aged 12 or older (Figure 2.1; Table A.2). Because these model-based State estimates utilized all of the data from both 1999 and 2000, the estimates are more accurate than the 1999 State estimates that were based on a single year. Although the 2-year estimates were not strictly comparable with the 1999 State estimates, due to the added year, the ranking of the States was similar. For example, for all persons aged 12 or older, 7 of the 10 States with the highest prevalence rates for 1999 were the same as those for 1999 and 2000.

The larger sample size based on the combined 1999 and 2000 data resulted in more precision in estimating the true value in the population. For example, given the estimate above for North Dakota (4.2 percent), the probability is 95 percent that the true value for North Dakota lies somewhere between 3.4 and 5.1 percent. This interval is approximately one quarter smaller than the corresponding interval for North Dakota in 1999.[1]

The States with the highest rates of use for all persons aged 12 or older were mostly in the West (six States). Massachusetts (11.4 percent) had a significantly higher rate than some of the other States in the top fifth. Colorado (8.9 percent) had the second highest rate. Most of the States that displayed the lowest rates in the Nation were either from the Midwest or the South. Utah was the only State in the West among the lowest rates.

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[1] This interval is usually referred to as the 95 percent *prediction* interval because the estimate of the prevalence rate itself is predicted from a model fitted to the sample data.

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Looking at the State rankings separately by age group (three age groups: ages 12 to 17, 18 to 25, and 26 or older), Colorado, Delaware, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island ranked in the top fifth for all three age groups (Figures 2.2 to 2.4; Table A.2). Massachusetts had the highest rates in the youngest and oldest age groups and was second highest in the 18 to 25 age group. The 18 to 25 age group reported higher prevalence rates than either the 12 to 17 or the 26 or older age groups. In that age group, Vermont displayed the highest prevalence rate of past month use of any illicit drug—27.0 percent.

The makeup of the States comprising the lowest fifth in the three age groups was similar to that in the overall 12 or older age group. Eight of the States that ranked among the lowest in the 26 or older age group could also be counted among the lowest rates for all persons aged 12 or older. Seven were common to the 18 to 25 age group, and five were the same in the 12 to 17 age group. Iowa, Nebraska and South Dakota were the only States in the lowest fifth for all three age groups.

2.2 Marijuana

Because marijuana is the predominant substance used by those using an illicit drug, many of the States that showed high prevalence rates for any illicit drug also had high prevalence rates for past month use of marijuana. For example, eight of the States in the top fifth for use of an illicit drug for persons aged 12 or older were also ranked in the top fifth for past month use of marijuana: Massachusetts, Colorado, Vermont, Delaware, Rhode Island, Oregon, Alaska, and Hawaii (Figures 2.1 and 2.5; Tables A.2 and A.4). In the 12 to 17 age group, nine States were in the top fifth for both substances: Massachusetts, Delaware, Colorado, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Mexico, and Oregon (Figures 2.2 and 2.6; Tables A.2 and A.4). Thus, seven States were common to the top fifth for current marijuana use among persons aged 12 or older and youths aged 12 to 17: Massachusetts, Delaware, Colorado, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, and Oregon.

2.3 Perceptions of Risk of Marijuana Use

An individual's perceptions of the risks of substance use have been showed to be highly related to whether he or she actually uses the substance (Wright & Pemberton, in press). The State with the lowest rate of perceived great risk of using marijuana occasionally (once a month) among persons aged 12 or older was Vermont (Figure 2.9; Table A.6). Only about 30 percent of all persons aged 12 or older in Vermont thought that occasional use was a great risk. Vermont had the third highest rate of past month use of marijuana in the Nation. By contrast, Mississippi reported the highest perceived risk of marijuana, about 55 percent of the 12 or older age group, but had the fourth lowest State rate of past month marijuana use in that age range (3.2 percent). Of the 10 States reporting the lowest perceived risk of marijuana use, 8 were in the top fifth for past month use of marijuana (Figures 2.5 and 2.9; Tables A.4 and A.6).

2.4 Incidence of Marijuana

Related to the prevalence of marijuana use is the number of persons in a period of time who use it for the first time ever. When the number of first-time users of a substance increases for a number of consecutive years, the prevalence rates for the substance tend to increase also.

The average annual incidence of marijuana (averaged over the most recent 2 years) was highest in the 12 to 17 age group (Figure 2.14; Table A.8). Massachusetts had the highest rate in the Nation—8.8 percent. Half of the top 10 States were in the West: Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico, Hawaii, and Nevada. By comparison, the highest rate for all persons aged 12 or older was significantly lower—only 2.3 percent (Alaska) (Figure 2.13; Table A.8). For youths, Utah (4.7 percent) had the lowest rate for the Nation. Six of the ten States in the lowest fifth for marijuana incidence were from the South.

Rates of incidence of marijuana use were highly correlated at the State level with prevalence rates for current (i.e., past month) use of marijuana and any illicit drug use for youths aged 12 to 17 and somewhat less for the other age groups. Seven of the States in the top fifth for youth incidence of marijuana were also in the top fifth for past month use (Figures 2.6 and 2.14; Tables A.4 and A.8).

In the 12 to 17 age group, first-time users of marijuana comprised a large percentage of current use of marijuana. Even though the incidence rate (based on an annual average over the past 2 years) and the prevalence rate of current marijuana use (based on the past month) are not strictly comparable, one can be expressed as a ratio relative to the other. As a ratio relative to the past month prevalence rate for marijuana, the incidence rate in the 12 to 17 age group was the highest of all age groups. At the national level, this ratio was approximately 30 percent (1.5 percent/4.8 percent). At the State level, the ratio for Massachusetts was about 70 percent (8.8 percent/12.4 percent).

2.5 Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana

In the 12 or older age group and in the 26 or older age group, Massachusetts reported the highest rate of past month use of these drugs in the Nation (3.4 and 2.8 percent, respectively)

(Figures 2.16 and 2.19; Table A.10). Half of the States in the top fifth for persons 12 or older and for persons 26 or older were in the West.

The category with the highest rates of past month use of any illicit drug other than marijuana consisted of persons aged 18 to 25 (Figure 2.18; Table A.10). The rate for the highest State in the top fifth was 9.7 percent (Vermont). The top rate was somewhat lower for youths aged 12 to 17—6.2 percent for Montana (Figure 2.17; Table A.10). Inhalants constitute the primary substance used by the 12 to 17 age group. States that were most likely to have the lowest rates of current use of an illicit drug other than marijuana were ones from the Midwest. From four to six States from that region comprised the lowest fifth in each of the three age groups.

2.6 Cocaine

The national prevalence rate for use of cocaine in the past year among all persons aged 12 or older was approximately 1.6 percent (combined average for 1999 and 2000). Because cocaine is one of the substances included in "any illicit drug use other than marijuana," it is useful to compare the rankings of States with respect to those two substance measures. Seven of the States with the 10 highest rates of past month use of an illicit drug other than marijuana (aged 12 or older) also reported past year rates of cocaine use (aged 12 or older) that were in the top fifth. New Mexico reported the highest rate of past year use of cocaine (2.8 percent) among persons aged 12 or older (Figure 2.20; Table A.12). Eight out of ten of the States with the highest rates of cocaine use among youths were in the West. Three States (New Mexico, Colorado, and Nevada) were in the top fifth for all three age groups (12 to 17, 18 to 25, and 26 or older) (Figures 2.21 to 2.23; Table A.12). Comparing these results with the 1999 Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS) figures of the unadjusted number of admissions to treatment per 100,000 population by State (OAS, 2001c), only four States with high rates of admission also had high estimated prevalence rates: Colorado, Alaska, the District of Columbia, and Massachusetts.

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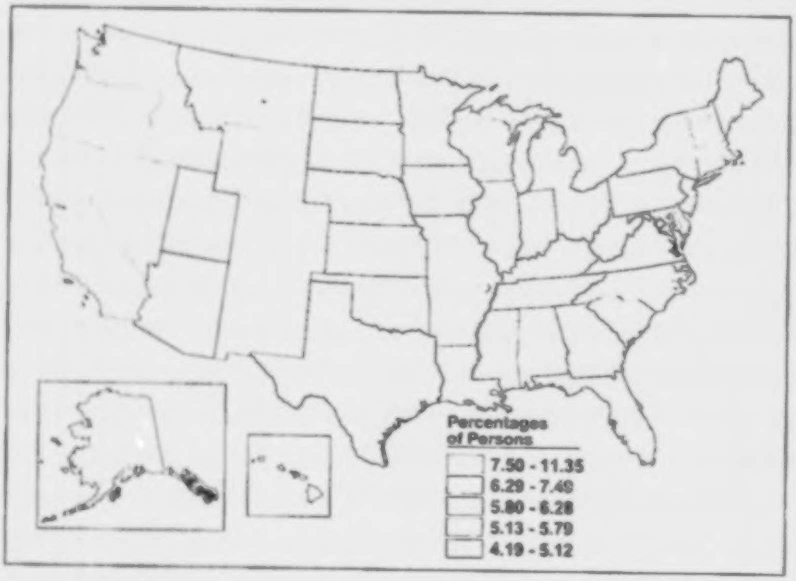
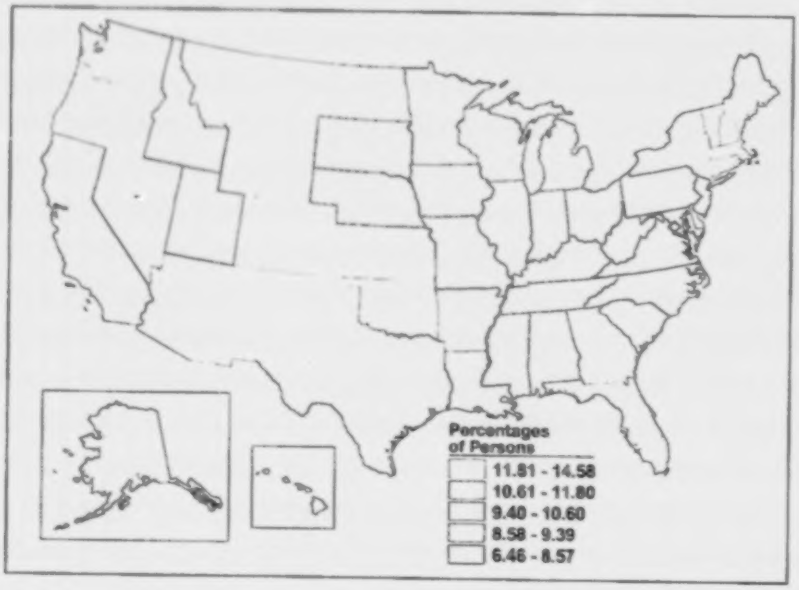
Figure 2.1 Percentages Reporting Past Month Use of *Any Illicit Drug among Persons Aged 12 or Older*, by State: 1999 and 2000


Percentages of Persons
7.50 - 11.35
6.29 - 7.49
5.80 - 6.28
5.13 - 5.79
4.19 - 5.12

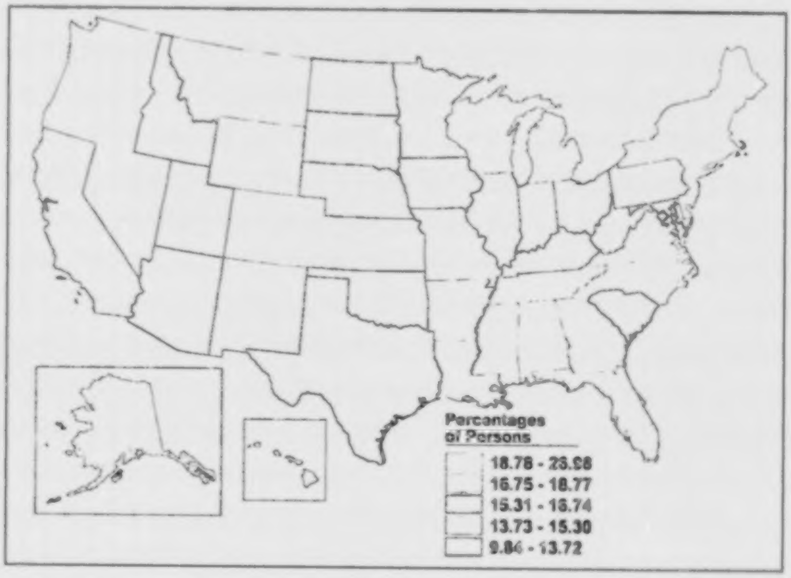
Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 and 2000.

Figure 2.2 Percentages Reporting Past Month Use of *Any Illicit Drug among Youths Aged 12 to 17*, by State: 1999 and 2000


Percentages of Persons
11.81 - 14.58
10.61 - 11.80
9.40 - 10.60
8.58 - 9.39
6.46 - 8.57

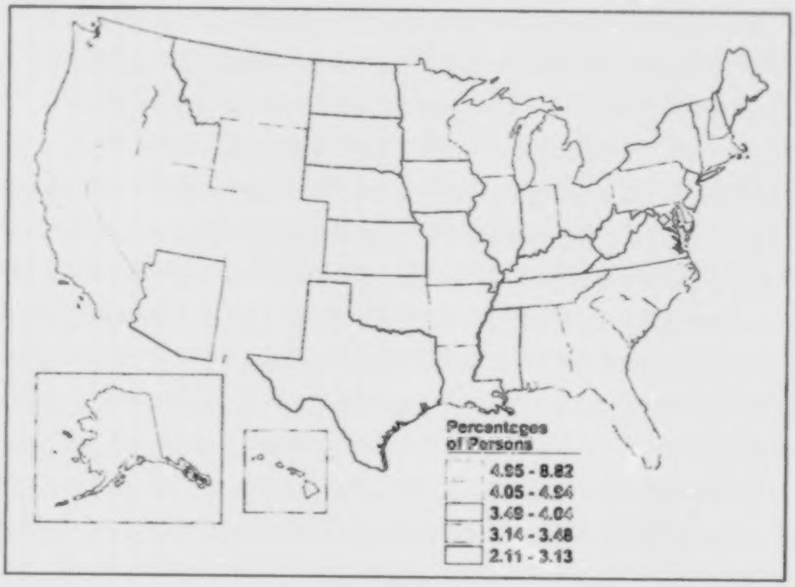
Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 and 2000.

Figure 2.3 **Percentages Reporting Past Month Use of *Any Illicit Drug among Persons Aged 18 to 25*, by State: 1999 and 2000**


Percentages of Persons
18.78 - 23.98
16.75 - 18.77
15.31 - 16.74
13.73 - 15.30
9.84 - 13.72

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 and 2000.

Figure 2.4 **Percentages Reporting Past Month Use of *Any Illicit Drug among Persons Aged 26 or Older*, by State: 1999 and 2000**


Percentages of Persons
4.95 - 8.82
4.05 - 4.94
3.49 - 4.04
3.14 - 3.48
2.11 - 3.13

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 and 2000.

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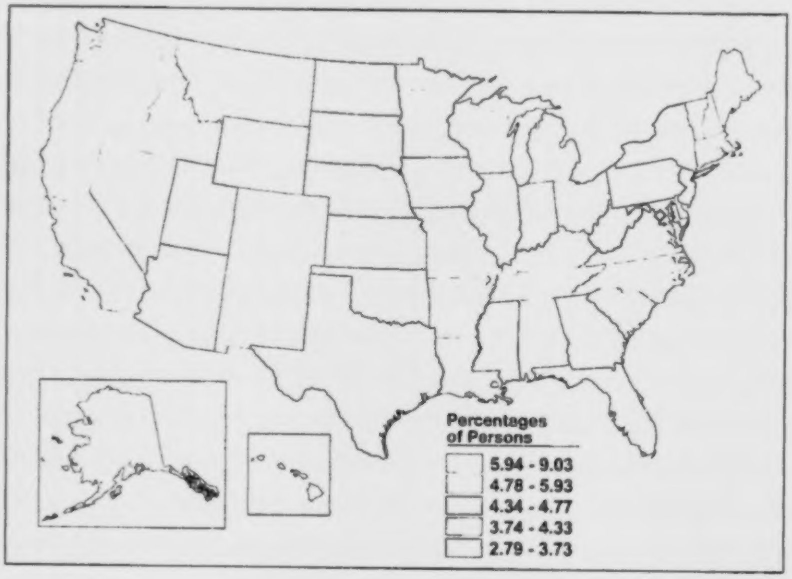
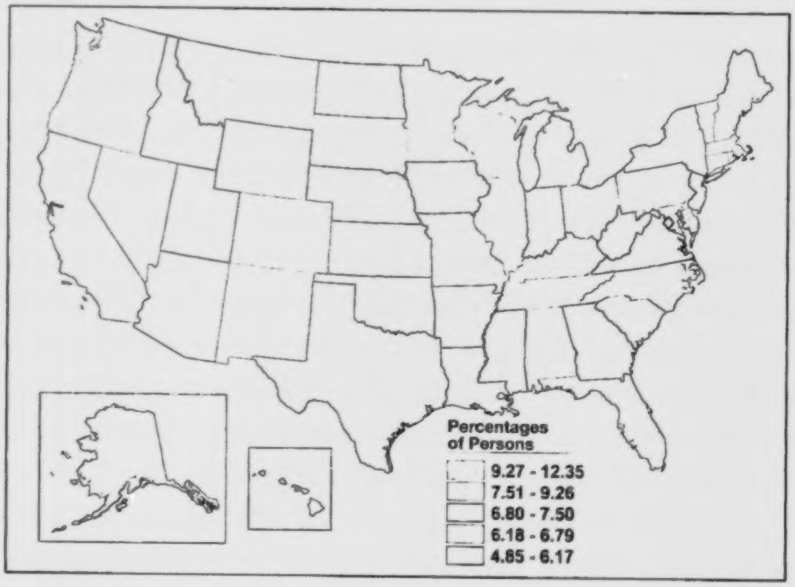
Figure 2.5 **Percentages Reporting Past Month Use of *Marijuana among Persons Aged 12 or Older*, by State: 1999 and 2000**


Percentages of Persons
5.94 - 9.03
4.78 - 5.93
4.34 - 4.77
3.74 - 4.33
2.79 - 3.73

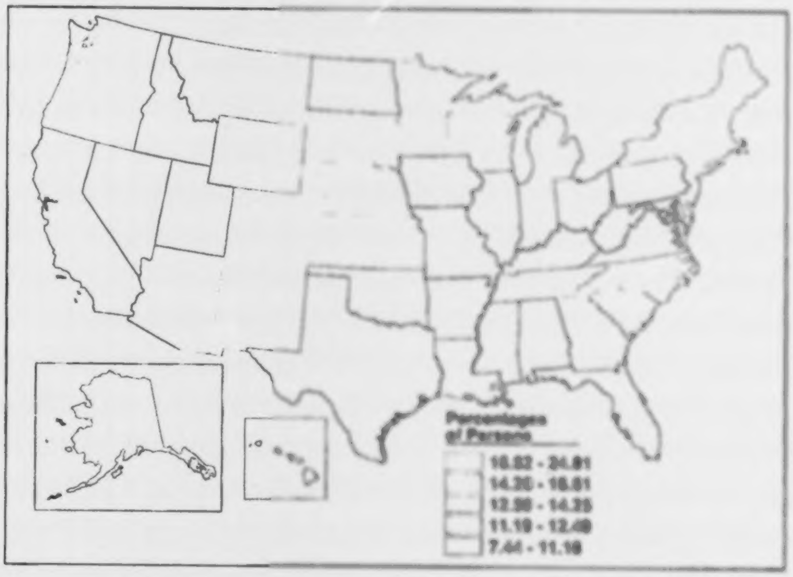
Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 and 2000.

Figure 2.6 **Percentages Reporting Past Month Use of *Marijuana among Youths Aged 12 to 17*, by State: 1999 and 2000**


Percentages of Persons
9.27 - 12.35
7.51 - 9.26
6.80 - 7.50
6.18 - 6.79
4.85 - 6.17

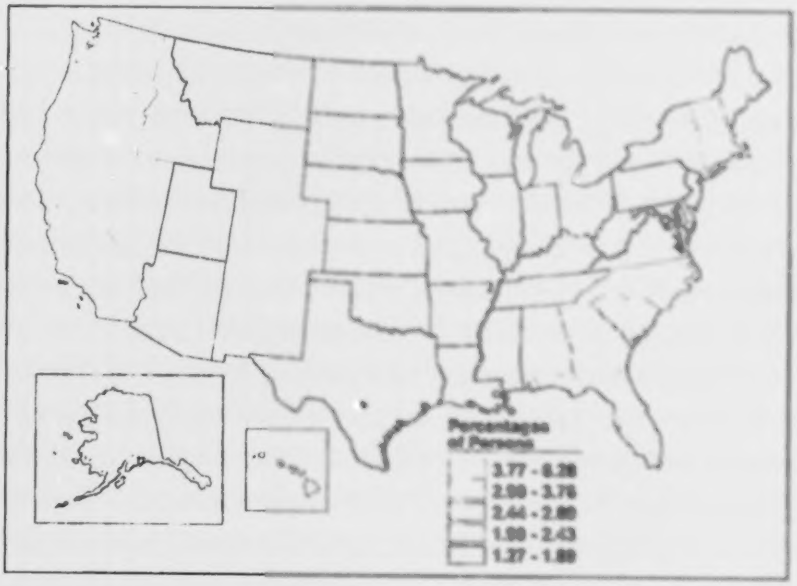
Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 and 2000.

Figure 2.7 **Percentages Reporting Past Month Use of *Marijuana among Persons Aged 18 to 25*, by State: 1999 and 2000**


Percentages of Persons
16.82 - 24.81
14.26 - 16.81
12.50 - 14.25
11.19 - 12.49
7.44 - 11.18

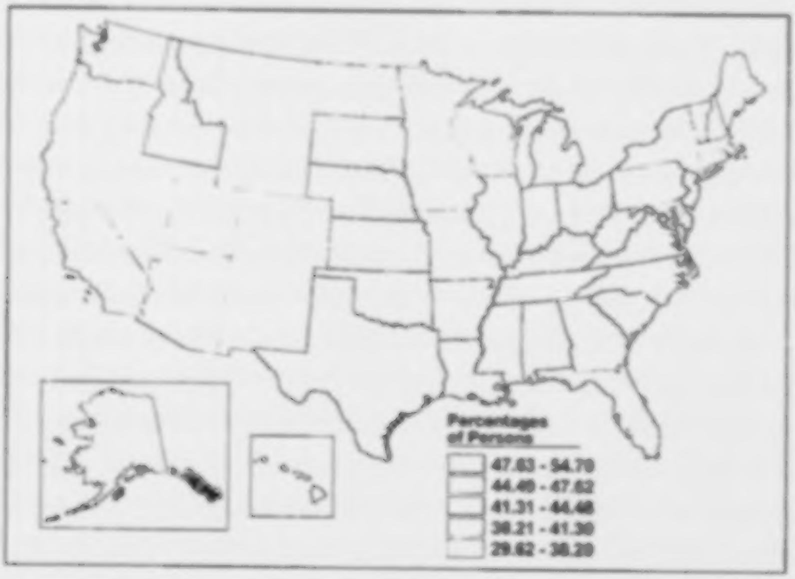
Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 and 2000.

Figure 2.8 **Percentages Reporting Past Month Use of *Marijuana among Persons Aged 26 or Older*, by State: 1999 and 2000**


Percentages of Persons
3.77 - 8.28
2.90 - 3.76
2.44 - 2.89
1.90 - 2.43
1.27 - 1.89

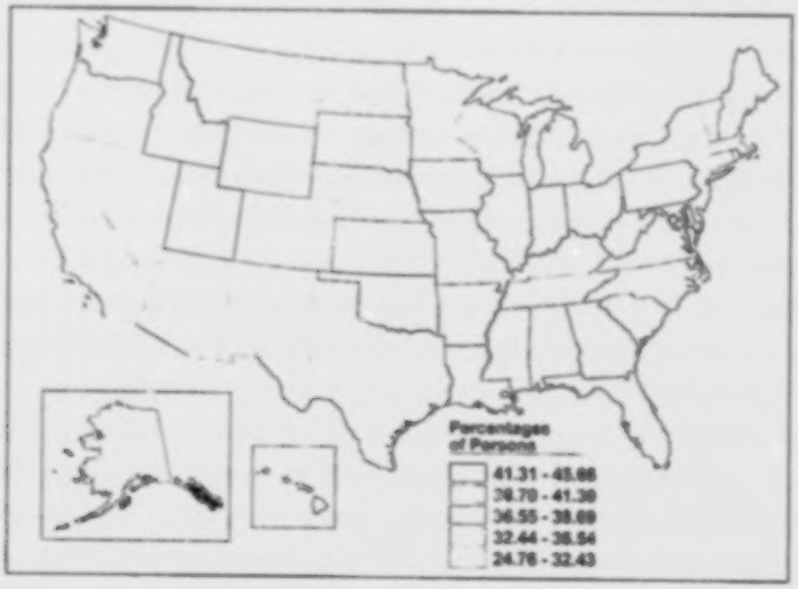
Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 and 2000.

Figure 2.9 Percentages Reporting *Perceptions of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older*, by State: 1999 and 2000


Percentages of Persons
47.63 - 54.70
44.49 - 47.62
41.31 - 44.48
38.21 - 41.30
29.62 - 38.20

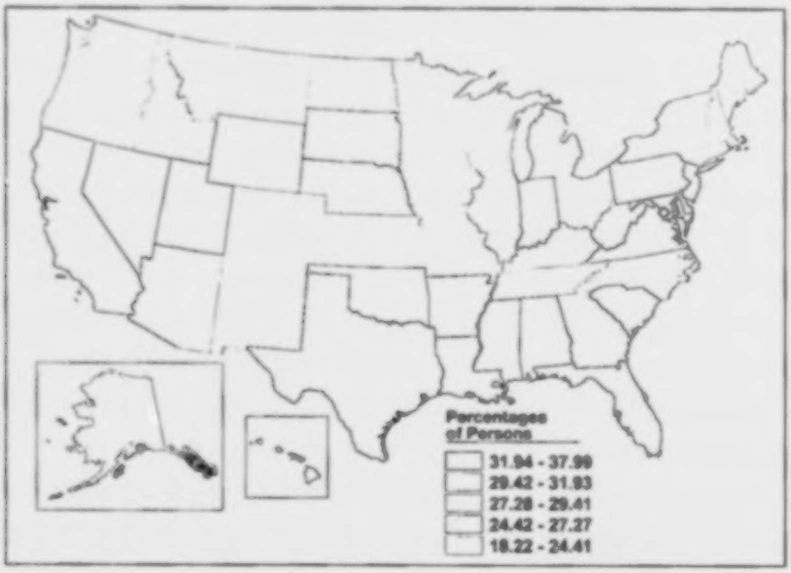
Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 and 2000.

Figure 2.10 Percentages Reporting *Perceptions of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month among Youths Aged 12 to 17*, by State: 1999 and 2000


Percentages of Persons
41.31 - 45.66
38.70 - 41.30
36.55 - 38.69
32.44 - 36.54
24.76 - 32.43

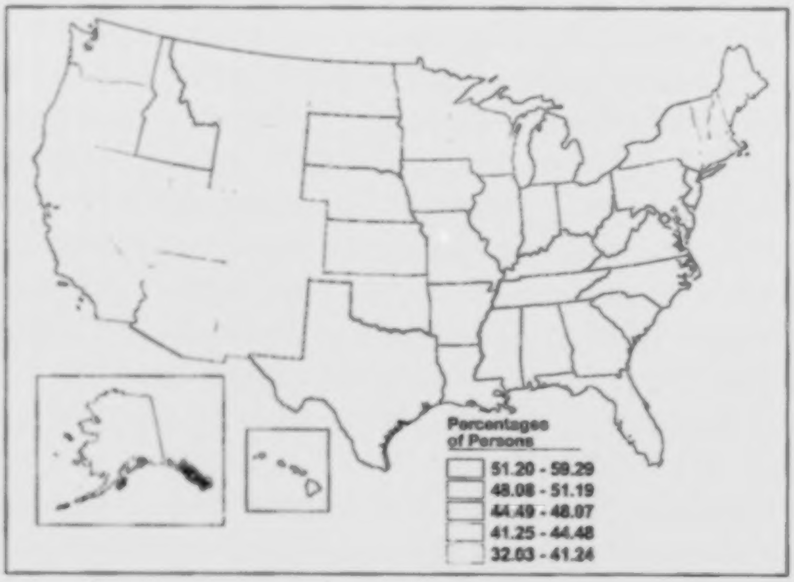
Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 and 2000.

Figure 2.11 **Percentages Reporting *Perceptions of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month among Persons Aged 18 to 25*, by State: 1999 and 2000**


Percentages of Persons
31.94 - 37.99
29.42 - 31.93
27.28 - 29.41
24.42 - 27.27
18.22 - 24.41

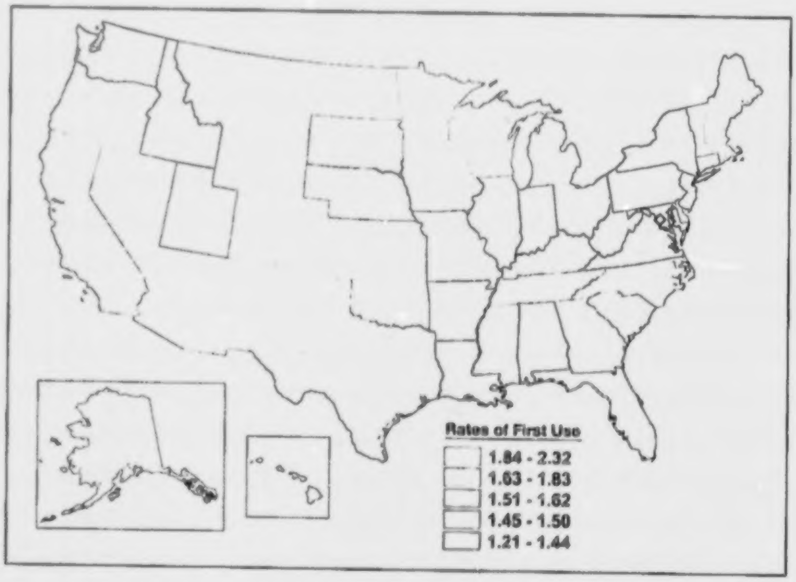
Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 and 2000.

Figure 2.12 **Percentages Reporting *Perceptions of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month among Persons Aged 26 or Older*, by State: 1999 and 2000**


Percentages of Persons
51.20 - 59.29
48.08 - 51.19
44.49 - 48.07
41.25 - 44.48
32.03 - 41.24

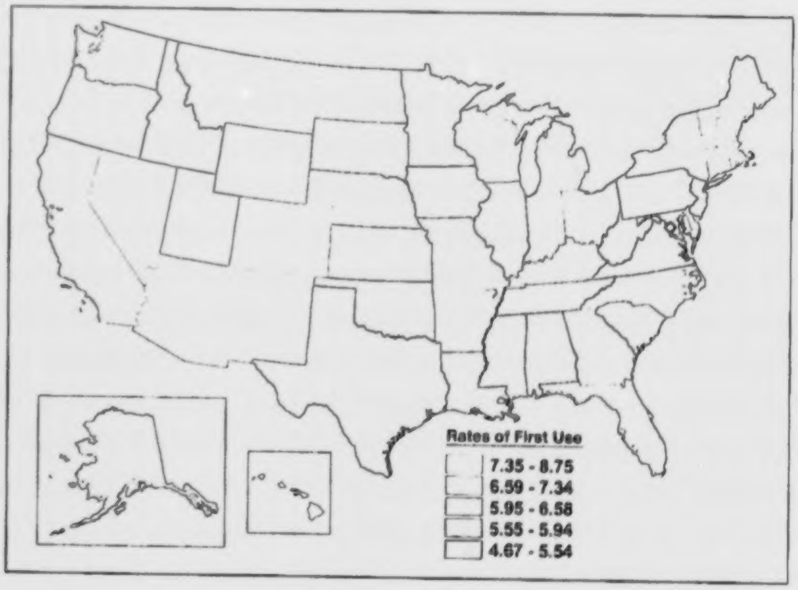
Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 and 2000.

Figure 2.13 **Average Annual Rates of *First Use of Marijuana among Persons Aged 12 or Older*, by State: 1999 and 2000**


Rates of First Use
1.84 - 2.32
1.63 - 1.83
1.51 - 1.62
1.45 - 1.50
1.21 - 1.44

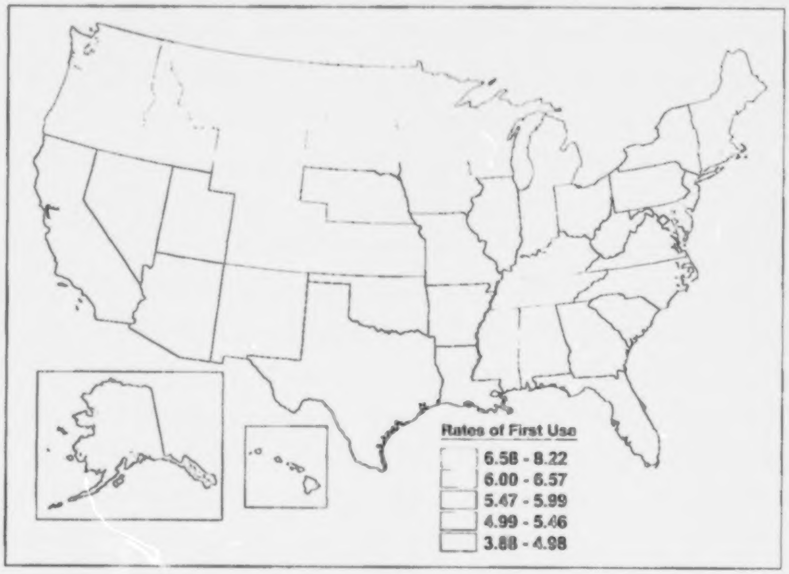
Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 and 2000.

Figure 2.14 **Average Annual Rates of *First Use of Marijuana among Youths Aged 12 to 17*, by State: 1999 and 2000**


Rates of First Use
7.35 - 8.75
6.59 - 7.34
5.95 - 6.58
5.55 - 5.94
4.67 - 5.54

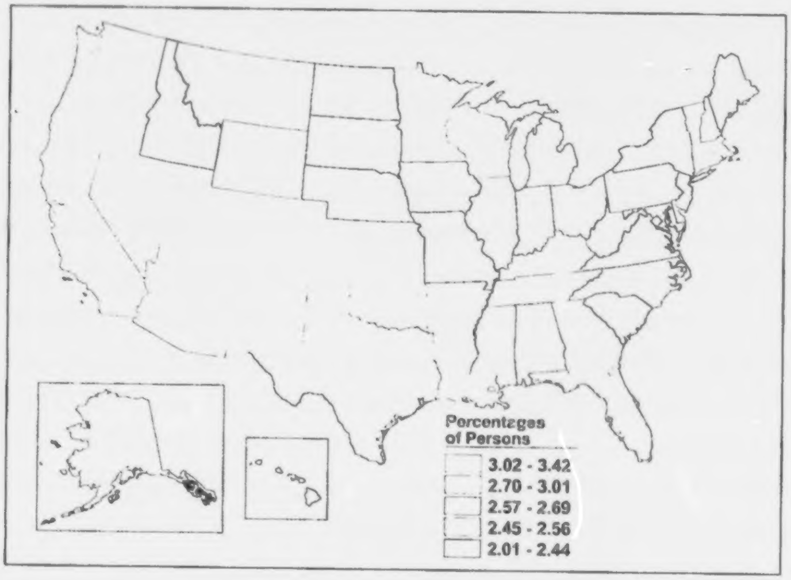
Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 and 2000.

Figure 2.15 Average Annual Rates of *First Use of Marijuana among Persons Aged 18 to 25*, by State: 1999 and 2000


Rates of First Use
6.58 - 8.22
6.00 - 6.57
5.47 - 5.99
4.99 - 5.46
3.88 - 4.98

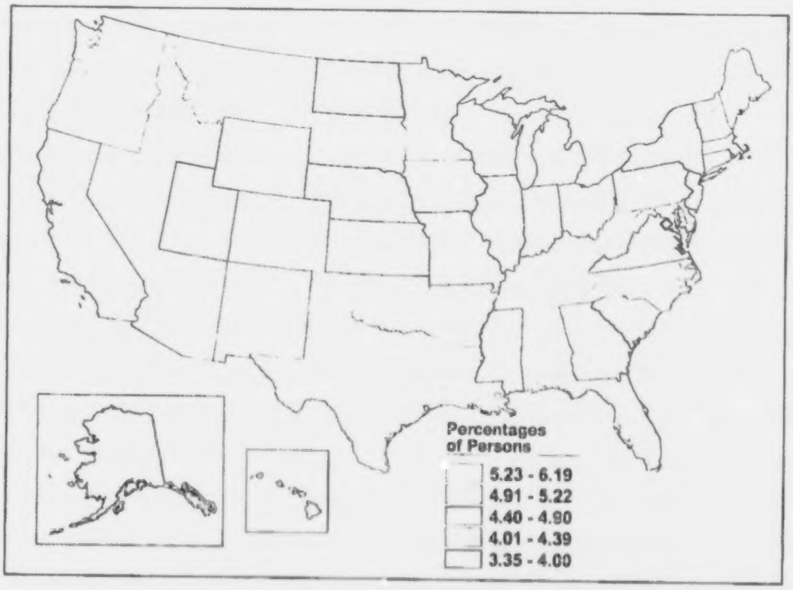
Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 and 2000.

Figure 2.16 **Percentages Reporting Past Month Use of *Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana among Persons Aged 12 or Older*, by State: 1999 and 2000**


Percentages of Persons
3.02 - 3.42
2.70 - 3.01
2.57 - 2.69
2.45 - 2.56
2.01 - 2.44

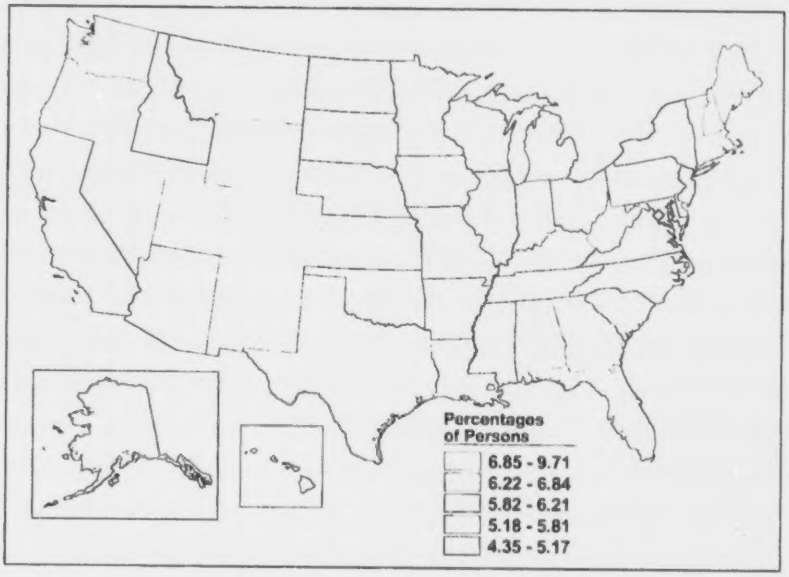
Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 and 2000.

Figure 2.17 **Percentages Reporting Past Month Use of *Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana among Youths Aged 12 to 17*, by State: 1999 and 2000**


Percentages of Persons
5.23 - 6.19
4.91 - 5.22
4.40 - 4.90
4.01 - 4.39
3.35 - 4.00

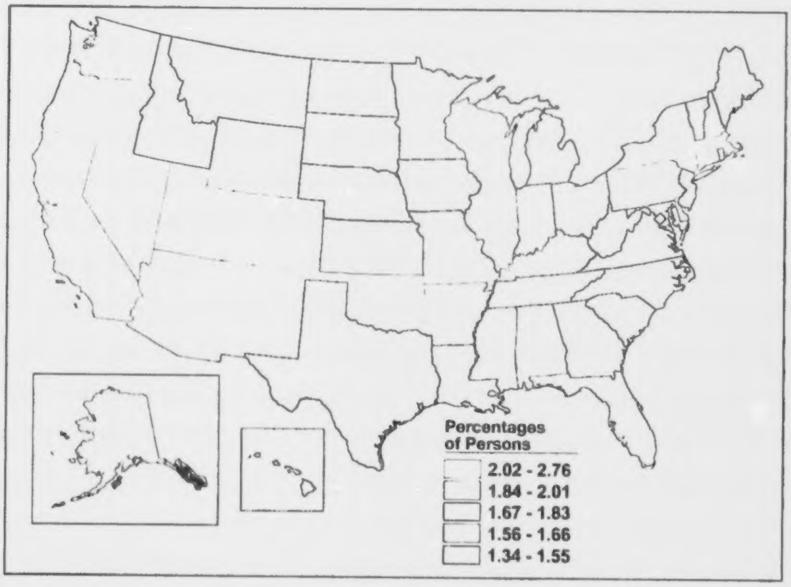
Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 and 2000.

Figure 2.18 Percentages Reporting Past Month Use of *Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana among Persons Aged 18 to 25*, by State: 1999 and 2000


Percentages of Persons
6.85 - 9.71
6.22 - 6.84
5.82 - 6.21
5.18 - 5.81
4.35 - 5.17

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 and 2000.

Figure 2.19 Percentages Reporting Past Month Use of *Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana among Persons Aged 26 or Older*, by State: 1999 and 2000


Percentages of Persons
2.02 - 2.76
1.84 - 2.01
1.67 - 1.83
1.56 - 1.66
1.34 - 1.55

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 and 2000.

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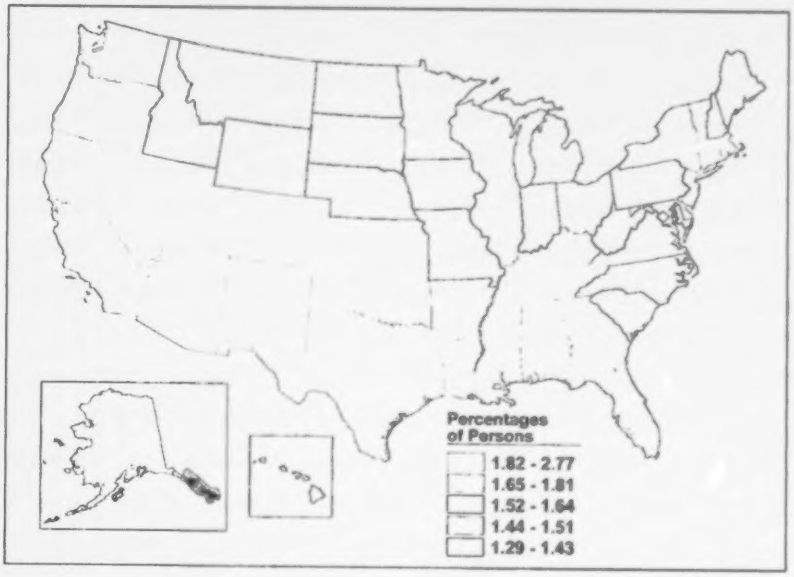
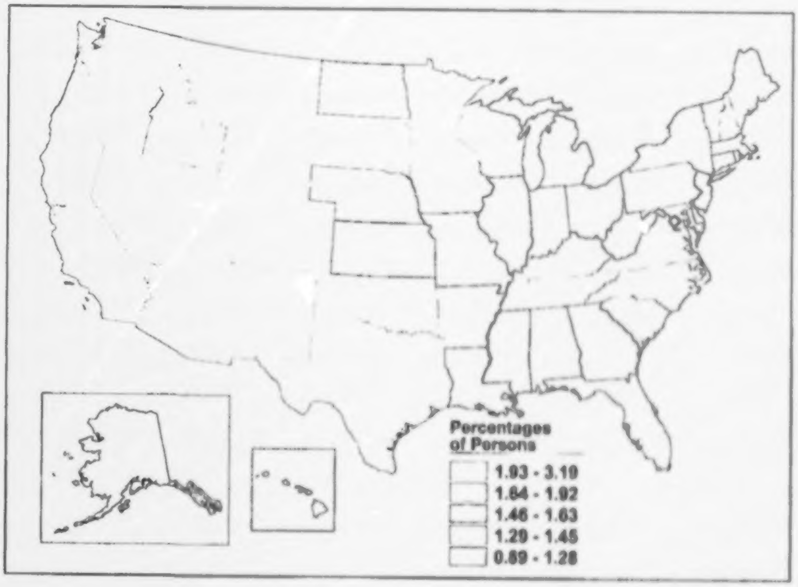
Figure 2.20 Percentages Reporting Past Year Use of *Cocaine among Persons Aged 12 or Older*, by State: 1999 and 2000


Percentages of Persons
1.82 - 2.77
1.65 - 1.81
1.52 - 1.64
1.44 - 1.51
1.29 - 1.43

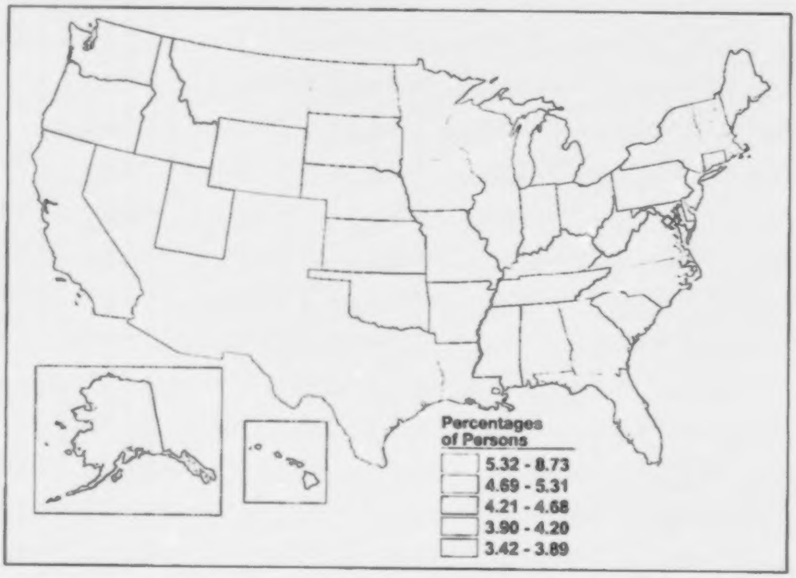
Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 and 2000.

Figure 2.21 Percentages Reporting Past Year Use of *Cocaine among Youths Aged 12 to 17*, by State: 1999 and 2000


Percentages of Persons
1.93 - 3.10
1.64 - 1.92
1.46 - 1.63
1.29 - 1.45
0.89 - 1.28

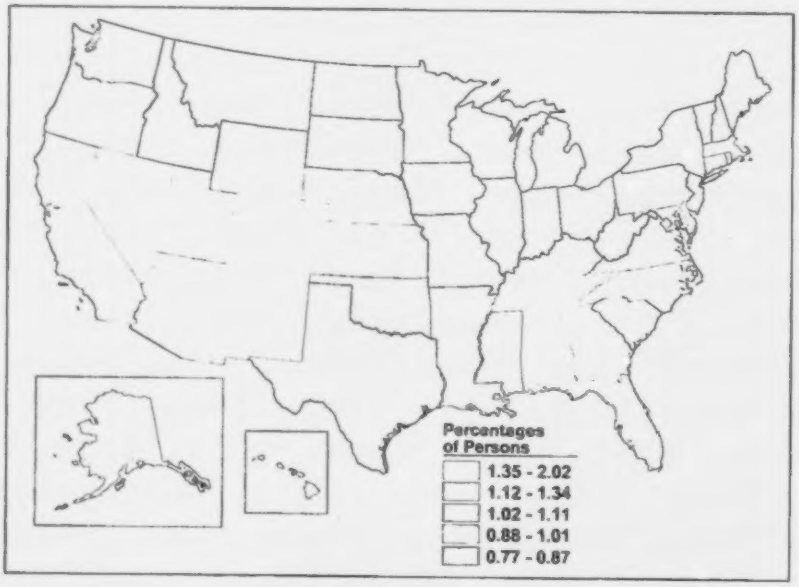
Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 and 2000.

Figure 2.22 Percentages Reporting Past Year Use of *Cocaine among Persons Aged 18 to 25*, by State: 1999 and 2000


Percentages of Persons
5.32 - 8.73
4.69 - 5.31
4.21 - 4.68
3.90 - 4.20
3.42 - 3.89

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 and 2000.

Figure 2.23 Percentages Reporting Past Year Use of *Cocaine among Persons Aged 26 or Older*, by State: 1999 and 2000


Percentages of Persons
1.35 - 2.02
1.12 - 1.34
1.02 - 1.11
0.88 - 1.01
0.77 - 0.87

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 and 2000.

3. Alcohol Use

A number of measures of alcohol use are available from the National Household Survey on Drug Abuse (NHSDA). This chapter discusses past month alcohol use, past month "binge" alcohol use, and the perceived risk of "binge" alcohol use. "Binge" alcohol use is consuming five or more drinks on the same occasion at least once in the 30 days prior to the survey. Alcohol is the most commonly used substance. Nationally in the year 2000, almost half of Americans aged 12 or older reported having had a drink in the past month (46.6 percent), and about a fifth (20.6 percent) participated in "binge" drinking in the past 30 days (Office of Applied Studies [OAS], 2001b). Moreover, among youths, 16.4 percent reported using alcohol in the past month, and 10.4 percent reported past month "binge" alcohol use.

3.1 Alcohol

At the State level, the model-based estimate of the prevalence rate was very close to the estimate based only on the sample. The State differences ranged from minus 3.5 percent to a plus 1.9 percent for all persons aged 12 or older. Just looking at the absolute differences, the average difference across all States was only 1.0 percent.

The State model-based estimates based on 2 years' data from this report were highly correlated with the single-year 1999 State model-based estimates on the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services (SAMHSA) website (OAS, 2002b). For example, eight States in the highest fifth for 2 years' use for persons aged 12 or older were also in the top fifth for 1999, but in a different order. The top State for 1999 and 2000 was Massachusetts (60.3 percent) (Figure 3.1; Table A.14). The States in the top fifth were primarily in the North, including five States in the Northeast, three in the Midwest, and two in the West regions. Most (nine) of the States in the lowest fifth were from the South. Utah had the lowest rate (28.1 percent) of past month alcohol use in the Nation.

Because the 26 years or older age group constituted such a large part (about 77 percent) of the total for persons aged 12 or older, these two age groups had similar rankings (Figures 3.1 and 3.4; Table A.14). Eight of the ten States were the same in the highest fifth for the two age groups, and all ten were the same in the fifth with the lowest prevalence rates. There was somewhat less correspondence between the State rankings for the 12 or older age group and the 12 to 17 age group (Figures 3.1 and 3.2; Table A.14). Among States with the highest prevalence rates for the 12 to 17 age group and for the 12 or older age group, there were eight States in common; however, only five were common to those age groups among States with the lowest rates of past month alcohol use. Six States were in the top fifth for all three age groups and for all persons aged 12 or older (Massachusetts, Colorado, New Hampshire, Wisconsin, Vermont, and North Dakota) (Figures 3.1 to 3.4; Table A.14).

3.2 "Binge" Alcohol

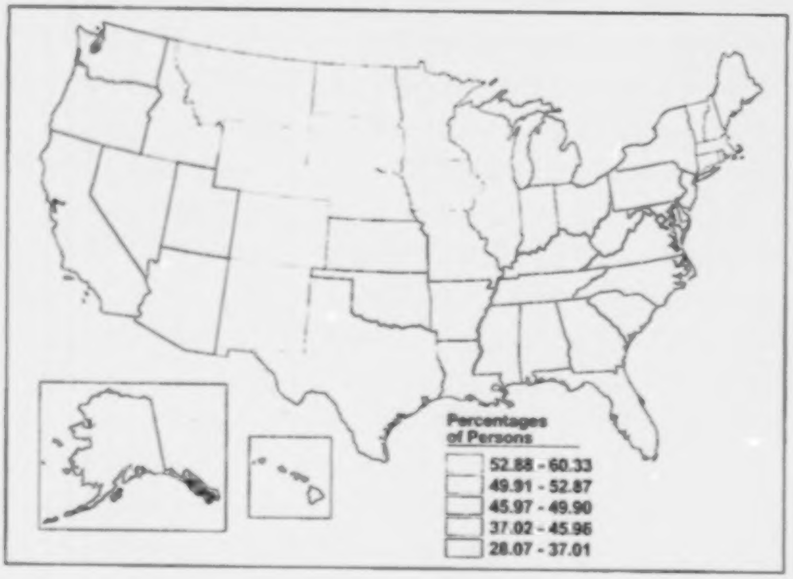
Past month "binge" use of alcohol at the State level showed a degree of similarity to past month alcohol use. Seven of the States that reported low levels of alcohol use also reported low levels of "binge" alcohol use: Utah, Tennessee, Mississippi, North Carolina, West Virginia, Oklahoma, and Alabama (Figures 3.1 and 3.5; Tables A.14 and A.16). However, among States in the group with the highest rates, only four States were the same: North Dakota, Wisconsin, Massachusetts, and Montana. This could indicate some differences in risk factors between alcohol use and "binge" alcohol use resulting in less agreement among the States with the highest rates, but more agreement among these two measures with respect to protective factors that result in lower prevalence rates.

For "binge" use of alcohol among persons aged 12 or older, five of the States with the highest rates were from the Midwest region. In addition, seven of the States in the top group for the 12 or older population were also in the top group for the 12 to 17 age group (Figures 3.5 and 3.6; Table A.16).

3.3 Perceptions of Risk of "Binge" Alcohol Use

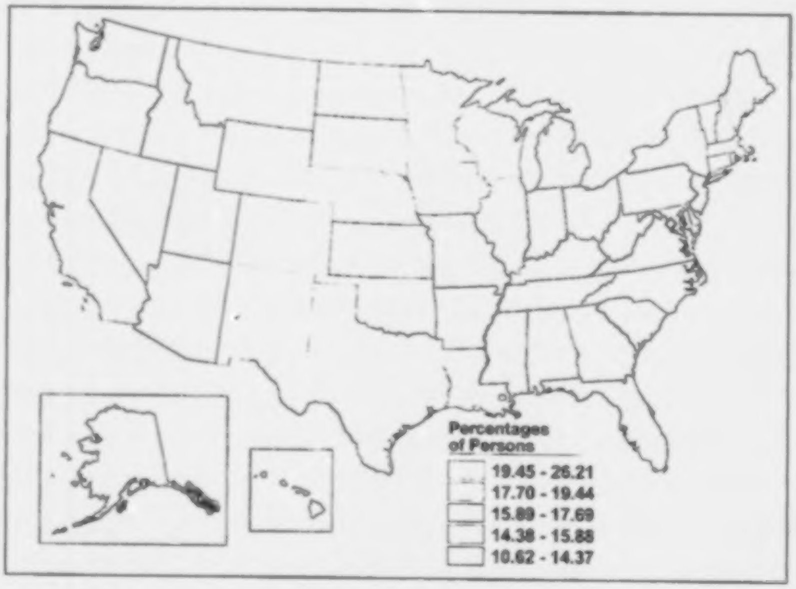
People's perceptions of the risk of "binge" drinking were closely related to their actual rates of "binge" drinking at the State level. Eight of the States with the highest rates of "binge" use of alcohol were also States with the lowest perceived risk of "binge" drinking for the population aged 12 or older (Figures 3.5 and 3.9; Tables A.16 and A.18). Seven of the States with the lowest perceived risk in the 12 to 17 age group were also in the lowest perceived risk group for the 12 or older population (Figures 3.9 and 3.10; Table A.18). Only one of the States (Utah) in the highest fifth of rates of perceived risk (aged 12 or older) was not a State from the South. The other States in the top fifth of perceptions of high risk of "binge" drinking were the District of Columbia, Tennessee, Mississippi, South Carolina, Texas, Florida, Kentucky, Oklahoma, and Arkansas.

Figure 3.1 Percentages Reporting Past Month Use of *Alcohol among Persons Aged 12 or Older*, by State: 1999 and 2000


Percentages of Persons
52.88 - 60.33
49.91 - 52.87
45.97 - 49.90
37.02 - 45.96
28.07 - 37.01

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 and 2000.

Figure 3.2 Percentages Reporting Past Month Use of *Alcohol among Youths Aged 12 to 17*, by State: 1999 and 2000


Percentages of Persons
19.45 - 26.21
17.70 - 19.44
15.89 - 17.69
14.38 - 15.88
10.62 - 14.37

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 and 2000.

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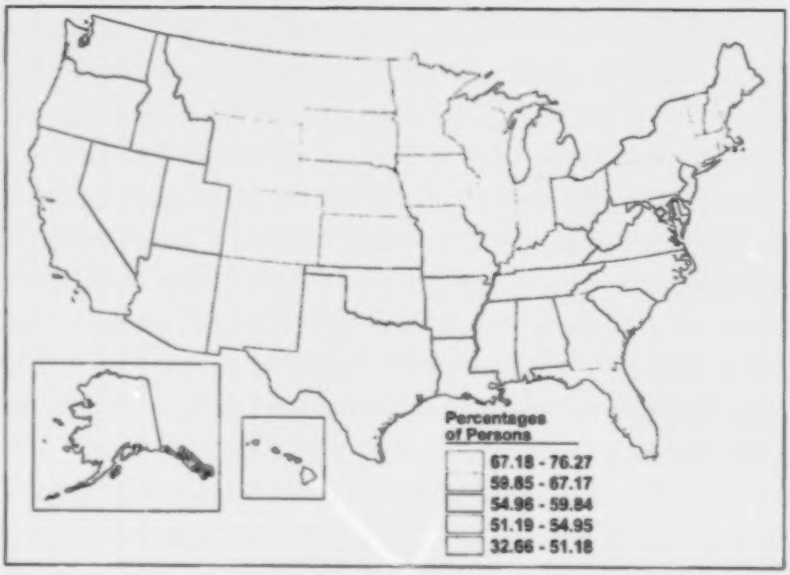
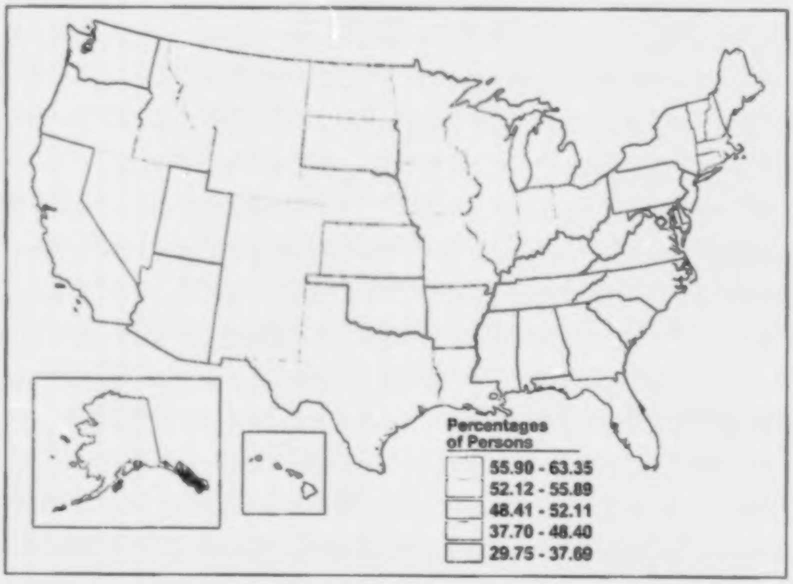
Figure 3.3 **Percentages Reporting Past Month Use of *Alcohol among Persons Aged 18 to 25*, by State: 1999 and 2000**


Percentages of Persons
67.18 - 76.27
59.85 - 67.17
54.96 - 59.84
51.19 - 54.95
32.66 - 51.18

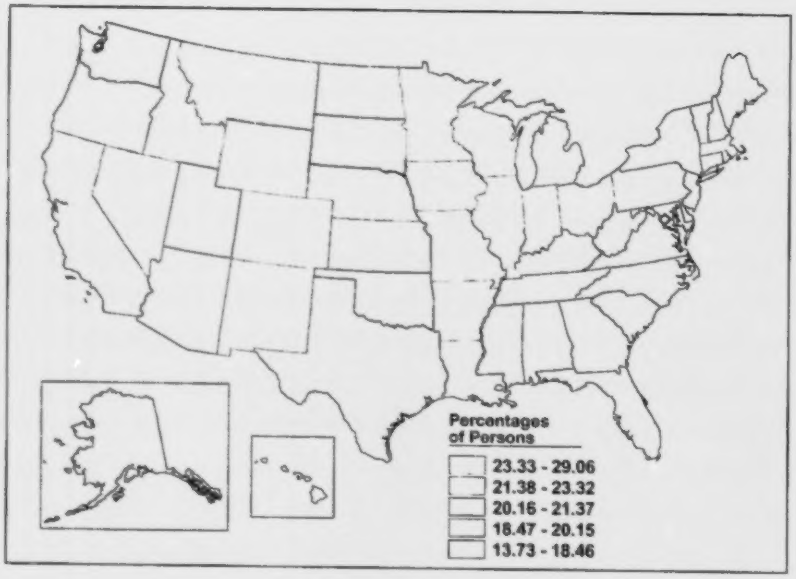
Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 and 2000.

Figure 3.4 **Percentages Reporting Past Month Use of *Alcohol among Persons Aged 26 or Older*, by State: 1999 and 2000**


Percentages of Persons
55.90 - 63.35
52.12 - 55.89
48.41 - 52.11
37.70 - 48.40
29.75 - 37.69

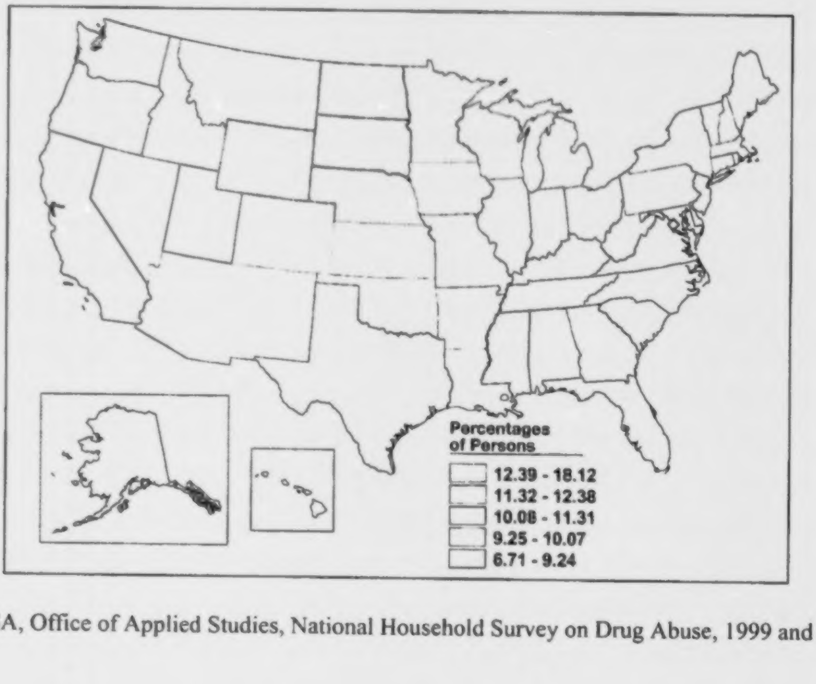
Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 and 2000.

Figure 3.5 **Percentages Reporting Past Month *"Binge" Alcohol Use among Persons Aged 12 or Older*, by State: 1999 and 2000**


Percentages of Persons
23.33 - 29.06
21.38 - 23.32
20.16 - 21.37
18.47 - 20.15
13.73 - 18.46

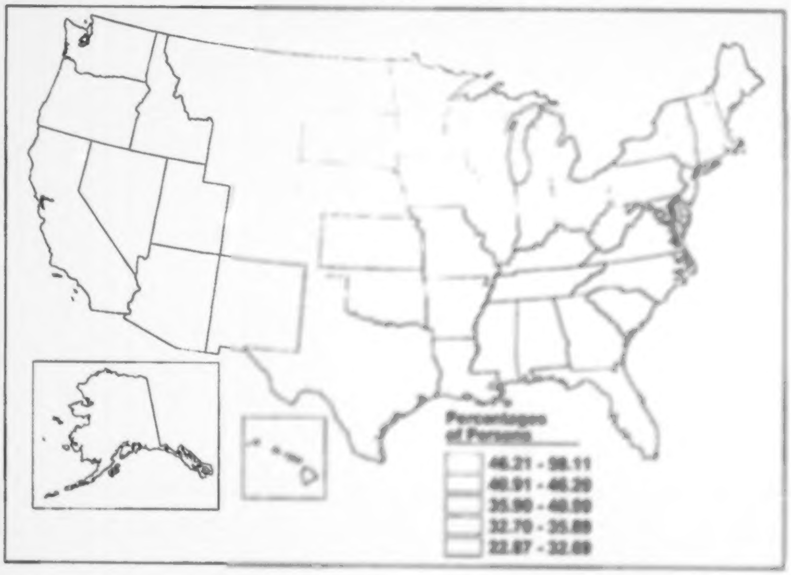
Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 and 2000.

Figure 3.6 **Percentages Reporting Past Month *"Binge" Alcohol Use among Youths Aged 12 to 17*, by State: 1999 and 2000**


Percentages of Persons
12.39 - 18.12
11.32 - 12.38
10.08 - 11.31
9.25 - 10.07
6.71 - 9.24

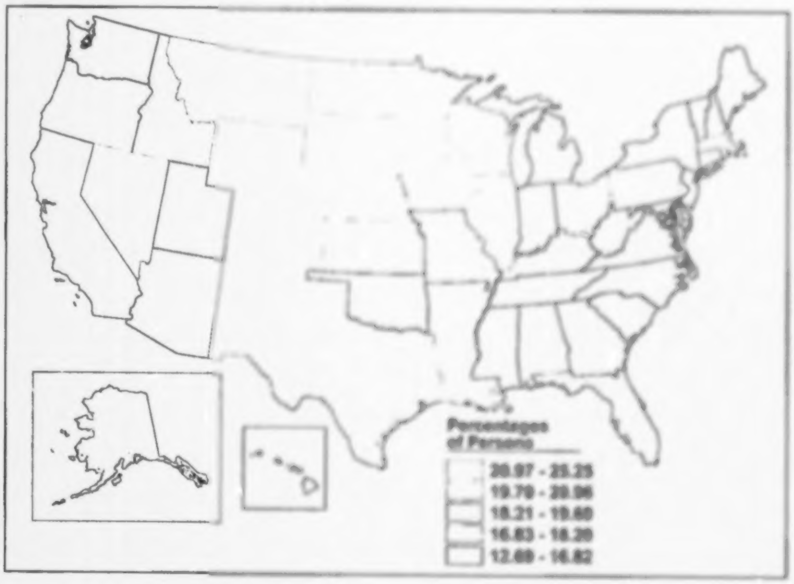
Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 and 2000.

Figure 3.7 Percentages Reporting Past Month *"Binge" Alcohol Use among Persons Aged 18 to 25*, by State: 1999 and 2000


Percentages of Persons
46.21 - 58.11
40.91 - 46.20
35.90 - 40.90
32.70 - 35.89
22.87 - 32.69

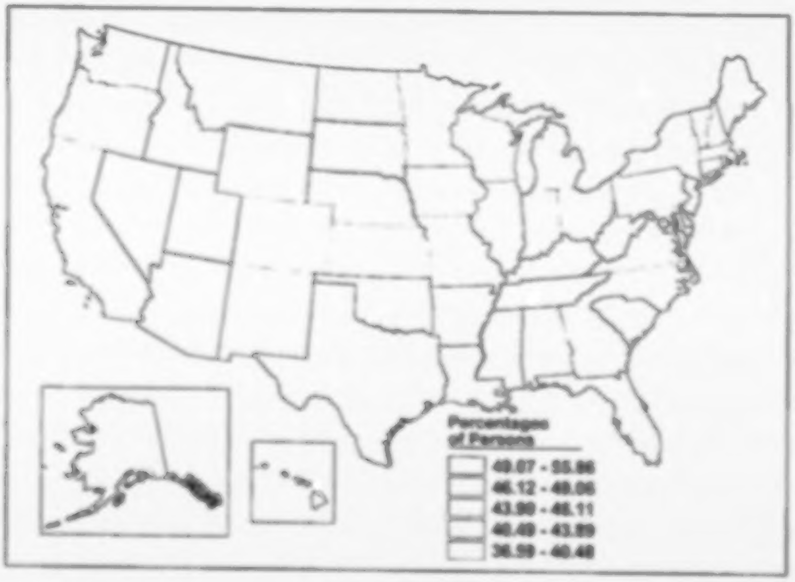
Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 and 2000.

Figure 3.8 Percentages Reporting Past Month *"Binge" Alcohol Use among Persons Aged 26 or Older*, by State: 1999 and 2000


Percentages of Persons
20.97 - 25.25
19.70 - 20.96
18.21 - 19.69
16.83 - 18.20
12.60 - 16.82

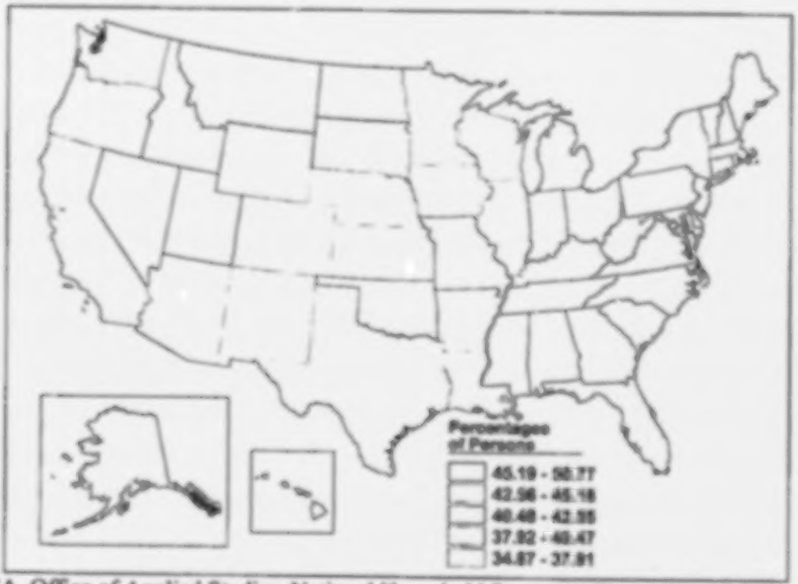
Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 and 2000.

Figure 3.9 **Percentages Reporting *Perceptions of Great Risk of Having Five or More Drinks of an Alcoholic Beverage Once or Twice a Week among Persons Aged 12 or Older*, by State: 1999 and 2000**


Percentages of Persons
49.07 - 55.86
46.12 - 49.06
43.90 - 46.11
40.49 - 43.89
36.59 - 40.48

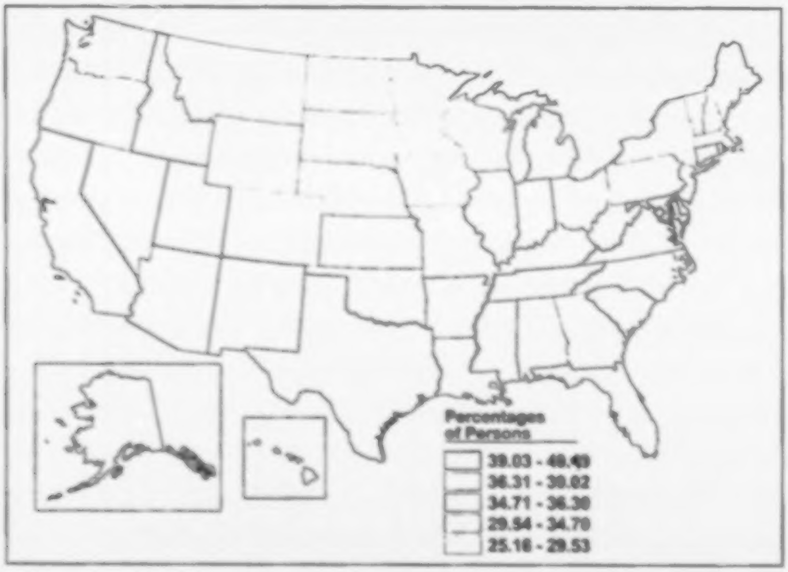
Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 and 2000.

Figure 3.10 **Percentages Reporting *Perceptions of Great Risk of Having Five or More Drinks of an Alcoholic Beverage Once or Twice a Week among Youths Aged 12 to 17*, by State: 1999 and 2000**


Percentages of Persons
45.19 - 50.77
42.56 - 45.18
40.48 - 42.55
37.92 - 40.47
34.87 - 37.91

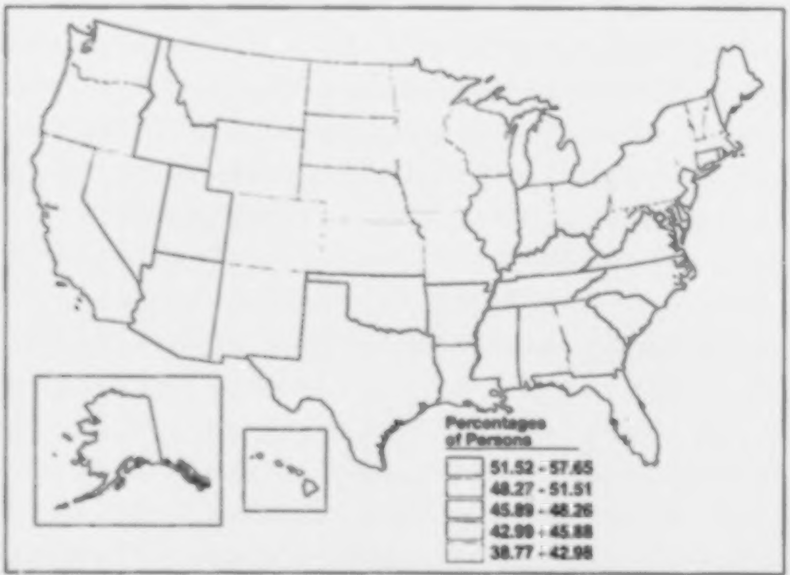
Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 and 2000.

Figure 3.11 **Percentages Reporting *Perceptions of Great Risk of Having Five or More Drinks of an Alcoholic Beverage Once or Twice a Week among Persons Aged 18 to 25*, by State: 1999 and 2000**


Percentages of Persons
39.03 - 48.49
36.31 - 39.02
34.71 - 36.30
29.54 - 34.70
25.16 - 29.53

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 and 2000.

Figure 3.12 **Percentages Reporting *Perceptions of Great Risk of Having Five or More Drinks of an Alcoholic Beverage Once or Twice a Week among Persons Aged 26 or Older*, by State: 1999 and 2000**


Percentages of Persons
51.52 - 57.65
48.27 - 51.51
45.89 - 48.26
42.99 - 45.88
38.77 - 42.98

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 and 2000.

4. Tobacco Use

Tobacco is the second most popular substance in the United States next to alcohol. The National Household Survey on Drug Abuse (NHSDA) includes a series of questions on the use of several tobacco products, including cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, cigars, and pipe tobacco. This chapter includes State estimates on past month use of cigarettes, past month use of tobacco, and the risks of heavy use of cigarettes. Differences in estimates for cigarettes and tobacco represent persons who do not smoke cigarettes, but who use one of the other forms of tobacco.

4.1 Tobacco

Approximately 65 million Americans used a tobacco product in 2000, a prevalence rate of almost 29 percent nationwide (Office of Applied Studies [OAS], 2001b). The State with the highest 1999-2000 prevalence rate for persons aged 12 or older was West Virginia (39.1 percent) (Figure 4.1; Table A.20). Kentucky, the largest tobacco-producing State, was second (37.8 percent). Of the top 10 tobacco-using States, 7 were Southern: West Virginia, Kentucky, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Tennessee, Mississippi, and Alabama. Utah had the lowest rate in the Nation (19.9 percent). The States ranking in the lowest fifth included a mixture of Northeastern States, Western States, and Southern States.

The highest rates of tobacco use were in the 18 to 25 age group. The States with the highest prevalence rates in this age group were mostly Midwestern: North Dakota, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Missouri, Ohio, South Dakota, and Iowa (Figure 4.3; Table A.20). Two Southern States had the highest rates in this age group: Kentucky (55.1 percent) and West Virginia (54.4 percent). Utah had the lowest prevalence rate (27.5 percent) among 18 to 25 year olds.

The lowest tobacco use rates were in the 12 to 17 age group, ranging from 10.4 percent for California to 26.0 percent for Kentucky (Figure 4.2; Table A.20). Because the youngest age group represents youths just beginning to experiment with tobacco, State rankings for youths are more subject to change than is the case with older age groups. Only four States in the highest fifth for ages 12 to 17 (Kentucky, Arkansas, West Virginia, and Tennessee) were also included in the highest fifth for persons aged 12 or older; however, seven States in the lowest fifth for ages 12 to 17 (California, Utah, District of Columbia, New York, Hawaii, New Jersey, and Virginia) were common to the lowest fifth for the 12 or older age group. The greater stability of States in the lowest fifth may be attributable in part to cultural norms or continuing prevention efforts in those States.

4.2 Cigarettes

For cigarettes, many States with high past month prevalence rates were the same as those that displayed high rates for past month tobacco use. For example, in the highest fifth for persons aged 12 or older, eight of the States that ranked high for past month cigarette use also ranked high for tobacco use (Figures 4.1 and 4.5; Tables A.20 and A.22).

For youths aged 12 to 17, four States ranked in the highest fifth (Kentucky, West Virginia, Arkansas, and North Carolina) were also in the highest fifth for the total aged 12 or older (Figures 4.5 and 4.6; Table A.22). Similarly, seven States with the lowest rates among youths could also be found in the lowest fifth for all persons aged 12 or older.

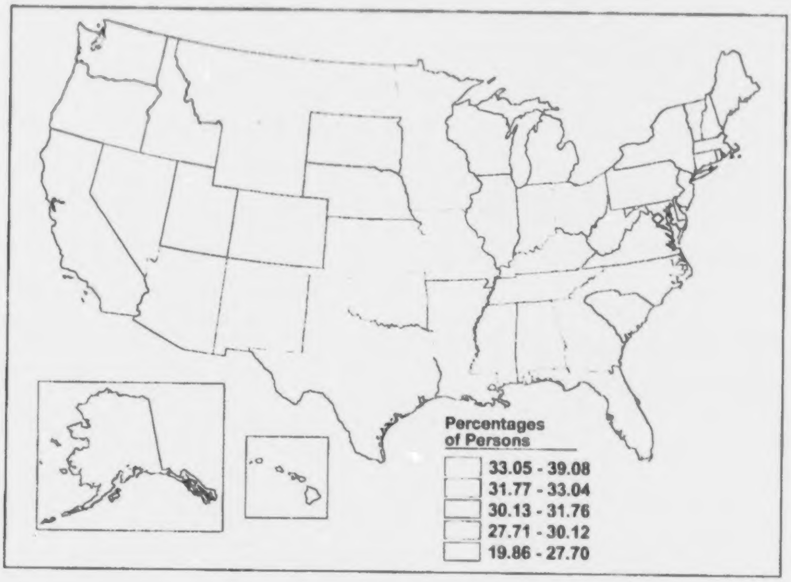
In West Virginia among persons aged 12 or older, 39.1 percent reported using tobacco in the past month, but only 30.5 percent reported using cigarettes, indicating that about 9 percent used a tobacco product other than cigarettes (such as smokeless tobacco, cigars, and pipe tobacco). In Kentucky among youths, 26.0 percent reported using tobacco in the past month, but only 22.4 percent reported using cigarettes in the same period.

4.3 Perceptions of Risk of Heavy Cigarette Use

States that reported high prevalence rates for cigarettes often reported low rates of perceived risk for heavy cigarette use. For those aged 12 or older, six of the States ranked in the lowest fifth for perceptions of great risk of smoking one or more packs of cigarettes a day also were ranked in the highest fifth for past month cigarette use (Figures 4.5 and 4.9; Tables A.22 and A.24). Similarly, of the 10 States that reported the highest rates of perceived risk of heavy smoking, only Rhode Island was not among the States in the two lowest fifths for reported past month cigarette use.

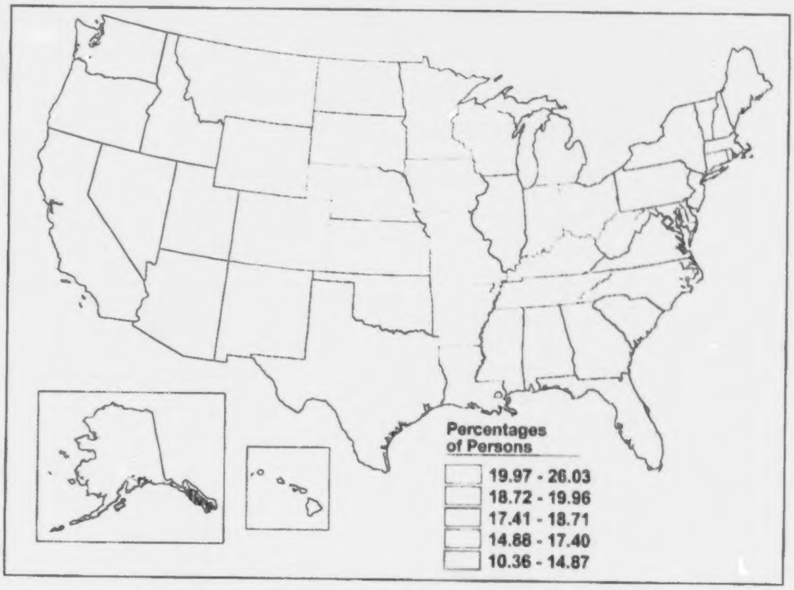
The lowest rates of reported perceptions of risk were in the 12 to 17 and 18 to 25 age groups (Figures 4.10 and 4.11; Table A.24). Among youths, the link between perceptions of risk and actual use of cigarettes was not as strong as in the 12 or older age group. In the 12 to 17 age group, only three States (North Carolina, Kentucky, and South Dakota) that reported low perceived (great) risk of smoking one or more packs of cigarettes a day also were ranked in the highest fifth for past month cigarette use (Figures 4.6 and 4.10; Tables A.22 and A.24). Among youths, the relationship at the State level between great risk of heavy smoking and having low rates of cigarette was more pronounced: Six States in the highest group of reported risk were among the States in the lowest fifth in past month use of cigarettes (Utah, Florida, California, Idaho, District of Columbia, and New Jersey).

Figure 4.1 **Percentages Reporting Past Month Use of *Any Tobacco Product among Persons Aged 12 or Older*, by State: 1999 and 2000**


Percentages of Persons
33.05 - 39.08
31.77 - 33.04
30.13 - 31.76
27.71 - 30.12
19.86 - 27.70

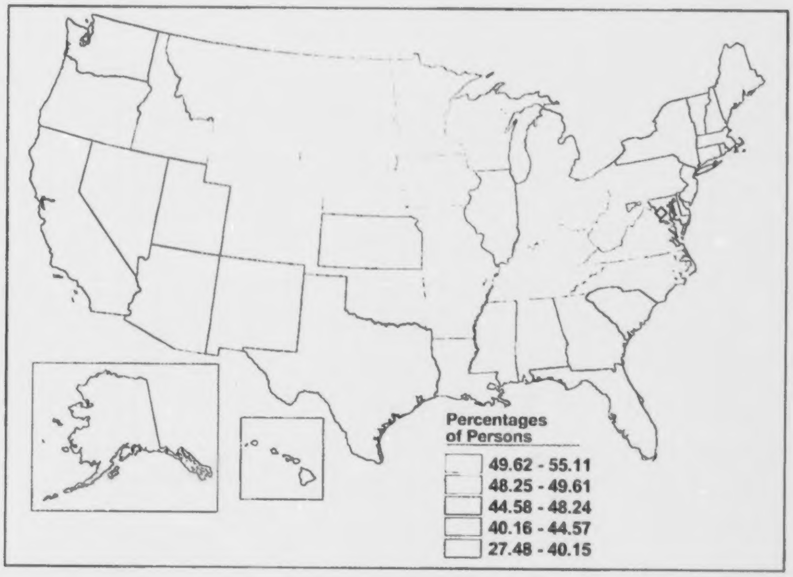
Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 and 2000.

Figure 4.2 **Percentages Reporting Past Month Use of *Any Tobacco Product among Youths Aged 12 to 17*, by State: 1999 and 2000**


Percentages of Persons
19.97 - 26.03
18.72 - 19.96
17.41 - 18.71
14.88 - 17.40
10.36 - 14.87

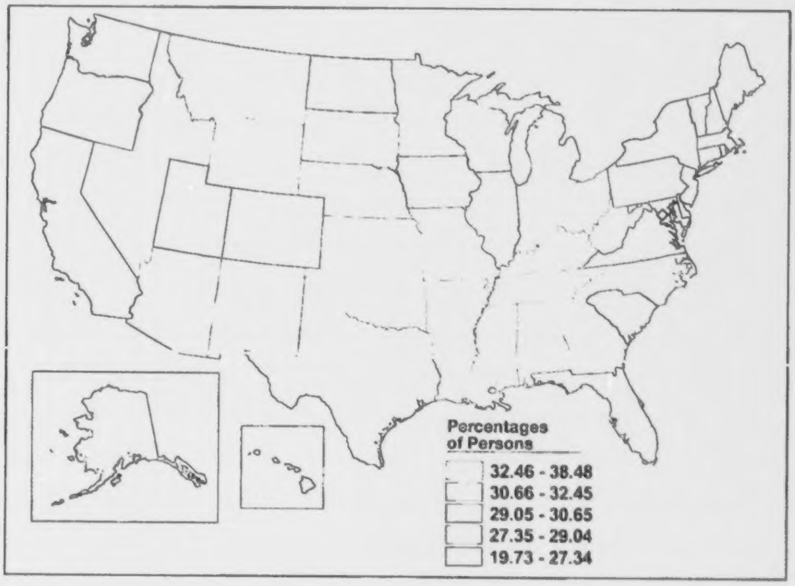
Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 and 2000.

Figure 4.3 **Percentages Reporting Past Month Use of *Any Tobacco Product among Persons Aged 18 to 25*, by State: 1999 and 2000**


Percentages of Persons
49.62 - 55.11
48.25 - 49.61
44.58 - 48.24
40.16 - 44.57
27.48 - 40.15

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 and 2000.

Figure 4.4 **Percentages Reporting Past Month Use of *Any Tobacco Product among Persons Aged 26 or Older*, by State: 1999 and 2000**


Percentages of Persons
32.46 - 38.48
30.66 - 32.45
29.05 - 30.65
27.35 - 29.04
19.73 - 27.34

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 and 2000.

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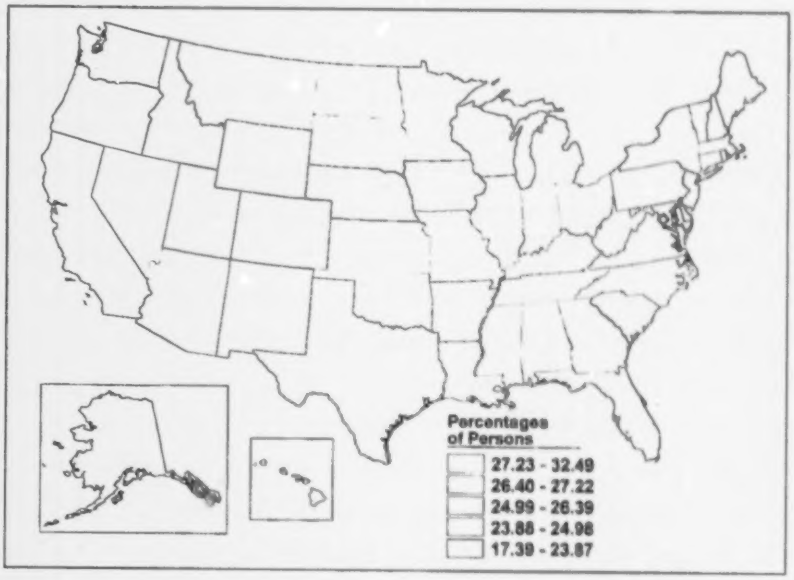
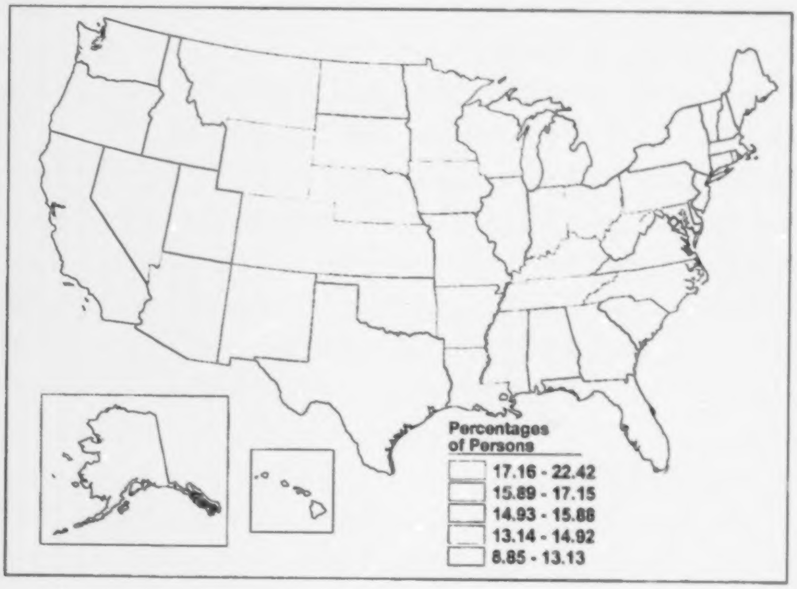
Figure 4.5 **Percentages Reporting Past Month Use of *Cigarettes among Persons Aged 12 or Older*, by State: 1999 and 2000**


Percentages of Persons
27.23 - 32.49
26.40 - 27.22
24.99 - 26.39
23.88 - 24.98
17.39 - 23.87

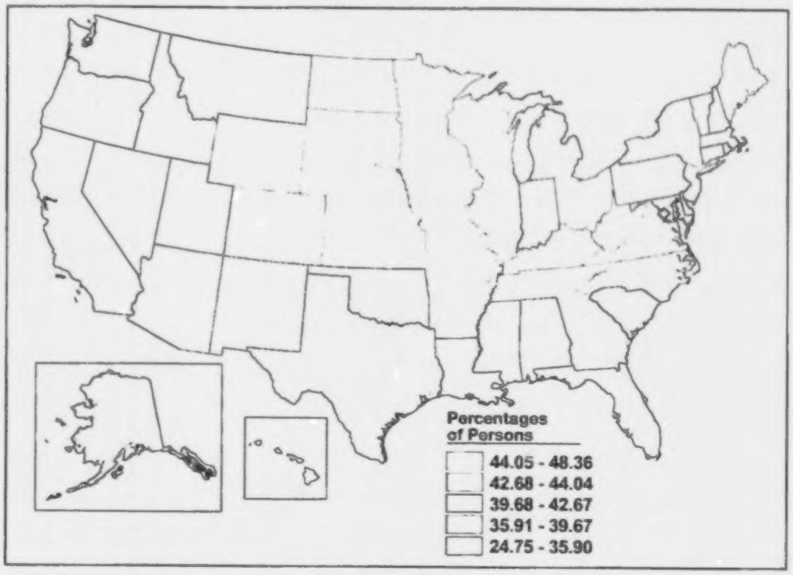
Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 and 2000.

Figure 4.6 **Percentages Reporting Past Month Use of *Cigarettes among Youths Aged 12 to 17*, by State: 1999 and 2000**


Percentages of Persons
17.16 - 22.42
15.89 - 17.15
14.93 - 15.88
13.14 - 14.92
8.85 - 13.13

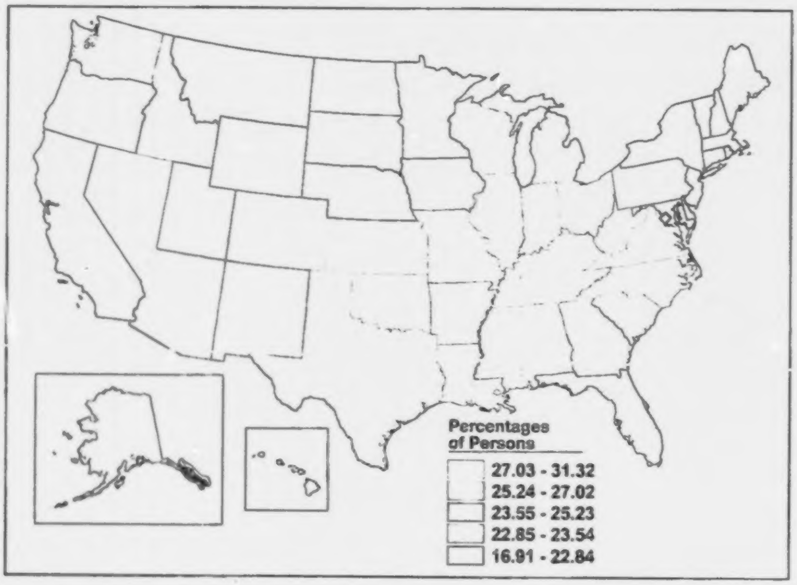
Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 and 2000.

Figure 4.7 **Percentages Reporting Past Month Use of *Cigarettes among Persons Aged 18 to 25*, by State: 1999 and 2000**


Percentages of Persons
44.05 - 48.36
42.68 - 44.04
39.68 - 42.67
35.91 - 39.67
24.75 - 35.90

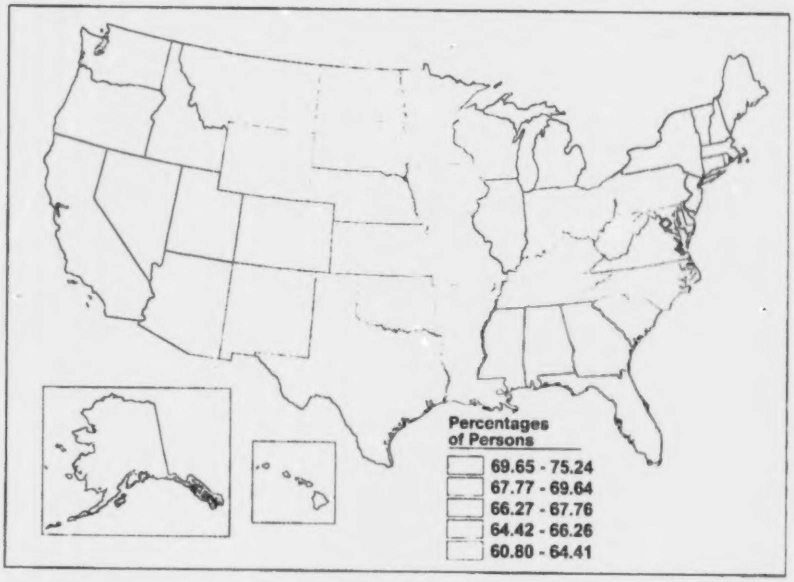
Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 and 2000.

Figure 4.8 **Percentages Reporting Past Month Use of *Cigarettes among Persons Aged 26 or Older*, by State: 1999 and 2000**


Percentages of Persons
27.03 - 31.32
25.24 - 27.02
23.55 - 25.23
22.85 - 23.54
16.91 - 22.84

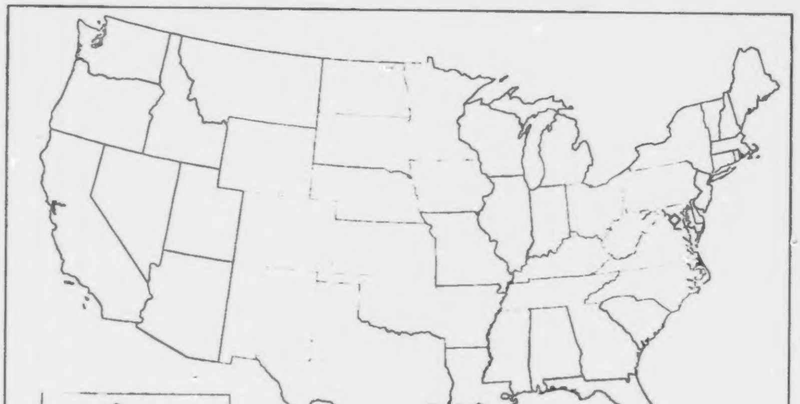
Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 and 2000.

Figure 4.9 **Percentages Reporting *Perceptions of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day among Persons Aged 12 or Older*, by State: 1999 and 2000**


Percentages of Persons
69.65 - 75.24
67.77 - 69.64
66.27 - 67.76
64.42 - 66.26
60.80 - 64.41

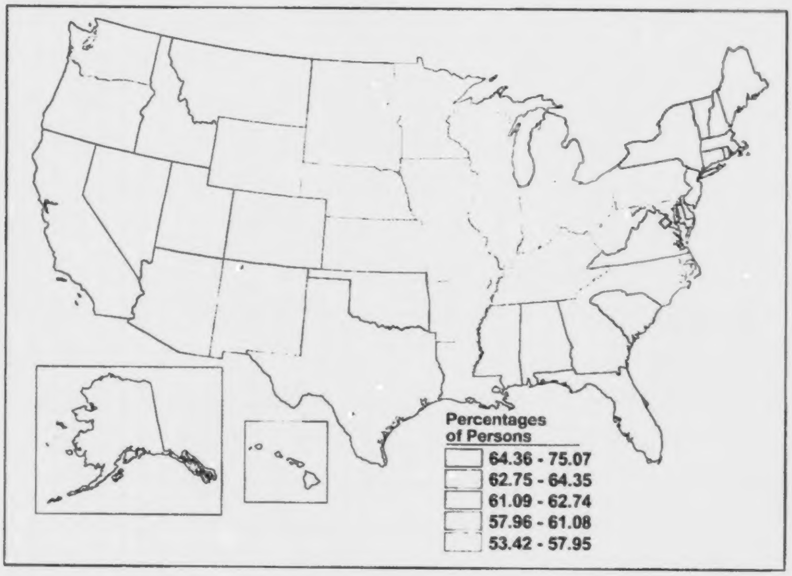
Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 and 2000.

Figure 4.10 **Percentages Reporting *Perceptions of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day among Youths Aged 12 to 17*, by State: 1999 and 2000**


Percentages of Persons
63.86 - 71.93
61.93 - 63.85
60.88 - 61.92
59.38 - 60.87
56.01 - 59.37

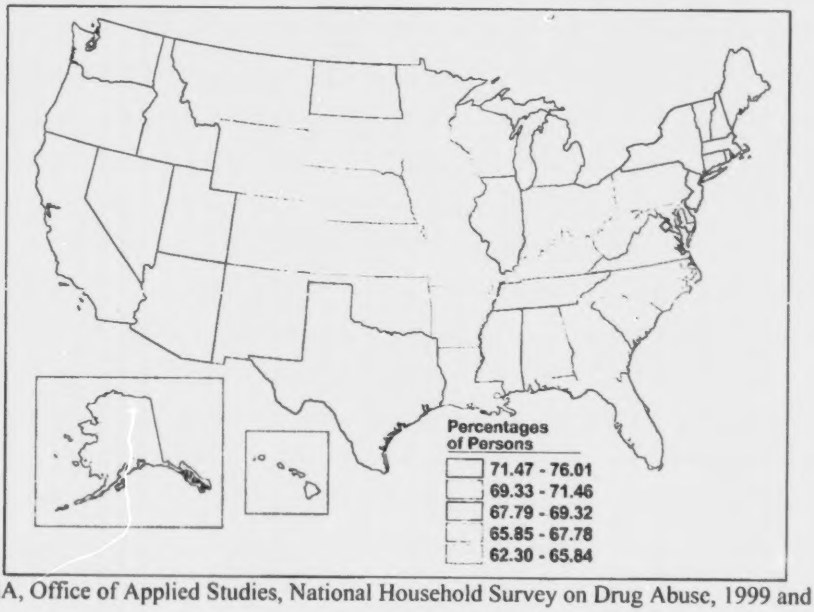
Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 and 2000.

Figure 4.11 Percentages Reporting *Perceptions of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day among Persons Aged 18 to 25*, by State: 1999 and 2000


Percentages of Persons
64.36 - 75.07
62.75 - 64.35
61.09 - 62.74
57.96 - 61.08
53.42 - 57.95

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 and 2000.

Figure 4.12 Percentages Reporting *Perceptions of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day among Persons Aged 26 or Older*, by State: 1999 and 2000


Percentages of Persons
71.47 - 76.01
69.33 - 71.46
67.79 - 69.32
65.85 - 67.78
62.30 - 65.84

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 and 2000.

5. Dependence on or Abuse of Alcohol or Illicit Drugs

In 2000, a National Household Survey on Drug Abuse (NHSDA) respondent was defined as needing treatment if he or she met the criteria for dependence or abuse or received treatment at a specialty facility in the past year. The questions to measure dependence or abuse status are based on the criteria specified in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV) (APA, 1994). Because of the changes between 1999 and 2000 in the questions and definitions employed for determining treatment need, it is not appropriate to compare the estimates in this report with estimates from previous years.

An estimated 14.5 million Americans aged 12 or older in 2000 were classified with dependence on or abuse of either alcohol or illicit drugs (Epstein, 2002). Most of these persons (10.2 million) were dependent on or abused alcohol only. Another 1.9 million were dependent on or abused both alcohol and illicit drugs, while 2.4 million were dependent on or abused illicit drugs but not alcohol.

5.1 Alcohol Dependence or Abuse

Nationally, 5.4 percent of the population aged 12 or older were classified with dependence on or abuse of alcohol in the past year (Epstein, 2002). Persons aged 18 to 25 had the highest rates of alcohol dependence or abuse—12.8 percent.

State estimates for persons aged 12 or older ranged from 4.5 percent in North Carolina to 7.5 percent in South Dakota (Figure 5.1; Table A.26). States in the highest fifth tended to be mostly Northern or Western (South Dakota, North Dakota, Massachusetts, Alaska, Montana, and Nebraska). States in the lowest fifth were mostly from the South (South Carolina, North Carolina, West Virginia, Virginia, and Arkansas) or from the Northeast (New York, Maine, and New Jersey).

In the 12 to 17 age group, the estimated percentage of those indicating abuse or dependence ranged from 3.7 percent in Virginia to 10.2 percent in Montana (Figure 5.2; Table A.26). Among persons aged 18 to 25, the lowest percentage was found in New Jersey (10.1 percent), and the highest State percentage was in North Dakota (21.2 percent) (Figure 5.3; Table A.26). Many States in the highest fifth for the 12 to 17 and 18 to 25 age groups were also in the highest group for all persons age 12 or older: six States in the 12 to 17 age group and eight in the 18 to 25 age group.

The percentage of persons estimated to be dependent on alcohol in the past year was only about 43 percent of those who were estimated to be dependent on or abused alcohol in the past year. State estimates for persons aged 12 or older fell into a more narrow range from 2.0 percent in Utah to 3.1 percent in Mississippi (Figure 5.5; Table A.28). A number of the States in the top fifth for dependence or abuse were no longer in the top fifth for just dependence: North Dakota, Massachusetts, Montana, Nebraska, Colorado, and Rhode Island. Those States now fell into the middle fifth or lower. A number of new States that were not in the top fifth for alcohol dependence or abuse were in the top fifth for alcohol dependence: Mississippi, Louisiana, District of Columbia, Arizona, Idaho, and California. The highest dependence rates for alcohol occurred in the 18 to 25 age group, with South Dakota having the highest rate—6.8 percent (Figure 5.7; Table A.28).

5.2 Illicit Drug Dependence or Abuse

Nationally, about 1.9 percent of persons aged 12 or older were dependent on or had abused illicit drugs in the past year, close to one third of the percentage of those who were dependent on or abused alcohol (Epstein, 2002).

States with estimated rates in the highest fifth were mostly Western States, including Arizona (2.9 percent), Alaska (2.6 percent), Colorado (2.4 percent), California (2.4 percent), Oregon (2.4 percent), Utah (2.4 percent), and Washington (2.3 percent) (Figure 5.9; Table A.30). Only three of the States in the highest fifth for past year illicit drug dependence or abuse were also in the top fifth for past year alcohol dependence or abuse: Alaska, Colorado, and Massachusetts (Figures 5.1 and 5.9; Tables A.26 and A.30).

Rates were slightly higher in the 12 to 17 and 18 to 25 age groups. Among States in the top fifth for dependence on or abuse of illicit drugs in the past year among youths aged 12 to 17, the rates ranged from 5.3 to 7.0 percent (Figure 5.10; Table A.30). Among States in the top fifth for dependence on or abuse of illicit drugs among those aged 18 to 25, the rates ranged from 6.2 to 7.2 percent (Figure 5.11; Table A.30). Five of the States in the top fifth for youths aged 12 to 17 were also in the top group for all persons 12 or older, and three of the States in the top fifth for those aged 18 to 25 were also included in the top fifth among persons aged 12 or older. (Figures 5.9 to 5.11; Table A.30).

The percentage of persons estimated to be dependent on illicit drugs in the past year was about 64 percent of those who were estimated to be dependent on or abused illicit drugs in the past year. State estimates for persons aged 12 or older ranged from 1.0 percent in Iowa to 1.8 percent in Massachusetts (Figure 5.13; Table A.32). The highest rates of illicit drug dependence were among persons aged 18 to 25, with the highest rate in Vermont—5.2 percent (Figure 5.15; Table A.32). For persons aged 12 or older, the States in the top fifth for both dependence on illicit drugs and dependence on or abuse of illicit drugs were Massachusetts, Arizona, California, Colorado, Delaware, the District of Columbia, and Washington (Figures 5.9 and 5.13; Tables A.30 and A.32).

There was some degree of relationship between high rates of past year illicit drug dependence or abuse and high rates of past year cocaine use at the State level. Six States were ranked among the highest for both measures: Arizona, Alaska, the District of Columbia, Massachusetts, Colorado, and Delaware (Figures 2.20 and 5.9; Tables A.12 and A.30).

5.3 Alcohol or Illicit Drug Dependence or Abuse

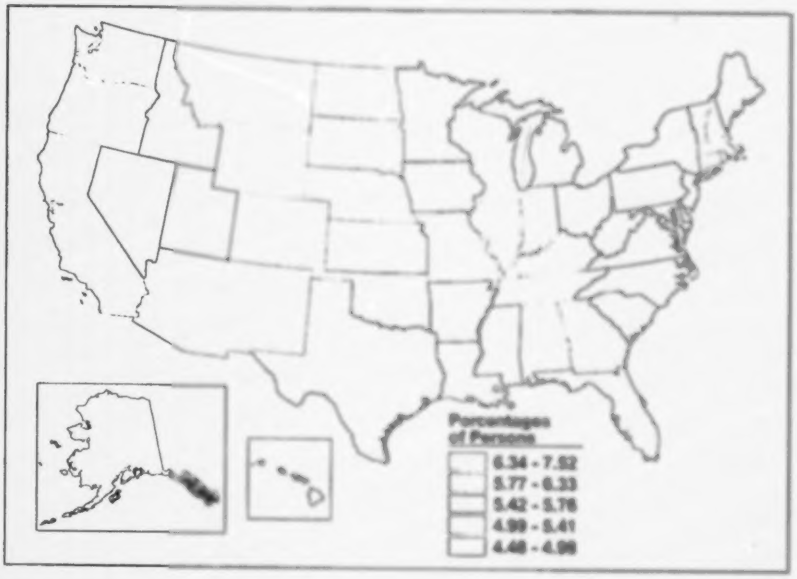
The national rate for past year dependence on or abuse of alcohol or illicit drugs among persons aged 12 or older was about 6.5 percent, slightly higher than the rate for just alcohol dependence or abuse (5.4 percent) and more than 3 times larger than the rate for illicit drug dependence or abuse (1.9 percent) (Epstein, 2002).

When examining dependence on or abuse of alcohol or illicit drugs at the State level, the States with high rates for alcohol tended to dominate the top fifth for alcohol and illicit drugs combined because of the higher rates of dependence on and abuse of alcohol relative to illicit drugs (Figures 5.1, 5.9, and 5.17; Tables A.26, A.30, and A.34).

For those aged 12 or older, the State percentages ranged from a low of 5.1 percent in North Carolina to a high of 8.3 percent in North Dakota for past year dependence on or abuse of alcohol or illicit drugs (Figure 5.17; Table A.34). Eight of ten States in the top fifth for dependence on or abuse of alcohol or illicit drugs also were in the top fifth for dependence on or abuse of alcohol alone.

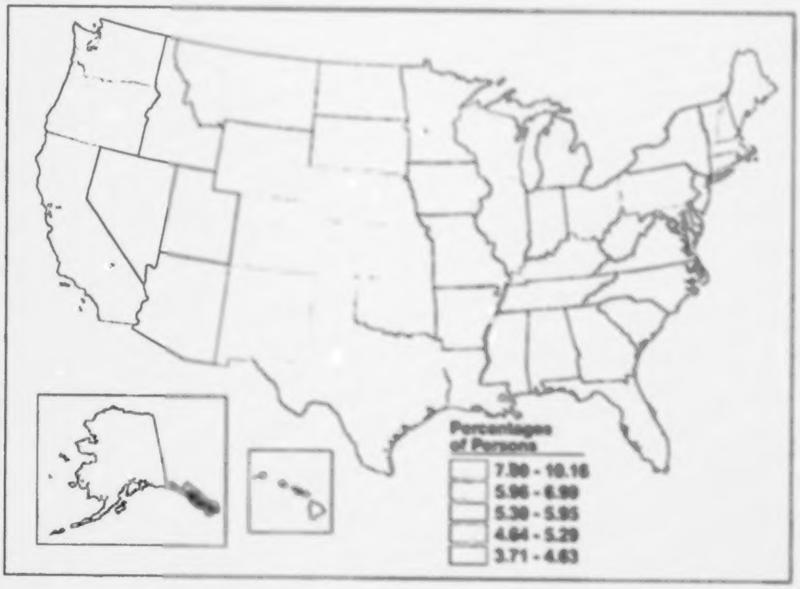
The prevalence rate among persons aged 18 to 25 was almost 3 times as high as that for all persons aged 12 or older (Figures 5.17 and 5.19; Table A.34). North Dakota's rate of 23.8 percent was the highest among States for this age group. Many of the States in the top fifth both for ages 18 to 25 and for ages 12 to 17 were the same as those in the top fifth for all persons aged 12 or older (Figures 5.17 to 5.19; Table A.34).

Figure 5.1 **Percentages Reporting Past Year *Alcohol Dependence or Abuse among Persons Aged 12 or Older*, by State: 2000**


Percentages of Persons
6.34 - 7.52
5.77 - 6.33
5.42 - 5.76
4.99 - 5.41
4.48 - 4.98

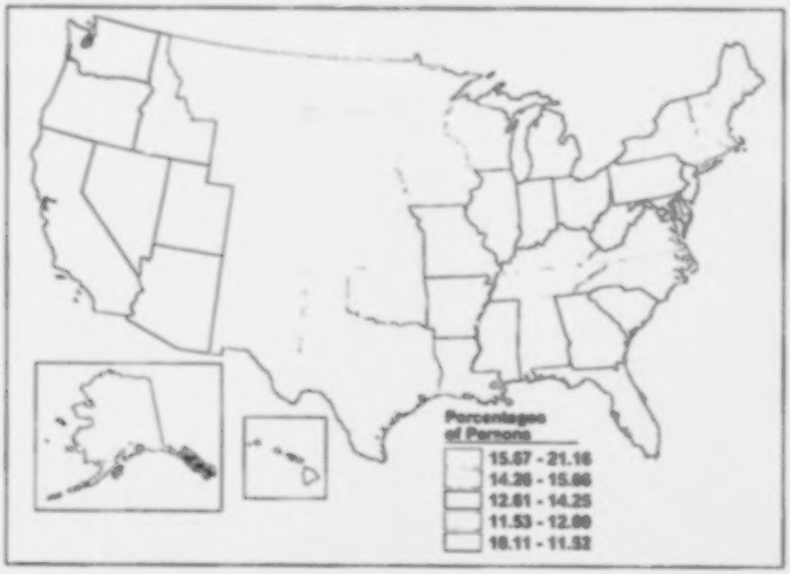
Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 2000.

Figure 5.2 **Percentages Reporting Past Year *Alcohol Dependence or Abuse among Youths Aged 12 to 17*, by State: 2000**


Percentages of Persons
7.00 - 10.16
5.96 - 6.99
5.30 - 5.95
4.64 - 5.29
3.71 - 4.63

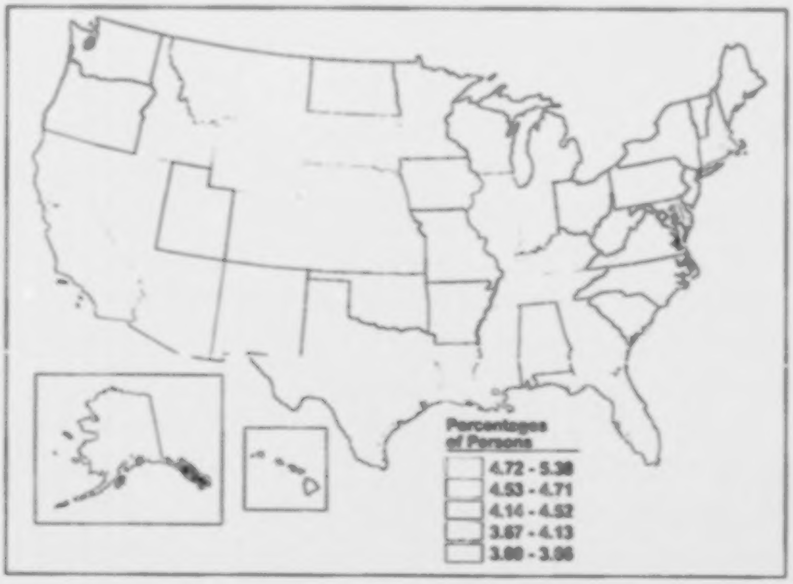
Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 2000.

Figure 5.3 Percentages Reporting Past Year *Alcohol Dependence or Abuse among Persons Aged 18 to 25*, by State: 2000


Percentages of Persons
15.67 - 21.16
14.26 - 15.66
12.61 - 14.25
11.53 - 12.60
10.11 - 11.52

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 2000.

Figure 5.4 Percentages Reporting Past Year *Alcohol Dependence or Abuse among Persons Aged 26 or Older*, by State: 2000


Percentages of Persons
4.72 - 5.38
4.53 - 4.71
4.14 - 4.52
3.67 - 4.13
3.08 - 3.66

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 2000.

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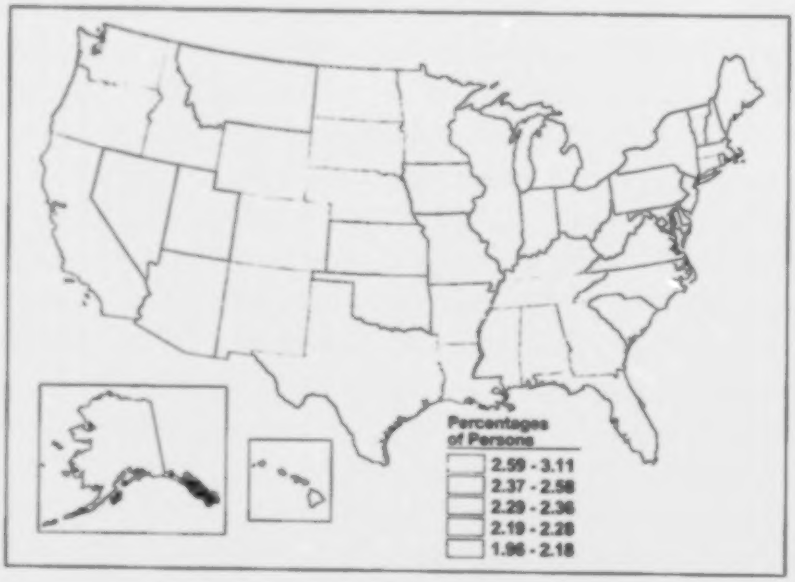
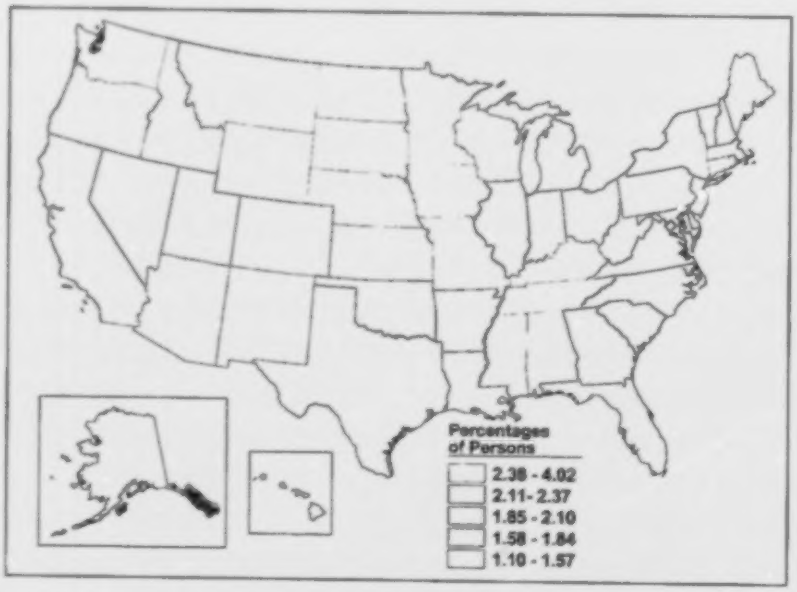
Figure 5.5 **Percentages Reporting Past Year *Alcohol Dependence among Persons Aged 12 or Older*, by State: 2000**


Percentages of Persons
2.59 - 3.11
2.37 - 2.58
2.29 - 2.36
2.19 - 2.28
1.96 - 2.18

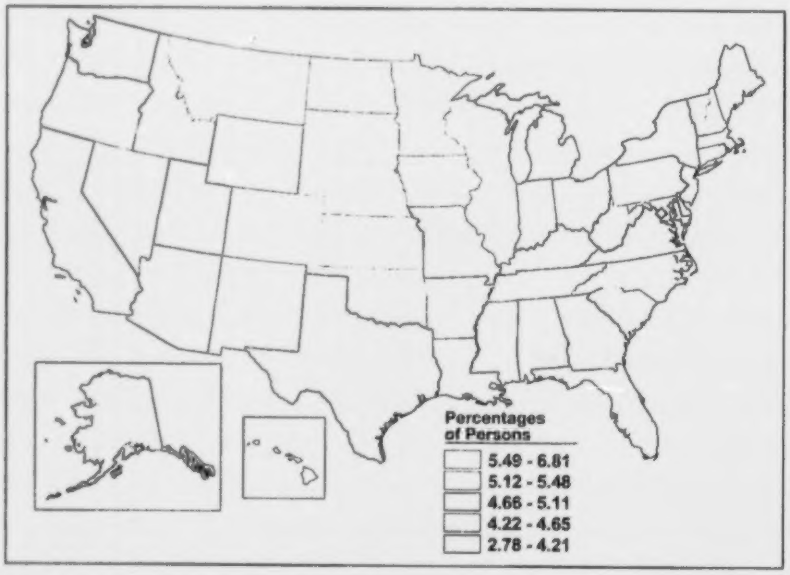
Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 2000.

Figure 5.6 **Percentages Reporting Past Year *Alcohol Dependence among Youths Aged 12 to 17*, by State: 2000**


Percentages of Persons
2.38 - 4.02
2.11 - 2.37
1.85 - 2.10
1.58 - 1.84
1.10 - 1.57

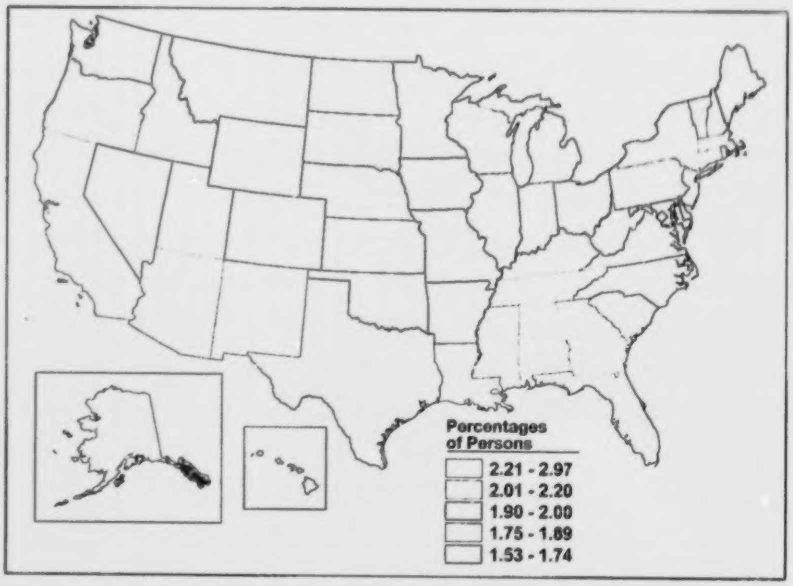
Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 2000.

Figure 5.7 **Percentages Reporting Past Year *Alcohol Dependence among Persons Aged 18 to 25*, by State: 2000**


Percentages of Persons
5.49 - 6.81
5.12 - 5.48
4.66 - 5.11
4.22 - 4.65
2.78 - 4.21

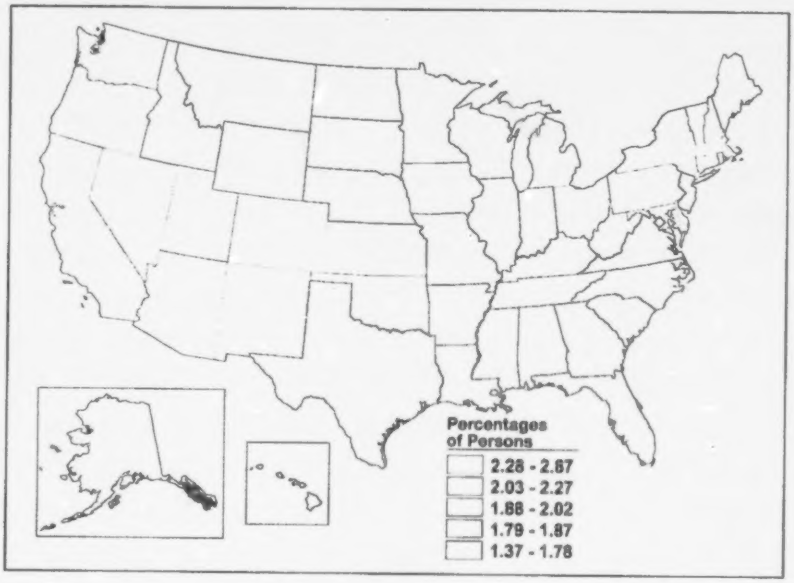
Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 2000.

Figure 5.8 **Percentages Reporting Past Year *Alcohol Dependence among Persons Aged 26 or Older*, by State: 2000**


Percentages of Persons
2.21 - 2.97
2.01 - 2.20
1.90 - 2.00
1.75 - 1.89
1.53 - 1.74

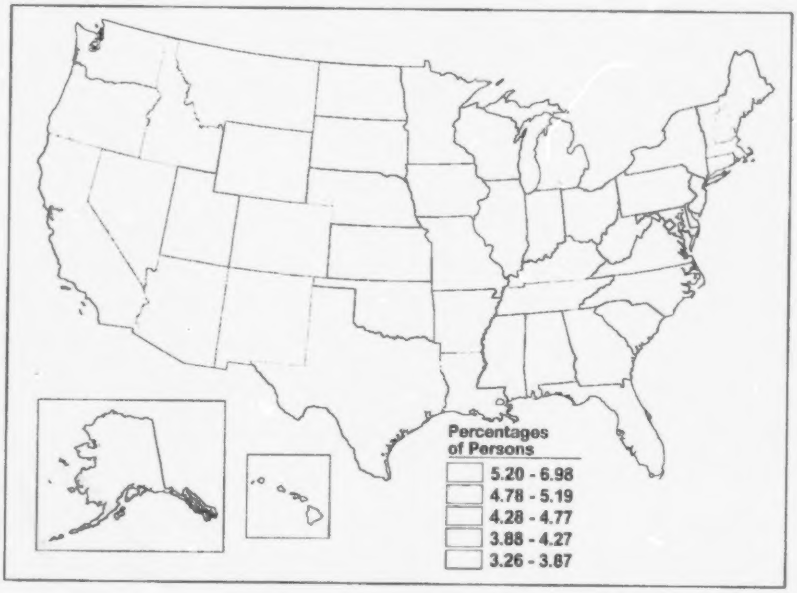
Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 2000.

Figure 5.9 Percentages Reporting Past Year *Any Illicit Drug Dependence or Abuse among Persons Aged 12 or Older*, by State: 2000


Percentages of Persons
2.28 - 2.67
2.03 - 2.27
1.88 - 2.02
1.79 - 1.87
1.37 - 1.78

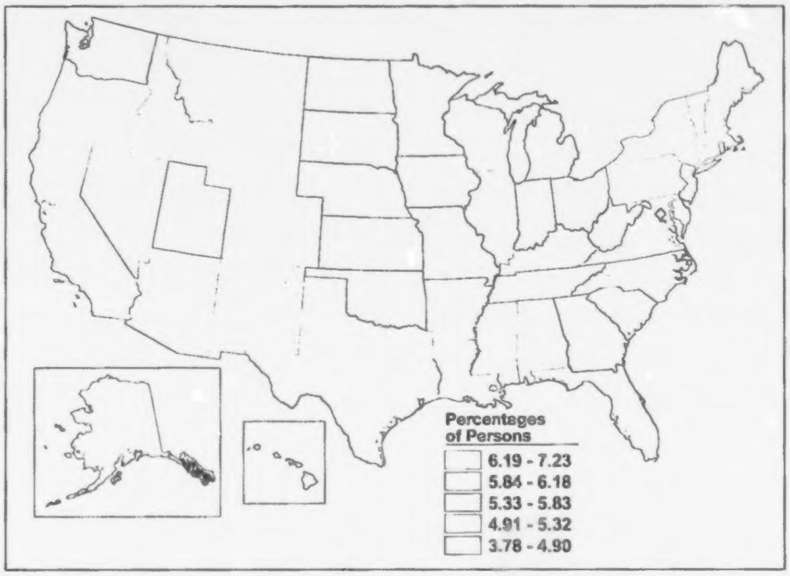
Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 2000.

Figure 5.10 Percentages Reporting Past Year *Any Illicit Drug Dependence or Abuse among Youths Aged 12 to 17*, by State: 2000


Percentages of Persons
5.20 - 6.98
4.78 - 5.19
4.28 - 4.77
3.88 - 4.27
3.26 - 3.87

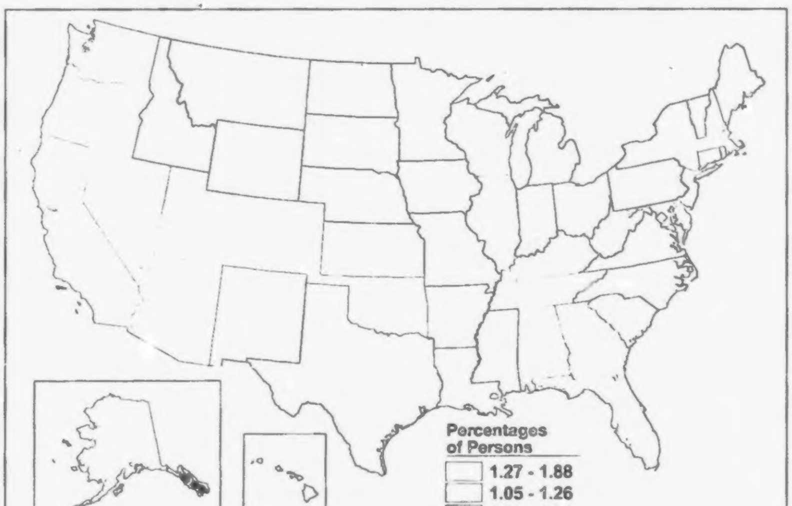
Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 2000.

Figure 5.11 Percentages Reporting Past Year *Any Illicit Drug Dependence or Abuse among Persons Aged 18 to 25*, by State: 2000


Percentages of Persons
6.19 - 7.23
5.84 - 6.18
5.33 - 5.83
4.91 - 5.32
3.78 - 4.90

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 2000.

Figure 5.12 Percentages Reporting Past Year *Any Illicit Drug Dependence or Abuse among Persons Aged 26 or Older*, by State: 2000


Percentages of Persons
1.27 - 1.88
1.05 - 1.26
0.94 - 1.04
0.88 - 0.93
0.62 - 0.87

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 2000.

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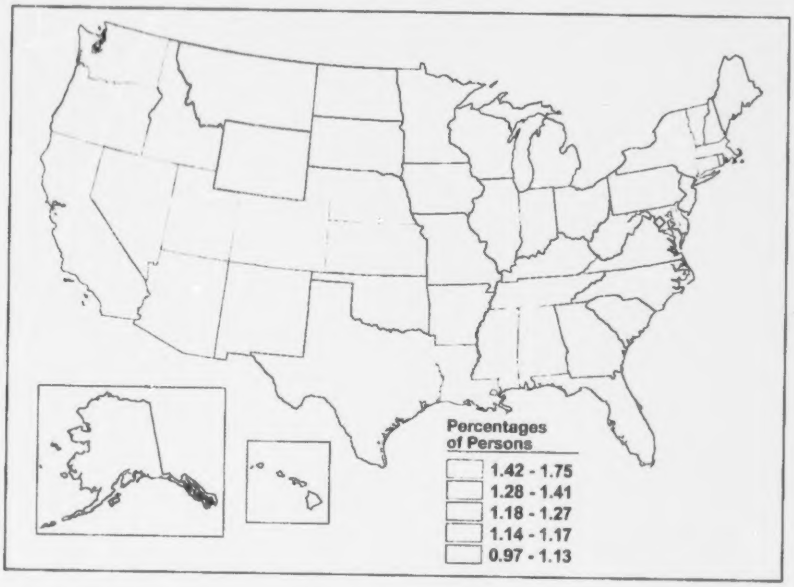
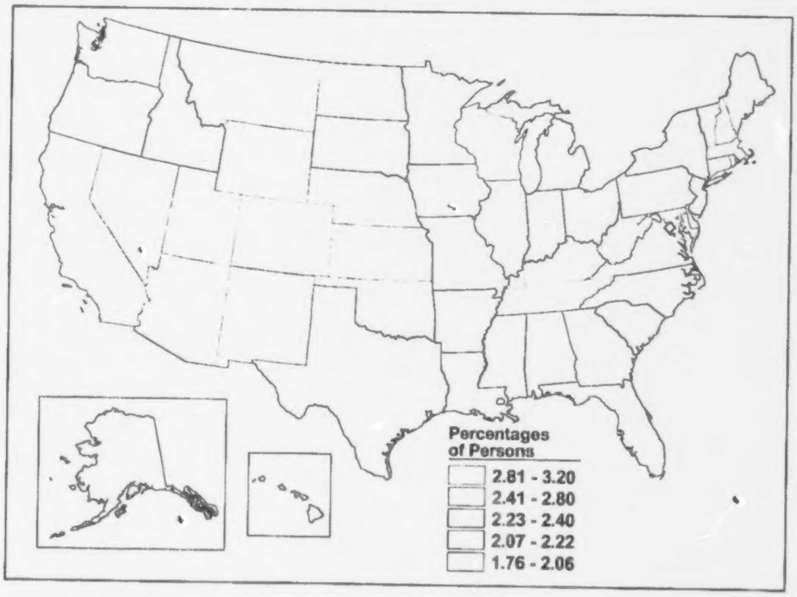
Figure 5.13 **Percentages Reporting Past Year *Any Illicit Drug Dependence among Persons Aged 12 or Older*, by State: 2000**


Percentages of Persons
1.42 - 1.75
1.28 - 1.41
1.18 - 1.27
1.14 - 1.17
0.97 - 1.13

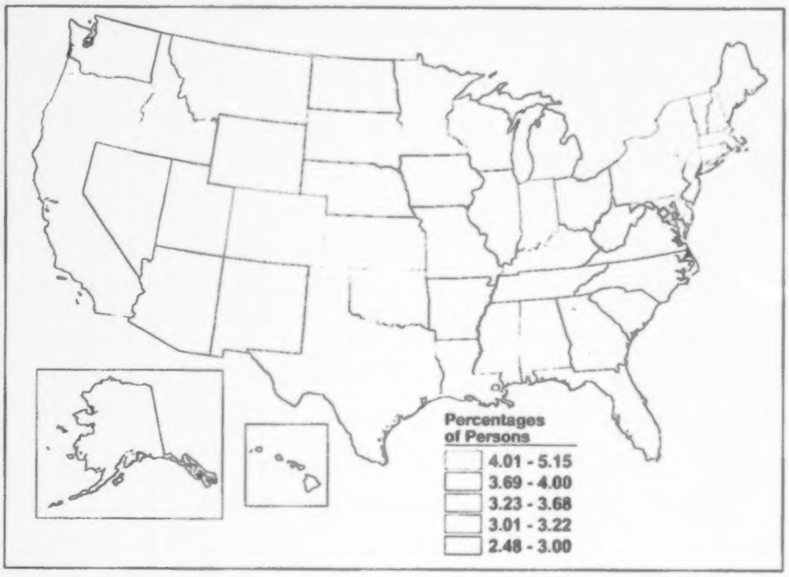
Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 2000.

Figure 5.14 **Percentages Reporting Past Year *Any Illicit Drug Dependence among Youths Aged 12 to 17*, by State: 2000**


Percentages of Persons
2.81 - 3.20
2.41 - 2.80
2.23 - 2.40
2.07 - 2.22
1.76 - 2.06

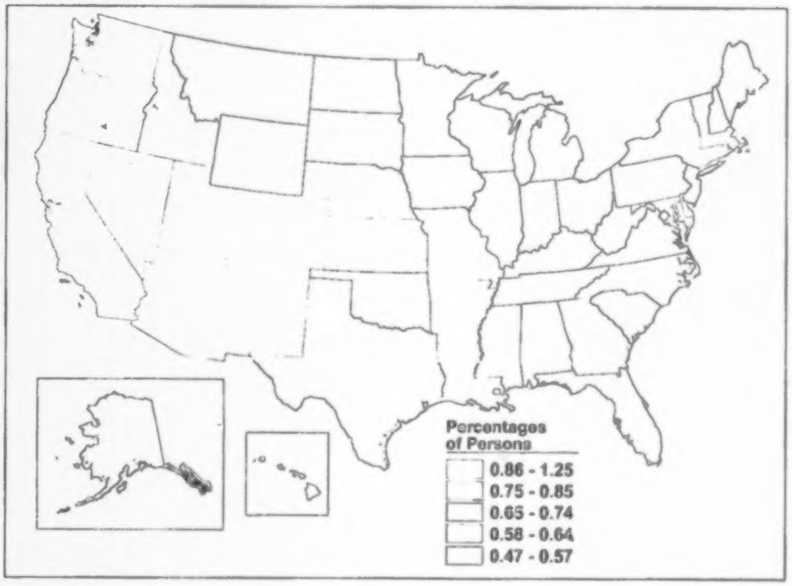
Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 2000.

Figure 5.15 Percentages Reporting Past Year *Any Illicit Drug Dependence among Persons Aged 18 to 25*, by State: 2000


Percentages of Persons
4.01 - 5.15
3.69 - 4.00
3.23 - 3.68
3.01 - 3.22
2.48 - 3.00

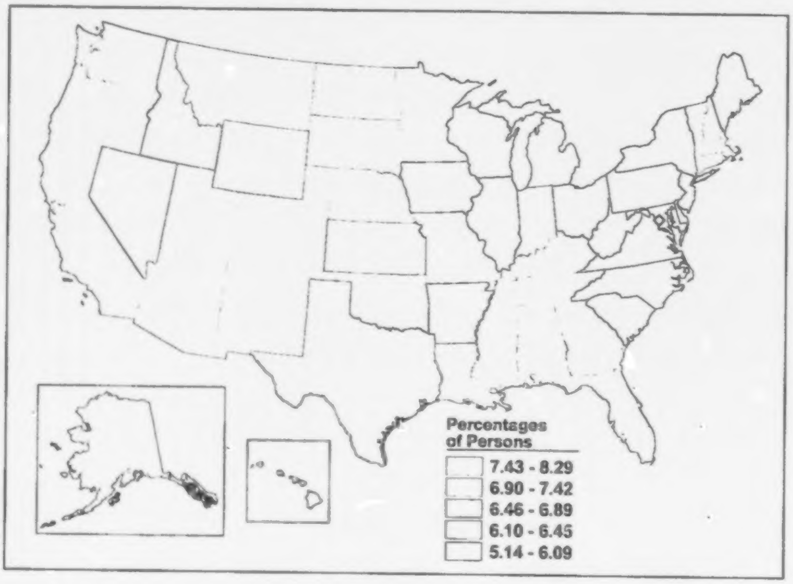
Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 2000.

Figure 5.16 Percentages Reporting Past Year *Any Illicit Drug Dependence among Persons Aged 26 or Older*, by State: 2000


Percentages of Persons
0.86 - 1.25
0.75 - 0.85
0.65 - 0.74
0.58 - 0.64
0.47 - 0.57

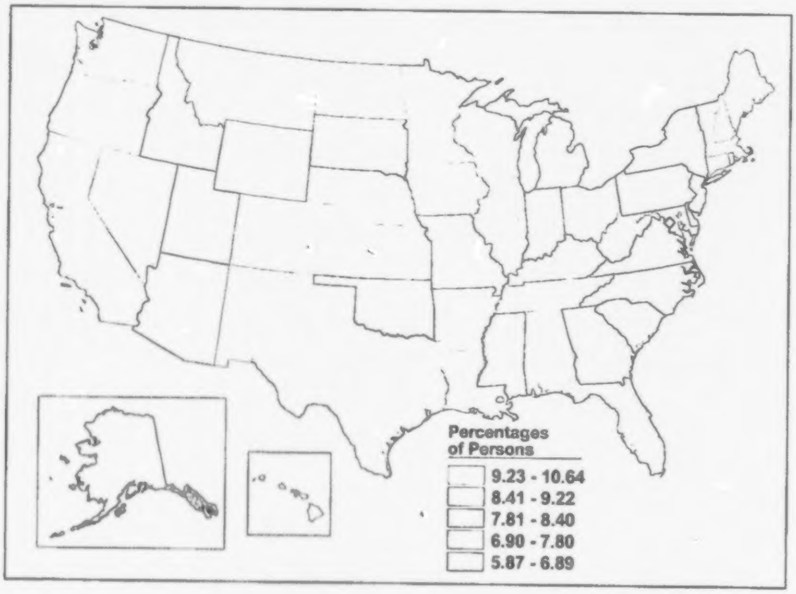
Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 2000.

Figure 5.17 **Percentages Reporting Past Year *Dependence or Abuse for Any Illicit Drug or Alcohol among Persons Aged 12 or Older*, by State: 2000**


Percentages of Persons
7.43 - 8.29
6.90 - 7.42
6.46 - 6.89
6.10 - 6.45
5.14 - 6.09

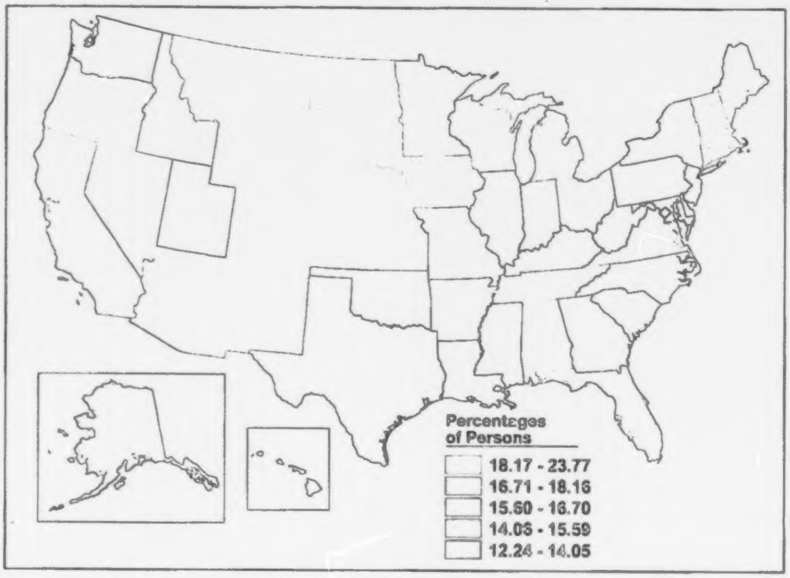
Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 2000.

Figure 5.18 **Percentages Reporting Past Year *Dependence or Abuse for Any Illicit Drug or Alcohol among Youths Aged 12 to 17*, by State: 2000**


Percentages of Persons
9.23 - 10.64
8.41 - 9.22
7.81 - 8.40
6.90 - 7.80
5.87 - 6.89

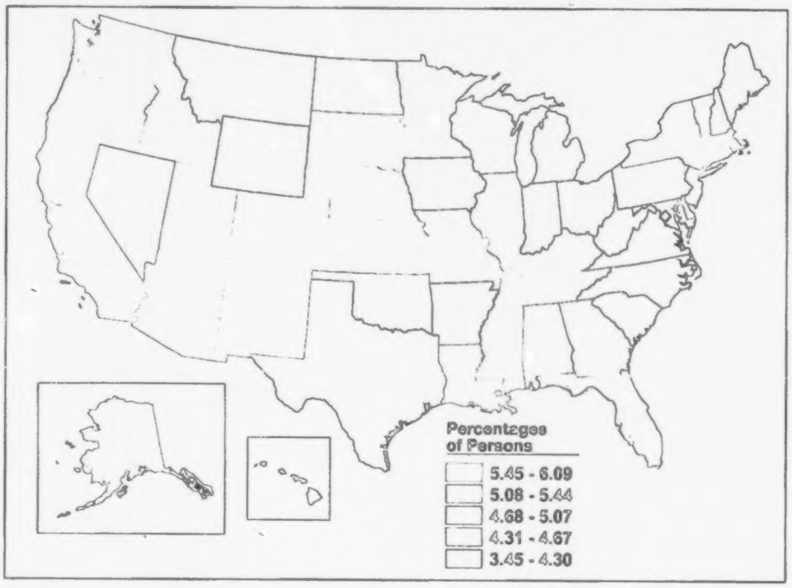
Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 2000.

Figure 5.19 Percentages Reporting Past Year *Dependence or Abuse for Any Illicit Drug or Alcohol among Persons Aged 18 to 25*, by State: 2000


Percentages
of Persons
18.17 - 23.77
16.71 - 18.16
15.60 - 16.70
14.06 - 15.59
12.24 - 14.05

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 2000.

Figure 5.20 Percentages Reporting Past Year *Dependence or Abuse for Any Illicit Drug or Alcohol among Persons Aged 26 or Older*, by State: 2000


Percentages
of Persons
5.45 - 6.09
5.08 - 5.44
4.68 - 5.07
4.31 - 4.67
3.45 - 4.30

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 2000.

6. Discussion

There are major benefits to combining data from 2 or more years of the National Household Survey on Drug Abuse (NHSDA) in the model used to produce State estimates of substance use. The resulting estimates are far more precise than estimates based on data collected in a single year. Even more important is the fact that 2 years of data mean that State-specific information will have much greater weight in the equations used in the estimation. In this model as the size of the State-specific sample increases, the importance of information derived from other sources decreases. If the State sample were large enough, only data derived from State respondents would determine the estimates. By adding 2 years of data together to produce estimates, the substance behavior of the State population has a far greater impact on the results. This strategy of combining 2 or more years of data to produce estimates works well as long as the variable being studied does not change dramatically during the period involved.

State estimates of the prevalence of substance use can provide, among other things, information on the geographic clustering of these problems. Many factors can influence the nature of State and local prevalence rates including local culture and social norms, State and local policies, and the sources, supply, and marketing of drugs. The findings in this report reveal varying degrees of clustering of illicit drug problems depending on the substance. States with the highest prevalence of illicit drug use include six Western, three Northeastern, and one Southern State (Figure 2.1; Table A.2). By contrast, there was greater State clustering associated with alcohol and tobacco use. The highest rates of both "binge" alcohol use and general alcohol use were found in Northern States. The highest rates of past month cigarette and tobacco use were in the South.

It has long been assumed that there is an inverse relationship between the perception of risk in using substances and the prevalence rate. The lower the perception that use involves risk, the higher the prevalence. "Binge" alcohol use provides an example of this relationship at the State level. Seven States where respondents had the lowest perception that "binge" drinking involved risks had the highest levels of "binge" alcohol use (Figures 3.5 and 3.9; Tables A.16 and A.18). However, many of the States that ranked highest in past month "binge" alcohol use were not the same as those that ranked highest in past month alcohol use (Figures 3.1 and 3.5; Tables A.14 and A.16).

The same relationship with respect to the perception of risk and prevalence of use was found with cigarettes. States with high rates of cigarette use had a relatively low perception that heavy use of cigarettes can be risky. Although most tobacco use is in the form of cigarettes, a few

States had significantly higher rates of past month tobacco use than past month cigarette use. For example, 39 percent of those 12 years or older in West Virginia reported using tobacco in the month prior to the interview, but only 31 percent reported using cigarettes. This implies that 8 percent used a tobacco product other than cigarettes (Figures 4.1 and 4.5; Tables A.20 and A.22).

Because marijuana is the most commonly used illicit drug, most of the States with the highest illicit drug use were also the States with the highest past month marijuana use (Figures 2.1 and 2.5; Tables A.2 and A.4). States where the rate of first-time use of marijuana was high also tended to be States with the highest rates of past month marijuana use although the correlation was somewhat less than one might expect (Figures 2.5 and 2.13; Tables A.4 and A.8). Of the States in the top fifth with respect to past month use of an illicit drug, six were also in the top fifth for past month use of an illicit drug other than marijuana (Figures 2.1 and 2.16; Tables A.2 and A.10). Seven of the States with the highest levels of past month use of illicit drugs other than marijuana also had the highest level of past year use of cocaine (Figures 2.16 and 2.20; Tables A.10 and A.12). In general, a State that had a high level of use of one substance also tended to have high levels of related substances.

States that ranked high for substance use by all persons 12 years or older also ranked high in use of substances by the population aged 26 or older. This relationship derives from the fact that the latter group represents 77 percent of the total population 12 years or older. Although the 26 or older population often drove the prevalence rates in the 12 or older population in a State, rates among the 12 to 17 and 18 to 25 age groups may not have followed suit. For example, California displayed a high rate for past month illicit drug use among all persons aged 12 or older, but the rates in the 12 to 17 and 18 to 25 age groups were similar to the national average (Figures 2.1 to 2.3; Table A.2). On the other hand, Colorado, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Delaware had high rates of use any illicit drug among all three age groups.

Another pattern that can be inferred by comparing the States that displayed the highest rates of substance use among youths 12 to 17 years of age with the States having high rates in the 26 or older age group is that the former group was much more variable. Part of the reason for this is that there is more potential for change among the 12 to 17 (and 18 to 25) age groups because of their smaller population size and because the younger age groups represent ages of initiation and experimentation and groups that are probably more susceptible to influence and change.

With respect to the measures of abuse and dependence, some of the patterns seemed inconsistent. For example, South Dakota had the highest rate of dependence on or abuse of alcohol (7.5 percent), but the State was not among the States with the highest rates of past month alcohol use. On the other hand, South Dakota was one of the States with the highest rates of "binge" alcohol use (25.7 percent) (Figure 3.5; Table A.16). Generally, States with high prevalence rates for alcohol dependence or abuse were *not* the same States that had high prevalence rates for illicit drug dependence or abuse. Only three of the States in the top fifth with the highest rates of alcohol dependence or abuse (Alaska, Colorado, and Massachusetts) were also in the group of States with the highest levels of illicit drug dependence or abuse (Figures 5.1 and 5.9; Tables A.26 and A.30).

There was some degree of relationship between high rates of past year illicit drug dependence or abuse and high rates of past year cocaine use at the State level. Six States were ranked among the highest for both measures: Arizona, Alaska, the District of Columbia, Massachusetts, Colorado, and Delaware (Figures 2.20 and 5.9; Tables A.12 and A.30). Eight out of ten of the States with the highest rates of cocaine use among youths were in the West. Three States (New Mexico, Colorado, and Nevada) were in the top fifth for all three age groups (12 to 17, 18 to 25, and 26 or older) (Figures 2.21 to 2.23; Table A.12). Comparing these results with the 1999 Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS) figures of the unadjusted number of admissions to treatment per 100,000 population by State (Office of Applied Studies [OAS], 2001c), only four States with high rates of admission also had high estimated rates of past year use of cocaine: Colorado, Alaska, the District of Columbia, and Massachusetts.

Not only did geographic clustering of States occur among those with high prevalence rates, but similar clustering was evident among the States with the lowest rates as well. For example, only one Southern State (Delaware) and no State in the Midwest was included in the set of States with the highest level of past month illicit drug use (population 12 years or older). By contrast, four Southern States and five Midwestern States appeared in the set of States with the lowest rates for current illicit drug use (Figure 2.1; Table A.2). Also, a number of Southern States fell into the highest fifth for past month use of cigarettes; but none of these States was in the highest fifth for either past month illicit drug use or past month marijuana use (Figures 2.1, 2.5, and 4.5; Tables A.2, A.4, and A.22).

It is difficult to find other data to validate the estimates discussed in this report and presented in the tables. In the past, national estimates from the NHSDA have been compared with estimates from the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) and the Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) sponsored by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention [CDC], 2001a, 2001b). However, these CDC surveys did not focus extensively on substance use, employed different data collection methods, did not cover all of the States on an annual basis, and had varying degrees in potential response and nonresponse bias. It is, therefore, difficult to know how much confidence should be placed in comparisons of results.

Although external validation of NHSDA findings are problematic, internal validation of the States can be useful (for details, see Volume II, Section B.4.2 in Appendix B). To validate the modeling process, data from 1999 and 2000 were combined for each of the eight largest States, resulting in sample sizes of about 7,500 per State. Given the large sample sizes and the precision of estimates based on samples of this size, the sample estimates for each of the eight States were considered to be the true values. Replicating exactly the sample design and model-estimation procedures used in the 42 States and the District of Columbia (based on samples of about 900 persons aged 12 or older) in each of the eight large States and repeating this exercise many times, estimates were made for four substance measures and three age groups for each of the eight "pseudo" States. Comparing the results with the true values in each of the eight States), the State model estimates (for all persons aged 12 or older) were very close to the true values (i.e., the bias as a percentage of the estimated prevalence rate was very small) (Tables B.22 to B.25):

- past month use of marijuana, 4.07 percent;
- past year use of cocaine, 7.88 percent;
- past month "binge"alcohol use, 0.98 percent; and
- past month use of cigarettes, 1.22 percent.

For example, if the true value of past month use of marijuana for persons aged 12 or older in a State with a sample of about 900 persons were 5 percent, the small area estimate would, on average, fall within 0.2 percent (4.07 percent × 5 percent) of the true value. In addition, the range within which the true value will lie 95 percent of the time (referred to as the 95 percent prediction interval) was much smaller than the corresponding estimate based solely on the sample: 25 to 35 percent shorter, depending on the substance. Taking both the model bias and the range of estimates into account, the total relative error was quite small—much smaller than could be obtained using just the sample.

However, the model may not be able to adequately adjust for differential nonresponse and bias effects at the State level. There were significant differences in the response rates between States with the lowest and highest rates. In 1999, for example, Massachusetts had the lowest response rate at 49.8 percent and Mississippi had the highest rate at 78.2. In 2000, the range of response rates was somewhat smaller with the Illinois rate at 58.2 percent and the Kentucky rate at 80.6 percent. If there were bias resulting from nonresponse that varied in relation to the rates, it would raise questions about comparisons among States. (See Volume II, Tables B.27 and B.28 in Appendix B, for interview response rates by State in 1999 and 2000.)

There was, in fact, some suggestion that the State nonresponse rates and the prevalence levels of substance use were somehow related. Averaging State response rates for 1999 and 2000 NHSDA and comparing the result with the rate of past month marijuana use by persons 12 years or older revealed a -0.42 correlation, suggesting that lower State response rates may be associated with higher State marijuana prevalence rates. This result is not sufficient to conclude there was in fact nonresponse bias. For such bias to exist after nonresponse adjustments have been made requires that the true probabilities for persons to respond to the survey still depend to some degree on whether they have used a substance or not.

Research has shown that the more socially unacceptable the substance, the greater the tendency to not report its use (Harrison, 1997). Therefore, one might anticipate very little underreporting if the question asked whether the respondent had ever used marijuana during his or her lifetime, but more extensive underreporting if asked about past month use of heroin. Some of the uncertainty about the extent and nature of the underreporting is being addressed by a validity study using hair and urine samples provided by respondents in the NHSDA.

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Appendix A: Tables of Model-Based Estimates (50 States and the District of Columbia), by Substance

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Table A.1 Estimated Numbers (in Thousands) of Past Month Users of *Any Illicit Drug*, by Age Group and State: Annual Averages Based on 1999 and 2000 NHSDAs

State	Total		AGE GROUP (Years)					
			12-17		18-25		26 or Older	
	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval
Total[1]	13,968		2,280		4,598		7,091	
Alabama	196	(158 - 238)	36	(28 - 44)	69	(57 - 82)	92	(63 - 130)
Alaska	43	(36 - 50)	7	(5 - 8)	14	(12 - 16)	22	(17 - 29)
Arizona	233	(189 - 283)	47	(39 - 57)	69	(56 - 84)	116	(81 - 161)
Arkansas	117	(97 - 139)	24	(20 - 30)	38	(32 - 45)	54	(39 - 74)
California	1,954	(1,746 - 2,179)	295	(270 - 322)	550	(498 - 604)	1,109	(916 - 1,329)
Colorado	300	(248 - 357)	46	(37 - 56)	106	(90 - 124)	147	(106 - 199)
Connecticut	196	(160 - 238)	32	(26 - 39)	59	(48 - 71)	105	(75 - 143)
Delaware	53	(44 - 63)	9	(8 - 11)	18	(15 - 21)	26	(19 - 35)
District of Columbia	30	(25 - 36)	4	(3 - 5)	10	(8 - 11)	16	(12 - 22)
Florida	745	(656 - 842)	105	(92 - 120)	207	(186 - 229)	433	(352 - 527)
Georgia	396	(318 - 484)	59	(49 - 72)	129	(106 - 155)	208	(144 - 289)
Hawaii	75	(60 - 91)	11	(9 - 13)	22	(18 - 26)	42	(29 - 58)
Idaho	58	(47 - 69)	10	(8 - 13)	21	(17 - 26)	26	(18 - 36)
Illinois	612	(547 - 681)	105	(94 - 117)	213	(192 - 235)	294	(237 - 359)
Indiana	293	(242 - 350)	48	(39 - 59)	104	(87 - 123)	141	(101 - 191)
Iowa	102	(83 - 124)	17	(14 - 22)	39	(32 - 48)	45	(31 - 64)
Kansas	110	(90 - 133)	22	(18 - 27)	41	(33 - 50)	47	(32 - 66)
Kentucky	192	(159 - 229)	33	(27 - 40)	70	(59 - 83)	89	(62 - 123)
Louisiana	216	(179 - 258)	43	(35 - 52)	78	(64 - 93)	96	(67 - 133)
Maine	72	(61 - 84)	12	(10 - 15)	28	(23 - 32)	32	(23 - 44)
Maryland	242	(196 - 296)	44	(35 - 54)	77	(63 - 93)	121	(83 - 170)
Massachusetts	581	(480 - 692)	73	(60 - 87)	155	(132 - 180)	353	(265 - 459)
Michigan	545	(491 - 603)	88	(79 - 98)	191	(173 - 209)	266	(220 - 319)
Minnesota	236	(195 - 280)	48	(39 - 58)	89	(74 - 105)	99	(69 - 139)
Mississippi	118	(97 - 141)	22	(17 - 28)	46	(38 - 55)	50	(34 - 71)
Missouri	239	(194 - 288)	39	(31 - 49)	92	(75 - 110)	108	(75 - 150)
Montana	49	(41 - 57)	11	(9 - 14)	17	(14 - 20)	20	(14 - 28)

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table A.1 Estimated Numbers (in Thousands) of Past Month Users of *Any Illicit Drug*, by Age Group and State: Annual Averages Based on 1999 and 2000 NHSDAs

			AGE GROUP (Years)					
	Total		12-17		18-25		26 or Older	
State	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval
Nebraska	61	(50 - 75)	12	(9 - 15)	24	(19 - 29)	25	(17 - 37)
Nevada	114	(92 - 139)	17	(14 - 21)	30	(25 - 37)	66	(48 - 89)
New Hampshire	66	(55 - 77)	13	(11 - 16)	23	(19 - 28)	29	(21 - 39)
New Jersey	410	(339 - 491)	59	(49 - 70)	140	(116 - 166)	212	(153 - 286)
New Mexico	105	(87 - 126)	21	(17 - 25)	34	(28 - 40)	51	(37 - 69)
New York	855	(754 - 966)	129	(112 - 147)	310	(278 - 344)	417	(328 - 521)
North Carolina	422	(345 - 510)	62	(51 - 74)	130	(110 - 152)	230	(165 - 312)
North Dakota	22	(18 - 27)	5	(4 - 7)	9	(7 - 11)	8	(5 - 12)
Ohio	520	(464 - 580)	82	(72 - 92)	192	(174 - 211)	246	(200 - 301)
Oklahoma	137	(108 - 170)	27	(21 - 34)	41	(33 - 50)	69	(46 - 98)
Oregon	212	(174 - 253)	34	(28 - 41)	70	(59 - 82)	108	(76 - 147)
Pennsylvania	591	(519 - 669)	81	(72 - 92)	182	(163 - 201)	328	(264 - 401)
Rhode Island	67	(56 - 79)	11	(8 - 13)	23	(19 - 27)	33	(24 - 44)
South Carolina	160	(130 - 196)	28	(23 - 35)	53	(43 - 64)	79	(55 - 111)
South Dakota	29	(24 - 35)	6	(5 - 8)	11	(9 - 13)	12	(8 - 17)
Tennessee	275	(224 - 332)	44	(35 - 54)	88	(72 - 106)	143	(102 - 195)
Texas	774	(691 - 863)	169	(151 - 189)	299	(269 - 331)	306	(240 - 385)
Utah	85	(69 - 103)	16	(12 - 20)	32	(25 - 39)	38	(25 - 54)
Vermont	43	(36 - 51)	7	(6 - 9)	17	(14 - 19)	19	(13 - 26)
Virginia	271	(218 - 332)	41	(32 - 50)	94	(76 - 116)	136	(93 - 191)
Washington	356	(291 - 431)	54	(45 - 65)	102	(86 - 120)	200	(144 - 270)
West Virginia	73	(60 - 88)	15	(12 - 18)	29	(24 - 35)	29	(19 - 41)
Wisconsin	293	(246 - 343)	51	(42 - 60)	106	(90 - 124)	136	(100 - 180)
Wyoming	24	(20 - 29)	4	(4 - 5)	9	(8 - 11)	10	(7 - 14)

NOTE: Any Illicit Drug includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach, and the prediction (credible) intervals are generated by Markov Chain Monte Carlo techniques.

[1] This estimate is the sum of the hierarchical Bayes estimates across all States and the District of Columbia and typically is not equal to the direct sample-weighted estimate for the Nation.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 and 2000.

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Table A.2 Percentages Reporting Past Month Use of *Any Illicit Drug*, by Age Group and State: Annual Averages Based on 1999 and 2000 NHSDAs

State	Total		AGE GROUP (Years) 12-17		18-25		26 or Older	
	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval
Total[1]	6.28		9.79		16.01		4.17	
Alabama	5.38	(4.36 - 6.56)	9.62	(7.61 - 11.95)	14.43	(11.95 - 17.20)	3.29	(2.24 - 4.64)
Alaska	8.80	(7.45 - 10.31)	10.67	(8.73 - 12.86)	19.90	(16.88 - 23.20)	6.26	(4.73 - 8.10)
Arizona	6.10	(4.95 - 7.41)	11.03	(9.00 - 13.35)	13.60	(10.98 - 16.59)	4.04	(2.81 - 5.60)
Arkansas	5.44	(4.53 - 6.46)	10.79	(8.71 - 13.18)	13.79	(11.59 - 16.23)	3.31	(2.37 - 4.49)
California	7.62	(6.81 - 8.50)	10.44	(9.55 - 11.38)	15.82	(14.34 - 17.39)	5.74	(4.74 - 6.88)
Colorado	8.86	(7.35 - 10.57)	12.96	(10.47 - 15.78)	23.91	(20.33 - 27.79)	5.71	(4.10 - 7.72)
Connecticut	7.26	(5.92 - 8.81)	12.56	(10.16 - 15.29)	19.34	(15.78 - 23.33)	4.91	(3.50 - 6.67)
Delaware	8.45	(7.06 - 10.01)	14.25	(11.83 - 16.96)	22.98	(19.65 - 26.58)	5.38	(3.87 - 7.27)
District of Columbia	7.05	(5.79 - 8.49)	9.39	(7.30 - 11.85)	16.87	(14.10 - 19.94)	5.02	(3.65 - 6.73)
Florida	5.92	(5.21 - 6.69)	8.99	(7.84 - 10.24)	15.30	(13.75 - 16.95)	4.31	(3.50 - 5.23)
Georgia	6.28	(5.05 - 7.69)	8.82	(7.24 - 10.62)	15.09	(12.38 - 18.15)	4.35	(3.03 - 6.05)
Hawaii	7.67	(6.17 - 9.40)	11.34	(9.07 - 13.94)	18.77	(15.36 - 22.58)	5.53	(3.87 - 7.64)
Idaho	5.37	(4.44 - 6.44)	7.96	(6.34 - 9.85)	13.08	(10.76 - 15.69)	3.35	(2.36 - 4.60)
Illinois	6.27	(5.61 - 6.99)	10.52	(9.38 - 11.74)	16.41	(14.80 - 18.13)	3.94	(3.19 - 4.82)
Indiana	5.93	(4.91 - 7.09)	9.40	(7.60 - 11.46)	15.76	(13.23 - 18.56)	3.75	(2.68 - 5.08)
Iowa	4.28	(3.48 - 5.19)	6.92	(5.40 - 8.72)	12.45	(10.15 - 15.06)	2.50	(1.71 - 3.52)
Kansas	5.12	(4.17 - 6.22)	9.20	(7.31 - 11.39)	14.22	(11.52 - 17.28)	2.90	(1.99 - 4.09)
Kentucky	5.87	(4.87 - 7.00)	10.05	(8.16 - 12.21)	16.19	(13.62 - 19.04)	3.54	(2.49 - 4.88)
Louisiana	6.09	(5.05 - 7.27)	10.18	(8.32 - 12.29)	15.04	(12.44 - 17.95)	3.67	(2.55 - 5.10)
Maine	6.88	(5.82 - 8.07)	11.69	(9.59 - 14.06)	22.77	(19.23 - 26.63)	3.95	(2.84 - 5.33)
Maryland	5.69	(4.60 - 6.95)	10.44	(8.32 - 12.90)	15.37	(12.55 - 18.54)	3.63	(2.50 - 5.09)
Massachusetts	11.35	(9.40 - 13.55)	14.58	(12.09 - 17.35)	25.76	(21.90 - 29.93)	8.82	(6.61 - 11.47)
Michigan	6.89	(6.22 - 7.62)	10.60	(9.47 - 11.81)	18.53	(16.80 - 20.35)	4.41	(3.65 - 5.27)
Minnesota	5.97	(4.96 - 7.12)	11.03	(9.01 - 13.33)	16.74	(13.98 - 19.79)	3.34	(2.31 - 4.67)
Mississippi	5.21	(4.29 - 6.25)	8.48	(6.67 - 10.61)	14.22	(11.76 - 16.97)	2.98	(2.01 - 4.24)
Missouri	5.27	(4.31 - 6.38)	8.23	(6.50 - 10.23)	15.53	(12.70 - 18.71)	3.13	(2.18 - 4.35)
Montana	6.32	(5.31 - 7.46)	13.42	(11.01 - 16.14)	17.08	(14.47 - 19.96)	3.48	(2.45 - 4.77)

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table A.2 Percentages Reporting Past Month Use of *Any Illicit Drug*, by Age Group and State: Annual Averages Based on 1999 and 2000 NHSDAs

			AGE GROUP (Years)					
	Total		12-17		18-25		26 or Older	
State	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval
Nebraska	4.47	(3.61 - 5.46)	7.66	(6.02 - 9.58)	12.83	(10.37 - 15.63)	2.48	(1.65 - 3.56)
Nevada	7.49	(6.06 - 9.13)	11.80	(9.52 - 14.40)	16.95	(13.89 - 20.38)	5.55	(4.00 - 7.46)
New Hampshire	6.55	(5.50 - 7.74)	12.68	(10.44 - 15.21)	19.76	(16.35 - 23.53)	3.73	(2.69 - 5.02)
New Jersey	6.13	(5.06 - 7.33)	9.40	(7.77 - 11.24)	17.92	(14.87 - 21.30)	4.00	(2.88 - 5.40)
New Mexico	7.13	(5.91 - 8.51)	11.83	(9.72 - 14.21)	16.12	(13.26 - 19.33)	4.67	(3.36 - 6.31)
New York	5.79	(5.10 - 6.54)	8.77	(7.62 - 10.04)	17.07	(15.32 - 18.94)	3.63	(2.86 - 4.53)
North Carolina	6.68	(5.46 - 8.07)	9.64	(7.97 - 11.54)	16.83	(14.21 - 19.72)	4.70	(3.37 - 6.36)
North Dakota	4.19	(3.43 - 5.07)	8.75	(6.98 - 10.81)	11.35	(9.22 - 13.79)	2.14	(1.39 - 3.07)
Ohio	5.60	(5.00 - 6.25)	8.57	(7.55 - 9.67)	15.91	(14.43 - 17.48)	3.46	(2.80 - 4.23)
Oklahoma	4.99	(3.96 - 6.20)	8.69	(6.71 - 11.02)	11.34	(9.15 - 13.86)	3.32	(2.22 - 4.77)
Oregon	7.52	(6.19 - 9.03)	12.37	(10.10 - 14.94)	19.98	(16.91 - 23.33)	4.94	(3.50 - 6.73)
Pennsylvania	5.85	(5.14 - 6.62)	8.26	(7.27 - 9.34)	15.39	(13.80 - 17.08)	4.13	(3.33 - 5.05)
Rhode Island	8.12	(6.80 - 9.60)	12.64	(10.22 - 15.40)	24.46	(20.75 - 28.49)	5.19	(3.81 - 6.88)
South Carolina	5.15	(4.16 - 6.28)	8.72	(6.97 - 10.74)	13.72	(11.15 - 16.64)	3.30	(2.29 - 4.60)
South Dakota	4.75	(3.93 - 5.69)	8.51	(6.83 - 10.45)	12.57	(10.25 - 15.21)	2.68	(1.86 - 3.72)
Tennessee	5.94	(4.85 - 7.18)	9.49	(7.59 - 11.68)	14.83	(12.19 - 17.80)	4.02	(2.86 - 5.47)
Texas	4.86	(4.34 - 5.42)	9.04	(8.06 - 10.10)	12.78	(11.49 - 14.16)	2.61	(2.04 - 3.28)
Utah	5.01	(4.08 - 6.09)	6.46	(4.97 - 8.24)	9.84	(7.86 - 12.14)	3.35	(2.25 - 4.79)
Vermont	8.50	(7.13 - 10.04)	13.61	(11.30 - 16.20)	26.98	(23.21 - 31.01)	4.87	(3.41 - 6.71)
Virginia	4.82	(3.87 - 5.92)	7.26	(5.76 - 9.01)	13.76	(11.05 - 16.86)	3.11	(2.13 - 4.38)
Washington	7.51	(6.14 - 9.07)	11.19	(9.23 - 13.40)	17.05	(14.33 - 20.05)	5.46	(3.93 - 7.37)
West Virginia	4.69	(3.86 - 5.64)	10.60	(8.55 - 12.94)	14.89	(12.26 - 17.84)	2.38	(1.60 - 3.42)
Wisconsin	6.68	(5.63 - 7.86)	10.63	(8.82 - 12.66)	18.19	(15.36 - 21.30)	4.12	(3.03 - 5.46)
Wyoming	5.67	(4.70 - 6.77)	9.07	(7.27 - 11.15)	15.41	(12.79 - 18.34)	3.24	(2.27 - 4.48)

NOTE: Any Illicit Drug includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach, and the prediction (credible) intervals are generated by Markov Chain Monte Carlo techniques.

[1] This estimate is the weighted average of the hierarchical Bayes estimates across all States and the District of Columbia and typically is not equal to the direct sample-weighted estimate for the Nation.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 and 2000.

Table A.3 Estimated Numbers (in Thousands) of Past Month Users of *Marijuana*, by Age Group and State: Annual Averages Based on 1999 and 2000 NHSDAs

State	Total		AGE GROUP (Years)					
			12-17		18-25		26 or Older	
	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval
Total[1]	10,675		1,687		3,932		5,056	
Alabama	140	(108 - 177)	24	(18 - 30)	53	(43 - 65)	63	(40 - 96)
Alaska	31	(25 - 37)	5	(4 - 7)	12	(10 - 14)	13	(9 - 19)
Arizona	173	(134 - 219)	32	(25 - 40)	58	(46 - 72)	83	(53 - 124)
Arkansas	84	(66 - 105)	16	(12 - 20)	28	(23 - 34)	40	(26 - 58)
California	1,459	(1,285 - 1,648)	212	(190 - 236)	469	(422 - 519)	778	(624 - 957)
Colorado	264	(214 - 320)	39	(31 - 47)	91	(77 - 106)	134	(92 - 188)
Connecticut	154	(122 - 192)	26	(20 - 32)	52	(42 - 64)	76	(51 - 109)
Delaware	45	(37 - 55)	8	(6 - 9)	16	(14 - 19)	22	(15 - 31)
District of Columbia	22	(17 - 28)	3	(2 - 4)	7	(6 - 9)	12	(8 - 17)
Florida	597	(514 - 688)	77	(67 - 90)	177	(158 - 198)	342	(268 - 430)
Georgia	281	(218 - 354)	40	(32 - 49)	102	(83 - 125)	139	(90 - 205)
Hawaii	59	(45 - 75)	8	(6 - 11)	17	(13 - 21)	34	(22 - 50)
Idaho	44	(35 - 54)	8	(6 - 10)	18	(15 - 22)	18	(12 - 27)
Illinois	465	(411 - 524)	81	(71 - 92)	185	(166 - 205)	199	(155 - 252)
Indiana	219	(175 - 270)	38	(30 - 48)	81	(67 - 97)	100	(66 - 145)
Iowa	67	(52 - 84)	12	(9 - 16)	30	(23 - 37)	24	(15 - 38)
Kansas	79	(63 - 98)	16	(13 - 21)	35	(28 - 42)	28	(18 - 43)
Kentucky	138	(111 - 169)	22	(18 - 28)	55	(45 - 66)	61	(40 - 88)
Louisiana	133	(106 - 164)	25	(20 - 32)	58	(47 - 70)	50	(32 - 74)
Maine	62	(51 - 75)	10	(8 - 12)	25	(21 - 29)	28	(19 - 39)
Maryland	190	(149 - 238)	35	(27 - 43)	67	(54 - 81)	89	(56 - 133)
Massachusetts	463	(377 - 557)	62	(50 - 75)	150	(128 - 173)	252	(180 - 341)
Michigan	448	(397 - 503)	66	(58 - 75)	171	(154 - 188)	211	(168 - 261)
Minnesota	187	(152 - 225)	39	(32 - 49)	80	(67 - 95)	68	(43 - 100)
Mississippi	72	(57 - 88)	14	(10 - 18)	34	(28 - 42)	23	(14 - 37)
Missouri	196	(155 - 242)	31	(24 - 40)	80	(65 - 98)	85	(55 - 124)
Montana	38	(31 - 45)	8	(6 - 10)	15	(12 - 18)	15	(10 - 22)

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table A.3 Estimated Numbers (in Thousands) of Past Month Users of *Marijuana*, by Age Group and State: Annual Averages Based on 1999 and 2000 NHSDAs

State	Total		AGE GROUP (Years)					
			12-17		18-25		26 or Older	
	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval
Nebraska	47	(38 - 59)	10	(7 - 12)	22	(17 - 27)	16	(10 - 25)
Nevada	81	(64 - 100)	14	(11 - 17)	25	(20 - 30)	42	(29 - 60)
New Hampshire	60	(49 - 72)	11	(9 - 14)	22	(18 - 27)	26	(18 - 37)
New Jersey	310	(247 - 383)	43	(34 - 52)	116	(95 - 140)	151	(102 - 216)
New Mexico	88	(71 - 107)	17	(13 - 20)	32	(26 - 38)	39	(26 - 57)
New York	665	(580 - 759)	100	(85 - 117)	287	(256 - 319)	278	(209 - 363)
North Carolina	347	(273 - 434)	42	(33 - 52)	111	(92 - 132)	195	(132 - 276)
North Dakota	17	(13 - 21)	4	(3 - 5)	8	(6 - 10)	5	(3 - 8)
Ohio	399	(352 - 451)	61	(53 - 71)	166	(150 - 183)	172	(133 - 218)
Oklahoma	83	(63 - 106)	17	(13 - 23)	31	(24 - 38)	35	(21 - 55)
Oregon	184	(147 - 225)	26	(21 - 32)	62	(52 - 73)	96	(66 - 135)
Pennsylvania	451	(395 - 513)	64	(55 - 73)	165	(147 - 183)	223	(174 - 281)
Rhode Island	59	(48 - 71)	9	(7 - 11)	20	(17 - 24)	30	(22 - 41)
South Carolina	125	(97 - 158)	21	(16 - 27)	48	(38 - 59)	56	(35 - 84)
South Dakota	23	(18 - 29)	5	(4 - 6)	10	(8 - 12)	8	(5 - 13)
Tennessee	200	(157 - 248)	30	(23 - 39)	67	(54 - 81)	103	(69 - 147)
Texas	536	(467 - 611)	111	(96 - 128)	242	(214 - 271)	183	(132 - 248)
Utah	54	(41 - 68)	12	(9 - 16)	24	(18 - 30)	18	(10 - 29)
Vermont	37	(31 - 44)	6	(5 - 7)	15	(13 - 18)	16	(11 - 22)
Virginia	232	(180 - 294)	33	(25 - 41)	86	(69 - 106)	114	(74 - 167)
Washington	267	(211 - 332)	42	(34 - 52)	85	(71 - 102)	139	(93 - 200)
West Virginia	54	(42 - 68)	10	(8 - 13)	21	(17 - 26)	23	(14 - 35)
Wisconsin	230	(189 - 273)	39	(31 - 47)	97	(81 - 114)	94	(65 - 132)
Wyoming	19	(15 - 23)	4	(3 - 5)	8	(6 - 10)	7	(4 - 11)

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach, and the prediction (credible) intervals are generated by Markov Chain Monte Carlo techniques.

[1] This estimate is the sum of the hierarchical Bayes estimates across all States and the District of Columbia and typically is not equal to the direct sample-weighted estimate for the Nation.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 and 2000.

Table A.4 Percentages Reporting Past Month Use of *Marijuana*, by Age Group and State: Annual Averages Based on 1999 and 2000 NHSDAs

State	Total		AGE GROUP (Years)					
			12-17		18-25		26 or Older	
	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval
Total[1]	4.80		7.24		13.69		2.97	
Alabama	3.84	(2.98 - 4.87)	6.40	(4.88 - 8.21)	11.18	(8.99 - 13.69)	2.27	(1.42 - 3.43)
Alaska	6.35	(5.22 - 7.65)	8.65	(6.90 - 10.68)	17.35	(14.47 - 20.53)	3.76	(2.58 - 5.28)
Arizona	4.53	(3.51 - 5.75)	7.48	(5.91 - 9.32)	11.40	(9.04 - 14.12)	2.89	(1.84 - 4.30)
Arkansas	3.89	(3.06 - 4.87)	7.09	(5.55 - 8.89)	10.00	(8.12 - 12.13)	2.43	(1.59 - 3.56)
California	5.69	(5.01 - 6.43)	7.50	(6.72 - 8.33)	13.49	(12.15 - 14.92)	4.02	(3.23 - 4.95)
Colorado	7.80	(6.34 - 9.47)	10.80	(8.63 - 13.30)	20.49	(17.38 - 23.88)	5.21	(3.58 - 7.28)
Connecticut	5.70	(4.51 - 7.10)	9.99	(7.88 - 12.44)	17.05	(13.70 - 20.84)	3.57	(2.39 - 5.12)
Delaware	7.24	(5.90 - 8.77)	11.89	(9.76 - 14.30)	20.81	(17.71 - 24.19)	4.48	(3.04 - 6.35)
District of Columbia	5.23	(4.07 - 6.61)	7.25	(5.31 - 9.63)	12.48	(10.01 - 15.30)	3.69	(2.44 - 5.34)
Florida	4.74	(4.09 - 5.47)	6.63	(5.70 - 7.66)	13.11	(11.69 - 14.65)	3.40	(2.66 - 4.27)
Georgia	4.45	(3.47 - 5.63)	5.89	(4.72 - 7.25)	12.01	(9.70 - 14.63)	2.91	(1.88 - 4.30)
Hawaii	6.07	(4.65 - 7.75)	8.72	(6.73 - 11.07)	14.35	(11.35 - 17.79)	4.48	(2.91 - 6.56)
Idaho	4.12	(3.29 - 5.08)	5.99	(4.64 - 7.59)	11.12	(9.01 - 13.51)	2.36	(1.53 - 3.46)
Illinois	4.77	(4.22 - 5.37)	8.13	(7.11 - 9.24)	14.25	(12.79 - 15.79)	2.67	(2.08 - 3.38)
Indiana	4.43	(3.54 - 5.47)	7.48	(5.91 - 9.32)	12.26	(10.09 - 14.72)	2.65	(1.74 - 3.85)
Iowa	2.79	(2.16 - 3.53)	4.94	(3.65 - 6.53)	9.43	(7.40 - 11.80)	1.34	(0.80 - 2.10)
Kansas	3.68	(2.94 - 4.55)	6.82	(5.29 - 8.64)	12.00	(9.70 - 14.61)	1.74	(1.09 - 2.65)
Kentucky	4.21	(3.39 - 5.17)	6.79	(5.36 - 8.47)	12.71	(10.47 - 15.24)	2.41	(1.60 - 3.49)
Louisiana	3.74	(2.99 - 4.61)	6.07	(4.72 - 7.67)	11.19	(9.04 - 13.65)	1.89	(1.21 - 2.83)
Maine	5.95	(4.88 - 7.16)	9.25	(7.39 - 11.40)	20.31	(17.01 - 23.92)	3.42	(2.35 - 4.80)
Maryland	4.46	(3.50 - 5.58)	8.25	(6.50 - 10.30)	13.23	(10.76 - 16.02)	2.66	(1.68 - 3.99)
Massachusetts	9.03	(7.39 - 10.90)	12.35	(10.01 - 15.02)	24.81	(21.21 - 28.69)	6.28	(4.49 - 8.52)
Michigan	5.66	(5.02 - 6.36)	7.94	(6.92 - 9.05)	16.61	(15.01 - 18.30)	3.49	(2.78 - 4.32)
Minnesota	4.73	(3.87 - 5.72)	9.13	(7.31 - 11.24)	15.08	(12.56 - 17.89)	2.27	(1.46 - 3.36)
Mississippi	3.16	(2.52 - 3.91)	5.28	(3.97 - 6.88)	10.67	(8.61 - 13.03)	1.40	(0.84 - 2.19)
Missouri	4.33	(3.44 - 5.37)	6.55	(5.06 - 8.32)	13.62	(10.95 - 16.66)	2.45	(1.60 - 3.59)
Montana	4.89	(4.01 - 5.90)	9.26	(7.34 - 11.49)	15.05	(12.63 - 17.73)	2.55	(1.68 - 3.71)

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table A.4 Percentages Reporting Past Month Use of *Marijuana*, by Age Group and State: Annual Averages Based on 1999 and 2000 NHSDAs

State	Total		AGE GROUP (Years) 12-17		18-25		26 or Older	
	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval
Nebraska	3.45	(2.74 - 4.28)	6.17	(4.69 - 7.94)	11.54	(9.22 - 14.22)	1.57	(0.97 - 2.41)
Nevada	5.31	(4.21 - 6.61)	9.54	(7.55 - 11.85)	13.73	(10.93 - 16.95)	3.54	(2.39 - 5.02)
New Hampshire	5.96	(4.86 - 7.23)	10.73	(8.61 - 13.17)	18.74	(15.36 - 22.52)	3.39	(2.32 - 4.77)
New Jersey	4.63	(3.69 - 5.72)	6.81	(5.46 - 8.37)	14.88	(12.14 - 17.96)	2.86	(1.93 - 4.08)
New Mexico	5.93	(4.78 - 7.26)	9.52	(7.58 - 11.77)	15.15	(12.42 - 18.21)	3.60	(2.40 - 5.18)
New York	4.50	(3.93 - 5.14)	6.83	(5.82 - 7.96)	15.79	(14.11 - 17.59)	2.42	(1.82 - 3.16)
North Carolina	5.50	(4.33 - 6.87)	6.51	(5.16 - 8.08)	14.35	(11.88 - 17.11)	3.98	(2.71 - 5.63)
North Dakota	3.17	(2.53 - 3.92)	6.80	(5.25 - 8.64)	10.16	(8.13 - 12.50)	1.27	(0.73 - 2.05)
Ohio	4.30	(3.79 - 4.86)	6.44	(5.55 - 7.41)	13.77	(12.42 - 15.21)	2.41	(1.87 - 3.07)
Oklahoma	3.02	(2.31 - 3.88)	5.66	(4.21 - 7.41)	8.39	(6.58 - 10.50)	1.68	(1.01 - 2.64)
Oregon	6.53	(5.23 - 8.03)	9.39	(7.48 - 11.61)	17.68	(14.76 - 20.90)	4.40	(3.02 - 6.18)
Pennsylvania	4.47	(3.91 - 5.08)	6.46	(5.58 - 7.43)	13.96	(12.48 - 15.55)	2.81	(2.19 - 3.54)
Rhode Island	7.20	(5.88 - 8.71)	10.35	(8.16 - 12.88)	21.79	(18.36 - 25.52)	4.70	(3.35 - 6.41)
South Carolina	4.02	(3.13 - 5.07)	6.54	(5.05 - 8.30)	12.49	(9.97 - 15.38)	2.33	(1.48 - 3.50)
South Dakota	3.73	(2.96 - 4.64)	6.50	(5.05 - 8.22)	11.37	(9.03 - 14.06)	1.85	(1.17 - 2.79)
Tennessee	4.31	(3.40 - 5.37)	6.57	(5.05 - 8.37)	11.23	(9.05 - 13.73)	2.88	(1.94 - 4.11)
Texas	3.36	(2.93 - 3.83)	5.92	(5.12 - 6.82)	10.34	(9.16 - 11.60)	1.56	(1.12 - 2.11)
Utah	3.15	(2.44 - 3.99)	4.85	(3.58 - 6.41)	7.44	(5.73 - 9.47)	1.58	(0.91 - 2.56)
Vermont	7.26	(6.09 - 8.58)	10.62	(8.63 - 12.89)	24.60	(21.10 - 28.36)	4.05	(2.88 - 5.53)
Virginia	4.13	(3.20 - 5.24)	5.82	(4.50 - 7.39)	12.50	(9.99 - 15.39)	2.60	(1.69 - 3.83)
Washington	5.62	(4.45 - 6.99)	8.70	(7.00 - 10.64)	14.28	(11.81 - 17.05)	3.80	(2.53 - 5.47)
West Virginia	3.49	(2.74 - 4.37)	7.32	(5.71 - 9.22)	10.67	(8.56 - 13.11)	1.90	(1.17 - 2.92)
Wisconsin	5.24	(4.33 - 6.27)	8.08	(6.59 - 9.77)	16.60	(13.88 - 19.61)	2.86	(1.96 - 4.01)
Wyoming	4.40	(3.53 - 5.42)	7.42	(5.82 - 9.29)	12.99	(10.63 - 15.65)	2.26	(1.43 - 3.39)

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach, and the prediction (credible) intervals are generated by Markov Chain Monte Carlo techniques.

[1] This estimate is the weighted average of the hierarchical Bayes estimates across all States and the District of Columbia and typically is not equal to the direct sample-weighted estimate for the Nation.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 and 2000.

Table A.5 Estimated Numbers (in Thousands) of Persons Reporting *Perceptions of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month*, by Age Group and State: Annual Averages Based on 1999 and 2000 NHSDAs

State	Total		AGE GROUP (Years)					
			12-17		18-25		26 or Older	
	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval
Total[1]	98,119		8,809		8,483		80,827	
Alabama	1,890	(1,756 - 2,026)	161	(146 - 175)	158	(141 - 175)	1,572	(1,442 - 1,699)
Alaska	158	(143 - 173)	20	(18 - 22)	14	(12 - 16)	124	(110 - 138)
Arizona	1,724	(1,585 - 1,864)	157	(142 - 172)	159	(140 - 178)	1,409	(1,275 - 1,543)
Arkansas	1,050	(981 - 1,120)	94	(86 - 103)	90	(81 - 100)	866	(799 - 932)
California	10,586	(10,084 - 11,094)	1,005	(961 - 1,048)	1,141	(1,076 - 1,208)	8,440	(7,950 - 8,936)
Colorado	1,074	(961 - 1,193)	97	(85 - 109)	90	(76 - 105)	887	(778 - 1,000)
Connecticut	1,052	(951 - 1,155)	77	(67 - 86)	75	(63 - 88)	901	(804 - 999)
Delaware	245	(225 - 266)	22	(20 - 24)	21	(18 - 23)	203	(183 - 222)
District of Columbia	189	(174 - 204)	16	(15 - 18)	16	(14 - 17)	157	(143 - 171)
Florida	5,993	(5,730 - 6,257)	501	(476 - 527)	478	(448 - 507)	5,014	(4,756 - 5,272)
Georgia	2,974	(2,751 - 3,201)	257	(237 - 278)	266	(236 - 299)	2,450	(2,231 - 2,668)
Hawaii	398	(364 - 432)	35	(32 - 39)	34	(29 - 39)	328	(296 - 362)
Idaho	465	(433 - 498)	54	(49 - 58)	51	(45 - 56)	361	(330 - 392)
Illinois	4,195	(4,004 - 4,389)	383	(363 - 402)	382	(357 - 408)	3,431	(3,242 - 3,620)
Indiana	2,256	(2,084 - 2,431)	213	(197 - 231)	188	(167 - 211)	1,854	(1,689 - 2,020)
Iowa	1,074	(996 - 1,153)	111	(102 - 120)	101	(90 - 113)	862	(788 - 938)
Kansas	930	(857 - 1,005)	90	(82 - 99)	79	(69 - 89)	761	(690 - 832)
Kentucky	1,651	(1,543 - 1,760)	136	(124 - 148)	132	(119 - 145)	1,383	(1,279 - 1,487)
Louisiana	1,840	(1,725 - 1,955)	176	(162 - 190)	166	(148 - 184)	1,498	(1,388 - 1,606)
Maine	399	(369 - 430)	35	(31 - 39)	26	(22 - 30)	338	(309 - 368)
Maryland	1,713	(1,564 - 1,864)	153	(138 - 169)	144	(126 - 163)	1,415	(1,273 - 1,560)
Massachusetts	1,799	(1,617 - 1,991)	146	(128 - 164)	110	(91 - 130)	1,544	(1,366 - 1,727)
Michigan	3,271	(3,127 - 3,416)	306	(290 - 323)	270	(250 - 290)	2,695	(2,554 - 2,837)
Minnesota	1,561	(1,440 - 1,687)	158	(143 - 173)	137	(121 - 155)	1,266	(1,150 - 1,384)
Mississippi	1,236	(1,158 - 1,313)	119	(109 - 128)	123	(111 - 135)	995	(920 - 1,068)
Missouri	2,070	(1,914 - 2,229)	195	(178 - 213)	159	(139 - 180)	1,715	(1,565 - 1,866)
Montana	303	(279 - 327)	28	(25 - 31)	24	(21 - 28)	250	(228 - 273)

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table A.5 Estimated Numbers (in Thousands) of Persons Reporting *Perceptions of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month*, by Age Group and State: Annual Averages Based on 1999 and 2000 NHSDAs

			AGE GROUP (Years)					
	Total		12-17		18-25		26 or Older	
State	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval
Nebraska	595	(552 - 638)	62	(56 - 68)	51	(45 - 58)	481	(441 - 522)
Nevada	588	(535 - 642)	48	(43 - 53)	50	(44 - 58)	490	(439 - 542)
New Hampshire	334	(304 - 365)	31	(27 - 34)	22	(18 - 26)	281	(252 - 311)
New Jersey	2,941	(2,708 - 3,177)	226	(206 - 247)	220	(191 - 250)	2,495	(2,268 - 2,724)
New Mexico	590	(545 - 636)	54	(48 - 60)	62	(54 - 70)	475	(432 - 518)
New York	6,898	(6,573 - 7,224)	525	(493 - 557)	491	(455 - 529)	5,882	(5,563 - 6,199)
North Carolina	2,779	(2,563 - 3,000)	250	(231 - 270)	204	(180 - 230)	2,326	(2,115 - 2,537)
North Dakota	238	(221 - 255)	25	(23 - 27)	23	(20 - 25)	190	(174 - 206)
Ohio	4,080	(3,907 - 4,255)	368	(348 - 387)	329	(306 - 352)	3,384	(3,213 - 3,555)
Oklahoma	1,316	(1,216 - 1,418)	131	(119 - 144)	132	(119 - 146)	1,053	(956 - 1,149)
Oregon	962	(861 - 1,068)	89	(79 - 98)	70	(59 - 82)	803	(705 - 905)
Pennsylvania	4,683	(4,473 - 4,894)	381	(362 - 401)	322	(300 - 345)	3,979	(3,773 - 4,186)
Rhode Island	313	(287 - 339)	27	(24 - 30)	18	(15 - 21)	267	(243 - 293)
South Carolina	1,533	(1,424 - 1,643)	134	(122 - 146)	139	(125 - 154)	1,260	(1,155 - 1,364)
South Dakota	271	(252 - 291)	28	(26 - 31)	24	(21 - 27)	219	(200 - 237)
Tennessee	2,224	(2,063 - 2,388)	179	(162 - 197)	182	(161 - 204)	1,863	(1,705 - 2,020)
Texas	7,943	(7,644 - 8,243)	772	(737 - 807)	825	(779 - 871)	6,347	(6,053 - 6,638)
Utah	798	(750 - 848)	110	(102 - 119)	117	(106 - 128)	571	(527 - 616)
Vermont	151	(136 - 166)	14	(12 - 15)	12	(10 - 14)	126	(112 - 140)
Virginia	2,468	(2,282 - 2,657)	219	(201 - 238)	190	(165 - 217)	2,058	(1,880 - 2,238)
Washington	1,742	(1,569 - 1,920)	156	(141 - 172)	153	(134 - 173)	1,432	(1,264 - 1,605)
West Virginia	749	(703 - 798)	58	(52 - 63)	59	(52 - 65)	633	(588 - 678)
Wisconsin	1,653	(1,515 - 1,798)	159	(145 - 173)	139	(121 - 158)	1,355	(1,221 - 1,493)
Wyoming	174	(160 - 188)	18	(16 - 20)	17	(15 - 19)	139	(126 - 152)

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach, and the prediction (credible) intervals are generated by Markov Chain Monte Carlo techniques.

[1] This estimate is the sum of the hierarchical Bayes estimates across all States and the District of Columbia and typically is not equal to the direct sample-weighted estimate for the Nation.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 and 2000.

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Table A.6 Percentages Reporting *Perceptions of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month*, by Age Group and State: Annual Averages Based on 1999 and 2000 NHSDAs

State	Total		AGE GROUP (Years)					
			12-17		18-25		26 or Older	
	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval
Total[1]	44.16		37.83		29.53		47.49	
Alabama	52.00	(48.28 - 55.71)	43.37	(39.48 - 47.32)	33.20	(29.64 - 36.90)	56.32	(51.68 - 60.88)
Alaska	32.40	(29.43 - 35.48)	31.80	(28.39 - 35.36)	19.96	(16.94 - 23.25)	34.99	(31.13 - 38.99)
Arizona	45.18	(41.54 - 48.85)	36.47	(32.97 - 40.08)	31.34	(27.64 - 35.23)	48.91	(44.26 - 53.56)
Arkansas	48.94	(45.71 - 52.18)	41.89	(38.22 - 45.63)	32.34	(29.00 - 35.83)	52.69	(48.62 - 56.72)
California	41.30	(39.34 - 43.28)	35.52	(33.99 - 37.07)	32.84	(30.95 - 34.76)	43.67	(41.13 - 46.23)
Colorado	31.82	(28.46 - 35.33)	27.20	(23.89 - 30.70)	20.28	(17.13 - 23.73)	34.44	(30.22 - 38.85)
Connecticut	39.00	(35.27 - 42.83)	29.99	(26.32 - 33.86)	24.41	(20.51 - 28.64)	42.16	(37.64 - 46.78)
Delaware	39.24	(36.03 - 42.53)	34.47	(31.03 - 38.03)	26.83	(23.54 - 30.32)	41.83	(37.89 - 45.86)
District of Columbia	44.48	(41.05 - 47.95)	37.70	(33.70 - 41.83)	27.34	(24.08 - 30.78)	48.39	(44.16 - 52.63)
Florida	47.62	(45.52 - 49.71)	42.89	(40.69 - 45.12)	35.36	(33.20 - 37.57)	49.81	(47.24 - 52.37)
Georgia	47.24	(43.68 - 50.82)	38.18	(35.19 - 41.24)	31.24	(27.64 - 35.01)	51.35	(46.76 - 55.92)
Hawaii	40.92	(37.42 - 44.49)	37.08	(33.20 - 41.09)	29.41	(25.24 - 33.86)	43.15	(38.86 - 47.51)
Idaho	43.53	(40.48 - 46.61)	41.45	(37.87 - 45.10)	31.22	(27.90 - 34.70)	46.43	(42.50 - 50.39)
Illinois	43.04	(41.07 - 45.02)	38.32	(36.37 - 40.30)	29.48	(27.53 - 31.48)	46.03	(43.50 - 48.57)
Indiana	45.77	(42.27 - 49.30)	41.69	(38.40 - 45.04)	28.50	(25.31 - 31.85)	49.34	(44.93 - 53.74)
Iowa	45.04	(41.77 - 48.35)	44.18	(40.59 - 47.82)	31.93	(28.31 - 35.72)	47.44	(43.33 - 51.57)
Kansas	43.36	(39.92 - 46.84)	37.46	(33.92 - 41.10)	27.24	(23.82 - 30.87)	47.09	(42.73 - 51.49)
Kentucky	50.42	(47.11 - 53.72)	41.30	(37.73 - 44.95)	30.32	(27.28 - 33.48)	55.07	(50.90 - 59.19)
Louisiana	51.80	(48.56 - 55.03)	41.89	(38.57 - 45.27)	32.14	(28.71 - 35.71)	57.27	(53.07 - 61.39)
Maine	38.20	(35.31 - 41.14)	33.87	(30.50 - 37.37)	21.13	(17.92 - 24.62)	41.24	(37.73 - 44.82)
Maryland	40.20	(36.71 - 43.76)	36.67	(33.06 - 40.38)	28.57	(25.08 - 32.25)	42.40	(38.14 - 46.75)
Massachusetts	35.27	(31.67 - 39.00)	29.17	(25.72 - 32.81)	18.22	(15.16 - 21.61)	38.55	(34.12 - 43.12)
Michigan	41.38	(39.56 - 43.22)	36.79	(34.84 - 38.78)	26.21	(24.30 - 28.19)	44.59	(42.26 - 46.94)
Minnesota	39.71	(36.60 - 42.87)	36.54	(33.06 - 40.14)	25.89	(22.79 - 29.18)	42.60	(38.70 - 46.57)
Mississippi	54.70	(51.25 - 58.11)	45.66	(41.93 - 49.42)	37.99	(34.36 - 41.72)	59.29	(54.81 - 63.65)
Missouri	45.87	(42.40 - 49.37)	41.06	(37.44 - 44.74)	26.96	(23.54 - 30.60)	49.73	(45.37 - 54.09)
Montana	39.34	(36.27 - 42.48)	33.37	(29.85 - 37.03)	24.65	(21.52 - 27.99)	42.68	(38.87 - 46.56)

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table A.6 Percentages Reporting *Perceptions of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month*, by Age Group and State: Annual Averages Based on 1999 and 2000 NHSDAs

			AGE GROUP (Years)					
	Total		12-17		18-25		26 or Older	
State	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval
Nebraska	43.40	(40.29 - 46.54)	40.26	(36.51 - 44.09)	27.33	(23.91 - 30.95)	46.79	(42.86 - 50.75)
Nevada	38.77	(35.26 - 42.36)	33.06	(29.38 - 36.90)	28.14	(24.34 - 32.19)	41.05	(36.79 - 45.42)
New Hampshire	33.36	(30.34 - 36.48)	29.48	(26.13 - 33.02)	18.57	(15.37 - 22.12)	36.12	(32.41 - 39.95)
New Jersey	43.93	(40.45 - 47.45)	36.16	(32.95 - 39.48)	28.19	(24.53 - 32.08)	47.17	(42.87 - 51.50)
New Mexico	39.99	(36.91 - 43.13)	30.92	(27.57 - 34.44)	29.56	(25.70 - 33.65)	43.42	(39.49 - 47.42)
New York	46.69	(44.50 - 48.90)	35.78	(33.63 - 37.97)	27.06	(25.05 - 29.15)	51.19	(48.42 - 53.95)
North Carolina	44.04	(40.60 - 47.52)	38.78	(35.78 - 41.85)	26.47	(23.34 - 29.79)	47.48	(43.19 - 51.81)
North Dakota	44.60	(41.40 - 47.84)	40.07	(36.55 - 43.68)	29.61	(26.41 - 32.97)	48.17	(44.08 - 52.28)
Ohio	43.98	(42.12 - 45.86)	38.58	(36.56 - 40.62)	27.27	(25.42 - 29.18)	47.54	(45.14 - 49.94)
Oklahoma	48.16	(44.47 - 51.86)	42.76	(38.68 - 46.91)	36.34	(32.74 - 40.05)	51.05	(46.37 - 55.71)
Oregon	34.32	(30.70 - 38.07)	32.07	(28.74 - 35.55)	20.00	(16.97 - 23.31)	36.87	(32.37 - 41.54)
Pennsylvania	46.34	(44.27 - 48.43)	38.69	(36.76 - 40.65)	27.29	(25.42 - 29.23)	50.13	(47.53 - 52.73)
Rhode Island	38.17	(35.02 - 41.40)	32.43	(28.73 - 36.29)	19.33	(16.12 - 22.88)	41.61	(37.78 - 45.53)
South Carolina	49.28	(45.77 - 52.80)	41.27	(37.60 - 45.01)	36.24	(32.53 - 40.08)	52.43	(48.07 - 56.77)
South Dakota	44.11	(40.92 - 47.33)	38.34	(34.80 - 41.96)	27.99	(24.59 - 31.60)	48.07	(44.02 - 52.13)
Tennessee	48.12	(44.62 - 51.64)	38.86	(35.12 - 42.69)	30.68	(27.18 - 34.35)	52.19	(47.77 - 56.58)
Texas	49.86	(47.98 - 51.74)	41.29	(39.41 - 43.18)	35.25	(33.32 - 37.22)	54.14	(51.64 - 56.63)
Utah	47.15	(44.26 - 50.05)	44.61	(41.07 - 48.19)	36.51	(33.13 - 39.99)	50.67	(46.73 - 54.61)
Vermont	29.62	(26.78 - 32.59)	24.76	(21.67 - 28.06)	18.64	(15.60 - 22.00)	32.03	(28.49 - 35.73)
Virginia	43.95	(40.63 - 47.31)	39.28	(36.01 - 42.62)	27.71	(24.07 - 31.57)	47.10	(43.02 - 51.21)
Washington	36.69	(33.04 - 40.45)	32.16	(29.06 - 35.38)	25.59	(22.42 - 28.95)	39.10	(34.52 - 43.83)
West Virginia	48.33	(45.27 - 51.39)	40.52	(36.83 - 44.29)	29.80	(26.45 - 33.32)	52.18	(48.46 - 55.90)
Wisconsin	37.97	(34.76 - 41.25)	33.32	(30.38 - 36.37)	23.75	(20.69 - 27.04)	41.10	(37.02 - 45.27)
Wyoming	41.23	(38.00 - 44.52)	36.80	(33.31 - 40.39)	28.13	(24.71 - 31.75)	44.48	(40.35 - 48.66)

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach, and the prediction (credible) intervals are generated by Markov Chain Monte Carlo techniques.

[1] This estimate is the weighted average of the hierarchical Bayes estimates across all States and the District of Columbia and typically is not equal to the direct sample-weighted estimate for the Nation.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 and 2000.

Table A.7 Estimated Numbers (in Thousands) of Average Annual *Marijuana Initiates*, by Age Group and State: Based on 1999 and 2000 NHSDAs

State	Total		AGE GROUP (Years) 12-17		18-25		26 or Older	
	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval
Total[1]	2,268		1,230		898		139	
Alabama	34	(29 - 39)	17	(13 - 21)	15	(12 - 19)	2	(1 - 4)
Alaska	6	(5 - 7)	4	(3 - 4)	2	(2 - 3)	0	(0 - 1)
Arizona	45	(39 - 52)	29	(24 - 35)	13	(10 - 17)	2	(1 - 4)
Arkansas	21	(18 - 24)	11	(9 - 14)	8	(6 - 10)	1	(1 - 2)
California	246	(226 - 267)	135	(123 - 148)	93	(79 - 109)	17	(11 - 26)
Colorado	38	(32 - 44)	22	(18 - 27)	14	(10 - 18)	2	(1 - 4)
Connecticut	26	(22 - 30)	15	(12 - 18)	10	(7 - 12)	2	(1 - 3)
Delaware	7	(6 - 8)	4	(4 - 5)	3	(2 - 3)	0	(0 - 1)
District of Columbia	4	(4 - 5)	2	(2 - 3)	2	(1 - 2)	0	(0 - 1)
Florida	105	(95 - 115)	59	(53 - 67)	38	(32 - 44)	7	(4 - 12)
Georgia	65	(56 - 74)	33	(28 - 39)	28	(22 - 35)	4	(2 - 7)
Hawaii	10	(8 - 11)	6	(5 - 7)	3	(2 - 4)	0	(0 - 1)
Idaho	11	(10 - 13)	6	(5 - 7)	5	(4 - 7)	1	(0 - 1)
Illinois	99	(90 - 108)	53	(47 - 60)	40	(34 - 46)	6	(4 - 9)
Indiana	49	(42 - 56)	26	(22 - 32)	19	(15 - 24)	3	(2 - 5)
Iowa	26	(22 - 29)	14	(11 - 17)	10	(8 - 13)	1	(1 - 3)
Kansas	25	(22 - 29)	13	(11 - 16)	11	(9 - 14)	1	(1 - 2)
Kentucky	37	(32 - 42)	19	(16 - 23)	16	(13 - 19)	2	(1 - 4)
Louisiana	36	(31 - 42)	20	(17 - 25)	13	(10 - 17)	2	(1 - 4)
Maine	11	(10 - 13)	6	(5 - 7)	4	(3 - 6)	1	(0 - 1)
Maryland	42	(36 - 48)	21	(17 - 26)	18	(14 - 22)	3	(1 - 4)
Massachusetts	60	(51 - 68)	36	(30 - 43)	20	(15 - 26)	3	(2 - 6)
Michigan	92	(84 - 101)	51	(46 - 57)	36	(31 - 42)	5	(3 - 8)
Minnesota	48	(42 - 55)	24	(20 - 28)	22	(18 - 27)	2	(1 - 4)
Mississippi	25	(21 - 29)	12	(10 - 15)	11	(9 - 14)	1	(1 - 3)
Missouri	46	(40 - 53)	25	(20 - 30)	19	(15 - 24)	3	(1 - 4)
Montana	9	(8 - 10)	5	(4 - 6)	3	(3 - 4)	0	(0 - 1)

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table A.7 Estimated Numbers (in Thousands) of Average Annual *Marijuana Initiates*, by Age Group and State: Based on 1999 and 2000 NHSDAs

			AGE GROUP (Years)					
	Total		12-17		18-25		26 or Older	
State	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval
Nebraska	15	(13 - 17)	8	(6 - 10)	6	(5 - 8)	1	(0 - 1)
Nevada	15	(13 - 17)	9	(7 - 11)	5	(4 - 6)	1	(0 - 2)
New Hampshire	11	(10 - 13)	7	(5 - 8)	4	(3 - 5)	1	(0 - 1)
New Jersey	64	(55 - 74)	31	(25 - 37)	29	(22 - 37)	5	(2 - 8)
New Mexico	18	(15 - 21)	11	(9 - 13)	6	(5 - 8)	1	(0 - 2)
New York	144	(130 - 159)	73	(65 - 83)	62	(52 - 72)	9	(6 - 14)
North Carolina	65	(56 - 74)	38	(32 - 44)	23	(18 - 29)	4	(2 - 7)
North Dakota	7	(6 - 8)	4	(3 - 5)	3	(2 - 4)	0	(0 - 1)
Ohio	94	(85 - 102)	50	(44 - 56)	39	(33 - 45)	5	(3 - 8)
Oklahoma	28	(24 - 33)	17	(14 - 21)	9	(7 - 12)	2	(1 - 3)
Oregon	28	(24 - 33)	15	(12 - 18)	12	(9 - 15)	2	(1 - 3)
Pennsylvania	92	(83 - 101)	46	(41 - 52)	40	(34 - 46)	6	(3 - 9)
Rhode Island	9	(8 - 10)	5	(4 - 6)	3	(2 - 4)	1	(0 - 1)
South Carolina	32	(27 - 37)	18	(15 - 22)	12	(9 - 15)	2	(1 - 4)
South Dakota	7	(6 - 8)	4	(3 - 5)	3	(2 - 4)	0	(0 - 1)
Tennessee	47	(40 - 54)	26	(21 - 31)	19	(14 - 24)	3	(2 - 5)
Texas	168	(153 - 184)	90	(81 - 101)	67	(58 - 78)	10	(6 - 16)
Utah	20	(17 - 24)	10	(8 - 13)	9	(7 - 11)	1	(1 - 2)
Vermont	6	(5 - 7)	4	(3 - 4)	2	(2 - 3)	0	(0 - 1)
Virginia	53	(45 - 61)	26	(21 - 31)	23	(18 - 30)	4	(2 - 7)
Washington	49	(43 - 57)	28	(23 - 33)	18	(14 - 23)	3	(2 - 5)
West Virginia	14	(12 - 17)	8	(6 - 9)	6	(5 - 7)	1	(0 - 2)
Wisconsin	53	(46 - 60)	30	(26 - 35)	20	(16 - 25)	3	(1 - 6)
Wyoming	5	(4 - 6)	3	(2 - 3)	2	(2 - 2)	0	(0 - 0)

NOTE: Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates = Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months / 2.

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach, and the prediction (credible) intervals are generated by Markov Chain Monte Carlo techniques.

[1] This estimate is the sum of the hierarchical Bayes estimates across all States and the District of Columbia and typically is not equal to the direct sample-weighted estimate for the Nation.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 and 2000.

Table A.8 Average Annual Rates of *First Use of Marijuana*, by Age Group and State: Based on 1999 and 2000 NHSDAs

State	Total		AGE GROUP (Years)					
			12-17		18-25		26 or Older	
	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval
Total[1]	1.52		6.08		5.47		0.12	
Alabama	1.28	(1.08 - 1.51)	5.19	(4.09 - 6.56)	5.35	(4.18 - 6.81)	0.10	(0.06 - 0.20)
Alaska	2.32	(1.96 - 2.74)	7.29	(5.96 - 8.89)	6.48	(4.95 - 8.46)	0.17	(0.09 - 0.32)
Arizona	1.82	(1.54 - 2.15)	8.16	(6.69 - 9.92)	4.69	(3.53 - 6.19)	0.13	(0.07 - 0.25)
Arkansas	1.32	(1.12 - 1.55)	5.75	(4.65 - 7.09)	4.58	(3.58 - 5.84)	0.10	(0.06 - 0.19)
California	1.46	(1.33 - 1.61)	5.57	(5.05 - 6.15)	4.50	(3.83 - 5.29)	0.14	(0.09 - 0.22)
Colorado	2.01	(1.69 - 2.40)	7.68	(6.19 - 9.47)	7.03	(5.34 - 9.20)	0.15	(0.08 - 0.29)
Connecticut	1.59	(1.32 - 1.92)	6.83	(5.45 - 8.53)	6.47	(4.84 - 8.60)	0.13	(0.07 - 0.25)
Delaware	1.90	(1.61 - 2.24)	8.32	(6.83 - 10.10)	7.01	(5.33 - 9.17)	0.13	(0.07 - 0.25)
District of Columbia	1.48	(1.24 - 1.77)	5.54	(4.34 - 7.05)	5.28	(4.06 - 6.83)	0.13	(0.07 - 0.26)
Florida	1.21	(1.09 - 1.34)	5.76	(5.06 - 6.55)	4.67	(3.96 - 5.50)	0.11	(0.06 - 0.18)
Georgia	1.50	(1.28 - 1.76)	5.61	(4.67 - 6.71)	5.47	(4.25 - 7.00)	0.13	(0.07 - 0.23)
Hawaii	1.65	(1.38 - 1.97)	7.63	(6.16 - 9.41)	5.50	(4.01 - 7.50)	0.11	(0.04 - 0.26)
Idaho	1.58	(1.33 - 1.87)	4.91	(3.93 - 6.11)	5.39	(4.20 - 6.88)	0.13	(0.07 - 0.24)
Illinois	1.56	(1.41 - 1.73)	6.17	(5.45 - 6.97)	5.61	(4.80 - 6.55)	0.12	(0.08 - 0.20)
Indiana	1.44	(1.23 - 1.69)	5.88	(4.82 - 7.15)	5.27	(4.11 - 6.74)	0.12	(0.07 - 0.23)
Iowa	1.47	(1.26 - 1.73)	6.17	(5.03 - 7.56)	5.24	(4.11 - 6.66)	0.11	(0.06 - 0.22)
Kansas	1.68	(1.42 - 1.98)	6.17	(4.96 - 7.64)	6.54	(5.12 - 8.32)	0.12	(0.06 - 0.22)
Kentucky	1.62	(1.39 - 1.89)	6.74	(5.52 - 8.21)	6.46	(5.15 - 8.06)	0.12	(0.06 - 0.23)
Louisiana	1.39	(1.18 - 1.65)	5.51	(4.49 - 6.75)	4.26	(3.25 - 5.55)	0.12	(0.07 - 0.22)
Maine	1.74	(1.47 - 2.05)	7.12	(5.81 - 8.70)	8.07	(6.17 - 10.48)	0.11	(0.06 - 0.22)
Maryland	1.52	(1.28 - 1.81)	5.92	(4.77 - 7.32)	6.14	(4.80 - 7.84)	0.12	(0.07 - 0.23)
Massachusetts	2.03	(1.71 - 2.41)	8.75	(7.17 - 10.65)	7.55	(5.73 - 9.88)	0.15	(0.08 - 0.29)
Michigan	1.83	(1.66 - 2.03)	7.10	(6.31 - 7.98)	6.90	(5.88 - 8.07)	0.13	(0.08 - 0.21)
Minnesota	1.91	(1.63 - 2.24)	6.42	(5.24 - 7.84)	7.63	(6.05 - 9.59)	0.13	(0.07 - 0.25)
Mississippi	1.49	(1.27 - 1.76)	5.26	(4.22 - 6.54)	5.32	(4.22 - 6.69)	0.12	(0.06 - 0.22)
Missouri	1.51	(1.28 - 1.79)	5.85	(4.76 - 7.17)	5.91	(4.60 - 7.56)	0.11	(0.06 - 0.21)
Montana	1.73	(1.48 - 2.03)	7.33	(5.98 - 8.96)	6.58	(5.17 - 8.34)	0.12	(0.06 - 0.24)

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table A.8 Average Annual Rates of *First Use of Marijuana*, by Age Group and State: Based on 1999 and 2000 NHSDAs

State	Total		AGE GROUP (Years)					
			12-17		18-25		26 or Older	
	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval
Nebraska	1.51	(1.29 - 1.77)	5.71	(4.63 - 7.03)	5.48	(4.29 - 6.98)	0.11	(0.06 - 0.20)
Nevada	1.66	(1.39 - 1.98)	7.63	(6.18 - 9.37)	5.47	(4.07 - 7.32)	0.13	(0.07 - 0.26)
New Hampshire	1.92	(1.62 - 2.27)	7.52	(6.16 - 9.15)	7.49	(5.65 - 9.88)	0.13	(0.07 - 0.24)
New Jersey	1.39	(1.18 - 1.64)	5.50	(4.53 - 6.67)	6.45	(4.96 - 8.33)	0.13	(0.07 - 0.24)
New Mexico	1.99	(1.68 - 2.35)	7.66	(6.24 - 9.37)	5.99	(4.54 - 7.86)	0.14	(0.07 - 0.27)
New York	1.43	(1.28 - 1.59)	5.64	(4.94 - 6.44)	5.93	(5.01 - 7.00)	0.12	(0.07 - 0.19)
North Carolina	1.50	(1.28 - 1.75)	6.67	(5.59 - 7.94)	5.35	(4.16 - 6.86)	0.12	(0.07 - 0.22)
North Dakota	1.89	(1.64 - 2.19)	7.31	(6.04 - 8.81)	6.53	(5.21 - 8.17)	0.10	(0.05 - 0.20)
Ohio	1.49	(1.35 - 1.65)	5.94	(5.25 - 6.72)	5.91	(5.09 - 6.86)	0.10	(0.06 - 0.17)
Oklahoma	1.47	(1.24 - 1.76)	6.58	(5.26 - 8.20)	4.14	(3.16 - 5.41)	0.12	(0.06 - 0.23)
Oregon	1.70	(1.42 - 2.03)	6.50	(5.27 - 7.99)	7.10	(5.48 - 9.14)	0.15	(0.07 - 0.29)
Pennsylvania	1.32	(1.19 - 1.46)	5.32	(4.71 - 5.99)	5.85	(5.03 - 6.79)	0.10	(0.06 - 0.18)
Rhode Island	1.69	(1.43 - 1.99)	7.34	(5.95 - 9.03)	6.57	(5.01 - 8.56)	0.13	(0.07 - 0.26)
South Carolina	1.47	(1.25 - 1.74)	6.43	(5.24 - 7.87)	4.95	(3.82 - 6.39)	0.12	(0.06 - 0.24)
South Dakota	1.60	(1.37 - 1.88)	6.16	(5.02 - 7.53)	5.43	(4.22 - 6.96)	0.10	(0.05 - 0.19)
Tennessee	1.49	(1.26 - 1.76)	6.34	(5.17 - 7.76)	5.46	(4.22 - 7.03)	0.12	(0.06 - 0.24)
Texas	1.47	(1.33 - 1.63)	5.49	(4.88 - 6.18)	4.55	(3.89 - 5.30)	0.13	(0.08 - 0.20)
Utah	1.60	(1.34 - 1.91)	4.67	(3.71 - 5.87)	3.88	(3.00 - 5.02)	0.14	(0.07 - 0.27)
Vermont	2.25	(1.91 - 2.66)	8.30	(6.89 - 9.98)	8.22	(6.33 - 10.61)	0.15	(0.07 - 0.29)
Virginia	1.40	(1.17 - 1.66)	5.09	(4.15 - 6.23)	5.68	(4.35 - 7.39)	0.13	(0.07 - 0.25)
Washington	1.61	(1.37 - 1.90)	6.78	(5.58 - 8.21)	5.17	(3.99 - 6.66)	0.13	(0.07 - 0.24)
West Virginia	1.28	(1.09 - 1.50)	6.27	(5.10 - 7.70)	4.98	(3.86 - 6.41)	0.10	(0.05 - 0.19)
Wisconsin	1.88	(1.61 - 2.19)	7.34	(6.15 - 8.74)	6.46	(5.03 - 8.28)	0.15	(0.06 - 0.37)
Wyoming	1.83	(1.56 - 2.14)	6.51	(5.33 - 7.94)	6.18	(4.84 - 7.86)	0.12	(0.07 - 0.23)

NOTE: Average Annual Rate = {(Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months) / [(Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months * 0.5) + Number of persons who never used Marijuana]} / 2. Both the computation components, Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months and Number of persons who never used Marijuana, are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach. Note that the age group is based on a respondent's age at the time of the interview, not his or her age at first use.

NOTE: The prediction intervals presented above employ a Taylor linearization combining the hierarchical Bayes posterior variances for the two marijuana use/never use prevalences. Because these two prevalences were estimated independently, the hierarchical Bayes solutions did not provide the between prevalence correlations required to complete the linearization. For this purpose, simple Pearson's correlations between the two prevalences were calculated by age group across the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach, and the prediction (credible) intervals are generated by Markov Chain Monte Carlo techniques.

[1] This estimate is the weighted average of the hierarchical Bayes estimates across all States and the District of Columbia and typically is not equal to the direct sample-weighted estimate for the Nation.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 and 2000.

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Table A.9 Estimated Numbers (in Thousands) of Past Month Users of *Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana*, by Age Group and State: Annual Averages Based on 1999 and 2000 NHSDAs

State	Total		AGE GROUP (Years)					
			12-17		18-25		26 or Older	
	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval
Total[1]	5,935		1,058		1,713		3,164	
Alabama	96	(75 - 120)	19	(14 - 25)	32	(24 - 41)	45	(29 - 68)
Alaska	15	(12 - 20)	2	(2 - 3)	5	(3 - 6)	8	(5 - 13)
Arizona	118	(91 - 150)	22	(17 - 29)	29	(21 - 39)	67	(44 - 98)
Arkansas	55	(43 - 69)	13	(9 - 16)	17	(13 - 21)	26	(17 - 38)
California	778	(654 - 918)	126	(110 - 144)	204	(172 - 240)	448	(336 - 585)
Colorado	106	(85 - 131)	18	(14 - 24)	41	(32 - 52)	47	(31 - 69)
Connecticut	76	(59 - 98)	14	(10 - 18)	20	(14 - 27)	43	(28 - 64)
Delaware	19	(15 - 24)	3	(2 - 4)	6	(5 - 8)	10	(6 - 15)
District of Columbia	14	(10 - 17)	2	(1 - 3)	4	(3 - 5)	8	(5 - 12)
Florida	311	(261 - 368)	51	(43 - 61)	92	(78 - 109)	167	(122 - 223)
Georgia	174	(136 - 218)	31	(24 - 39)	57	(42 - 75)	86	(55 - 129)
Hawaii	24	(18 - 31)	5	(3 - 6)	7	(5 - 9)	12	(8 - 19)
Idaho	25	(19 - 31)	5	(4 - 7)	8	(6 - 11)	11	(7 - 17)
Illinois	250	(209 - 296)	40	(33 - 48)	62	(51 - 75)	148	(110 - 194)
Indiana	130	(103 - 160)	25	(19 - 32)	44	(34 - 56)	61	(39 - 90)
Iowa	52	(40 - 65)	10	(8 - 13)	16	(11 - 21)	26	(17 - 39)
Kansas	54	(42 - 69)	9	(7 - 13)	15	(11 - 21)	29	(19 - 44)
Kentucky	95	(76 - 118)	17	(13 - 22)	29	(22 - 38)	50	(33 - 71)
Louisiana	107	(86 - 132)	25	(19 - 32)	35	(26 - 45)	47	(30 - 70)
Maine	28	(22 - 35)	5	(4 - 7)	10	(8 - 13)	13	(8 - 19)
Maryland	101	(77 - 130)	17	(12 - 22)	26	(19 - 34)	58	(37 - 87)
Massachusetts	175	(133 - 225)	23	(17 - 31)	41	(30 - 55)	110	(72 - 161)
Michigan	213	(183 - 246)	39	(33 - 46)	63	(53 - 74)	111	(84 - 143)
Minnesota	99	(77 - 124)	17	(13 - 23)	30	(22 - 39)	51	(33 - 76)
Mississippi	56	(44 - 70)	10	(7 - 14)	20	(15 - 25)	26	(17 - 39)
Missouri	98	(72 - 129)	17	(12 - 23)	26	(18 - 35)	55	(34 - 86)
Montana	19	(15 - 24)	5	(4 - 7)	6	(4 - 7)	9	(6 - 13)

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table A.9 Estimated Numbers (in Thousands) of Past Month Users of *Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana*, by Age Group and State: Annual Averages Based on 1999 and 2000 NHSDAs

			AGE GROUP (Years)					
	Total		12-17		18-25		26 or Older	
State	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval
Nebraska	30	(23 - 39)	6	(4 - 8)	9	(6 - 12)	15	(10 - 23)
Nevada	49	(37 - 63)	8	(6 - 10)	12	(8 - 16)	29	(19 - 44)
New Hampshire	27	(21 - 33)	6	(4 - 8)	9	(6 - 12)	12	(8 - 18)
New Jersey	168	(130 - 212)	28	(22 - 36)	43	(32 - 57)	97	(64 - 140)
New Mexico	42	(33 - 52)	8	(6 - 11)	12	(9 - 16)	21	(14 - 30)
New York	361	(298 - 433)	53	(43 - 64)	94	(77 - 114)	214	(157 - 286)
North Carolina	164	(132 - 202)	33	(25 - 41)	47	(36 - 60)	85	(57 - 121)
North Dakota	11	(9 - 15)	2	(2 - 3)	3	(2 - 5)	6	(3 - 9)
Ohio	238	(204 - 276)	43	(36 - 51)	73	(63 - 85)	122	(92 - 158)
Oklahoma	78	(61 - 100)	13	(9 - 17)	22	(17 - 29)	43	(28 - 64)
Oregon	84	(65 - 104)	15	(11 - 19)	25	(19 - 32)	44	(28 - 65)
Pennsylvania	261	(220 - 308)	42	(35 - 50)	69	(58 - 81)	150	(112 - 197)
Rhode Island	23	(18 - 29)	4	(3 - 6)	7	(5 - 9)	12	(8 - 17)
South Carolina	73	(57 - 91)	14	(10 - 18)	21	(15 - 27)	38	(25 - 56)
South Dakota	14	(11 - 17)	3	(2 - 4)	4	(3 - 6)	6	(4 - 9)
Tennessee	123	(98 - 152)	25	(19 - 32)	36	(27 - 47)	62	(41 - 90)
Texas	409	(356 - 466)	96	(82 - 111)	132	(113 - 153)	181	(137 - 235)
Utah	51	(40 - 64)	9	(7 - 12)	17	(13 - 22)	25	(16 - 37)
Vermont	15	(13 - 19)	3	(2 - 4)	6	(5 - 8)	7	(4 - 10)
Virginia	113	(85 - 147)	19	(14 - 25)	33	(24 - 46)	61	(38 - 93)
Washington	136	(109 - 168)	25	(19 - 32)	44	(34 - 56)	68	(44 - 99)
West Virginia	40	(32 - 48)	8	(6 - 10)	14	(11 - 17)	18	(12 - 26)
Wisconsin	125	(99 - 155)	22	(17 - 29)	35	(26 - 45)	69	(46 - 98)
Wyoming	11	(9 - 14)	2	(2 - 3)	4	(3 - 5)	5	(3 - 8)

NOTE: Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana includes cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.
NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach, and the prediction (credible) intervals are generated by Markov Chain Monte Carlo techniques.

[1] This estimate is the sum of the hierarchical Bayes estimates across all States and the District of Columbia and typically is not equal to the direct sample-weighted estimate for the Nation.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 and 2000.

Table A.10 Percentages Reporting Past Month Use of *Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana*, by Age Group and State: Annual Averages Based on 1999 and 2000 NHSDAs

State	Total		AGE GROUP (Years)					
			12-17		18-25		26 or Older	
	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval
Total[1]	2.67		4.54		5.96		1.86	
Alabama	2.63	(2.07 - 3.30)	5.10	(3.79 - 6.70)	6.70	(5.07 - 8.66)	1.62	(1.03 - 2.42)
Alaska	3.16	(2.39 - 4.08)	3.88	(2.77 - 5.29)	6.49	(4.76 - 8.60)	2.37	(1.47 - 3.61)
Arizona	3.10	(2.39 - 3.94)	5.17	(3.86 - 6.77)	5.76	(4.23 - 7.64)	2.32	(1.51 - 3.40)
Arkansas	2.56	(2.02 - 3.19)	5.56	(4.22 - 7.18)	5.95	(4.50 - 7.69)	1.59	(1.03 - 2.33)
California	3.04	(2.55 - 3.58)	4.46	(3.88 - 5.09)	5.88	(4.95 - 6.91)	2.32	(1.74 - 3.02)
Colorado	3.15	(2.53 - 3.87)	5.11	(3.79 - 6.73)	9.20	(7.10 - 11.68)	1.84	(1.20 - 2.68)
Connecticut	2.83	(2.17 - 3.62)	5.39	(3.98 - 7.12)	6.45	(4.65 - 8.68)	2.01	(1.29 - 2.98)
Delaware	3.08	(2.41 - 3.86)	4.99	(3.73 - 6.52)	7.97	(6.08 - 10.24)	2.05	(1.34 - 3.01)
District of Columbia	3.20	(2.45 - 4.11)	4.33	(3.07 - 5.92)	6.21	(4.59 - 8.19)	2.52	(1.67 - 3.66)
Florida	2.47	(2.07 - 2.92)	4.39	(3.65 - 5.22)	6.84	(5.76 - 8.04)	1.66	(1.22 - 2.21)
Georgia	2.75	(2.15 - 3.46)	4.61	(3.58 - 5.84)	6.63	(4.89 - 8.76)	1.80	(1.15 - 2.70)
Hawaii	2.44	(1.85 - 3.16)	4.90	(3.55 - 6.59)	5.74	(4.03 - 7.90)	1.64	(1.00 - 2.53)
Idaho	2.32	(1.82 - 2.90)	4.09	(3.06 - 5.34)	5.02	(3.68 - 6.67)	1.46	(0.94 - 2.16)
Illinois	2.57	(2.15 - 3.04)	4.00	(3.30 - 4.79)	4.81	(3.97 - 5.76)	1.98	(1.48 - 2.60)
Indiana	2.62	(2.09 - 3.25)	4.83	(3.72 - 6.15)	6.65	(5.16 - 8.42)	1.62	(1.05 - 2.39)
Iowa	2.17	(1.70 - 2.74)	4.08	(3.02 - 5.38)	4.92	(3.59 - 6.56)	1.43	(0.92 - 2.13)
Kansas	2.52	(1.94 - 3.22)	3.84	(2.72 - 5.25)	5.34	(3.90 - 7.12)	1.82	(1.16 - 2.71)
Kentucky	2.91	(2.32 - 3.59)	5.05	(3.82 - 6.54)	6.71	(5.09 - 8.64)	1.97	(1.32 - 2.82)
Louisiana	3.01	(2.42 - 3.71)	5.95	(4.56 - 7.61)	6.78	(5.10 - 8.79)	1.80	(1.15 - 2.68)
Maine	2.67	(2.14 - 3.30)	5.29	(3.94 - 6.93)	8.20	(6.20 - 10.60)	1.54	(0.98 - 2.30)
Maryland	2.38	(1.82 - 3.05)	4.02	(2.96 - 5.33)	5.15	(3.80 - 6.81)	1.75	(1.12 - 2.61)
Massachusetts	3.42	(2.60 - 4.41)	4.67	(3.43 - 6.19)	6.87	(5.06 - 9.08)	2.76	(1.81 - 4.02)
Michigan	2.69	(2.31 - 3.11)	4.68	(3.94 - 5.51)	6.11	(5.14 - 7.20)	1.83	(1.39 - 2.37)
Minnesota	2.51	(1.95 - 3.16)	4.03	(3.03 - 5.25)	5.65	(4.23 - 7.39)	1.73	(1.12 - 2.56)
Mississippi	2.48	(1.96 - 3.09)	3.98	(2.89 - 5.35)	6.06	(4.57 - 7.84)	1.56	(1.01 - 2.31)
Missouri	2.16	(1.60 - 2.85)	3.54	(2.56 - 4.77)	4.35	(3.06 - 5.97)	1.60	(0.98 - 2.48)
Montana	2.52	(2.01 - 3.11)	6.19	(4.66 - 8.04)	5.57	(4.15 - 7.29)	1.47	(0.95 - 2.18)

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table A.10 Percentages Reporting Past Month Use of *Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana*, by Age Group and State: Annual Averages Based on 1999 and 2000 NHSDAs

State	Total		AGE GROUP (Years)					
			12-17		18-25		26 or Older	
	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval
Nebraska	2.20	(1.68 - 2.81)	3.85	(2.74 - 5.23)	4.68	(3.30 - 6.41)	1.50	(0.95 - 2.24)
Nevada	3.21	(2.41 - 4.17)	5.38	(3.94 - 7.16)	6.53	(4.70 - 8.79)	2.45	(1.55 - 3.66)
New Hampshire	2.67	(2.12 - 3.33)	5.58	(4.20 - 7.25)	7.30	(5.30 - 9.77)	1.58	(1.03 - 2.33)
New Jersey	2.50	(1.94 - 3.17)	4.50	(3.49 - 5.70)	5.50	(4.05 - 7.28)	1.83	(1.21 - 2.64)
New Mexico	2.83	(2.26 - 3.50)	4.83	(3.60 - 6.33)	5.81	(4.25 - 7.72)	1.94	(1.31 - 2.77)
New York	2.44	(2.02 - 2.93)	3.58	(2.92 - 4.35)	5.17	(4.23 - 6.25)	1.87	(1.37 - 2.49)
North Carolina	2.60	(2.08 - 3.20)	5.05	(3.92 - 6.38)	6.12	(4.69 - 7.83)	1.73	(1.16 - 2.47)
North Dakota	2.14	(1.64 - 2.74)	3.99	(2.91 - 5.33)	4.41	(3.20 - 5.91)	1.42	(0.88 - 2.16)
Ohio	2.57	(2.20 - 2.97)	4.51	(3.78 - 5.33)	6.08	(5.20 - 7.05)	1.71	(1.29 - 2.23)
Oklahoma	2.87	(2.22 - 3.64)	4.19	(3.03 - 5.64)	6.09	(4.63 - 7.84)	2.11	(1.36 - 3.11)
Oregon	2.97	(2.33 - 3.72)	5.33	(4.05 - 6.86)	7.14	(5.46 - 9.13)	2.01	(1.30 - 2.96)
Pennsylvania	2.59	(2.17 - 3.05)	4.29	(3.57 - 5.11)	5.86	(4.93 - 6.90)	1.89	(1.41 - 2.48)
Rhode Island	2.77	(2.17 - 3.48)	5.14	(3.79 - 6.80)	7.30	(5.40 - 9.62)	1.81	(1.17 - 2.68)
South Carolina	2.33	(1.83 - 2.92)	4.20	(3.09 - 5.56)	5.35	(3.92 - 7.10)	1.60	(1.04 - 2.35)
South Dakota	2.21	(1.75 - 2.75)	4.21	(3.10 - 5.58)	5.16	(3.74 - 6.91)	1.34	(0.85 - 2.00)
Tennessee	2.65	(2.11 - 3.29)	5.45	(4.13 - 7.03)	6.06	(4.53 - 7.91)	1.73	(1.14 - 2.53)
Texas	2.56	(2.24 - 2.93)	5.11	(4.40 - 5.91)	5.63	(4.81 - 6.55)	1.55	(1.17 - 2.00)
Utah	3.01	(2.38 - 3.76)	3.64	(2.63 - 4.90)	5.27	(3.91 - 6.92)	2.25	(1.45 - 3.32)
Vermont	3.03	(2.46 - 3.68)	5.22	(3.95 - 6.76)	9.71	(7.47 - 12.34)	1.67	(1.09 - 2.45)
Virginia	2.01	(1.52 - 2.61)	3.35	(2.42 - 4.51)	4.85	(3.43 - 6.63)	1.40	(0.87 - 2.12)
Washington	2.87	(2.30 - 3.53)	5.10	(3.91 - 6.51)	7.34	(5.68 - 9.30)	1.84	(1.20 - 2.70)
West Virginia	2.55	(2.06 - 3.12)	5.66	(4.30 - 7.30)	7.00	(5.41 - 8.88)	1.48	(0.97 - 2.17)
Wisconsin	2.87	(2.27 - 3.57)	4.66	(3.56 - 5.99)	5.94	(4.45 - 7.74)	2.08	(1.41 - 2.96)
Wyoming	2.64	(2.11 - 3.27)	4.52	(3.41 - 5.88)	6.25	(4.70 - 8.10)	1.65	(1.07 - 2.43)

NOTE: Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana includes cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach, and the prediction (credible) intervals are generated by Markov Chain Monte Carlo techniques.

[1] This estimate is the weighted average of the hierarchical Bayes estimates across all States and the District of Columbia and typically is not equal to the direct sample-weighted estimate for the Nation.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 and 2000.

Table A.11 Estimated Numbers (in Thousands) of Past Year Users of *Cocaine*, by Age Group and State: Annual Averages Based on 1999 and 2000 NHSDAs

State	Total		AGE GROUP (Years)					
			12-17		18-25		26 or Older	
	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval
Total[1]	3,658		389		1,358		1,910	
Alabama	64	(45 - 89)	6	(4 - 9)	20	(14 - 26)	39	(22 - 62)
Alaska	11	(8 - 14)	1	(1 - 2)	4	(3 - 5)	6	(4 - 10)
Arizona	81	(60 - 105)	14	(9 - 19)	30	(22 - 40)	37	(22 - 58)
Arkansas	32	(24 - 43)	3	(2 - 5)	10	(8 - 14)	19	(12 - 29)
California	443	(365 - 533)	57	(46 - 69)	162	(137 - 192)	224	(159 - 308)
Colorado	83	(62 - 108)	9	(6 - 13)	39	(29 - 50)	35	(21 - 56)
Connecticut	41	(29 - 56)	4	(2 - 6)	14	(9 - 19)	23	(14 - 37)
Delaware	16	(11 - 22)	1	(1 - 2)	5	(3 - 6)	10	(6 - 16)
District of Columbia	9	(6 - 12)	0	(0 - 1)	2	(2 - 3)	6	(4 - 9)
Florida	213	(172 - 260)	18	(14 - 24)	72	(60 - 85)	123	(87 - 169)
Georgia	113	(81 - 152)	8	(5 - 12)	41	(30 - 55)	64	(39 - 99)
Hawaii	18	(11 - 26)	2	(1 - 2)	4	(3 - 6)	12	(6 - 20)
Idaho	14	(10 - 19)	2	(2 - 4)	6	(4 - 8)	6	(4 - 10)
Illinois	147	(120 - 179)	13	(9 - 17)	54	(44 - 65)	81	(58 - 110)
Indiana	71	(52 - 94)	8	(5 - 12)	30	(22 - 40)	32	(18 - 53)
Iowa	32	(24 - 42)	4	(2 - 5)	13	(9 - 17)	15	(9 - 24)
Kansas	32	(23 - 43)	3	(2 - 5)	13	(9 - 17)	16	(9 - 26)
Kentucky	54	(41 - 71)	5	(3 - 7)	22	(16 - 29)	28	(18 - 42)
Louisiana	61	(45 - 81)	5	(3 - 7)	21	(15 - 28)	35	(22 - 54)
Maine	14	(10 - 18)	2	(1 - 3)	5	(3 - 7)	7	(4 - 11)
Maryland	55	(39 - 75)	6	(4 - 9)	19	(14 - 26)	30	(17 - 48)
Massachusetts	105	(75 - 143)	8	(5 - 12)	39	(28 - 52)	58	(34 - 93)
Michigan	122	(100 - 147)	11	(8 - 14)	48	(40 - 58)	63	(45 - 86)
Minnesota	65	(48 - 84)	9	(6 - 13)	26	(19 - 34)	30	(18 - 46)
Mississippi	34	(24 - 47)	3	(2 - 4)	12	(9 - 17)	19	(10 - 31)
Missouri	59	(42 - 79)	6	(4 - 9)	23	(16 - 31)	30	(18 - 48)
Montana	12	(9 - 15)	2	(1 - 3)	5	(4 - 6)	5	(3 - 8)

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table A.11 Estimated Numbers (in Thousands) of Past Year Users of *Cocaine*, by Age Group and State: Annual Averages Based on 1999 and 2000 NHSDAs

State	Total		AGE GROUP (Years)					
			12-17		18-25		26 or Older	
	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval
Nebraska	20	(14 - 26)	2	(1 - 3)	8	(6 - 11)	9	(5 - 14)
Nevada	32	(23 - 45)	3	(2 - 4)	10	(7 - 13)	20	(11 - 31)
New Hampshire	14	(11 - 18)	2	(1 - 3)	6	(4 - 8)	6	(4 - 10)
New Jersey	98	(71 - 133)	8	(5 - 12)	37	(26 - 49)	54	(32 - 85)
New Mexico	41	(31 - 53)	6	(4 - 8)	15	(11 - 20)	20	(12 - 31)
New York	221	(178 - 270)	20	(15 - 27)	74	(60 - 91)	126	(89 - 173)
North Carolina	100	(74 - 133)	9	(6 - 13)	32	(24 - 43)	59	(37 - 89)
North Dakota	7	(5 - 9)	1	(1 - 2)	3	(2 - 4)	3	(2 - 5)
Ohio	140	(114 - 171)	11	(8 - 15)	55	(46 - 65)	75	(52 - 104)
Oklahoma	40	(29 - 55)	4	(3 - 6)	14	(10 - 19)	22	(13 - 36)
Oregon	42	(31 - 56)	5	(3 - 7)	16	(12 - 22)	21	(13 - 33)
Pennsylvania	145	(118 - 175)	13	(10 - 18)	52	(43 - 62)	80	(57 - 108)
Rhode Island	14	(10 - 18)	1	(1 - 2)	6	(4 - 8)	7	(4 - 11)
South Carolina	51	(36 - 69)	4	(3 - 6)	16	(12 - 22)	30	(18 - 47)
South Dakota	10	(7 - 12)	2	(1 - 2)	4	(3 - 5)	4	(2 - 6)
Tennessee	84	(59 - 115)	8	(5 - 11)	23	(16 - 32)	53	(32 - 83)
Texas	310	(262 - 365)	48	(38 - 59)	134	(113 - 156)	129	(89 - 179)
Utah	25	(19 - 33)	4	(3 - 6)	11	(8 - 15)	10	(6 - 16)
Vermont	9	(7 - 12)	1	(1 - 1)	4	(3 - 5)	4	(2 - 6)
Virginia	84	(62 - 111)	7	(5 - 11)	33	(24 - 44)	44	(27 - 68)
Washington	71	(51 - 95)	10	(7 - 14)	26	(19 - 35)	35	(20 - 56)
West Virginia	20	(15 - 27)	2	(1 - 3)	7	(5 - 10)	10	(6 - 16)
Wisconsin	76	(57 - 97)	9	(6 - 13)	32	(24 - 42)	35	(22 - 53)
Wyoming	6	(5 - 8)	1	(1 - 1)	3	(2 - 4)	3	(2 - 4)

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach, and the prediction (credible) intervals are generated by Markov Chain Monte Carlo techniques.

[1] This estimate is the sum of the hierarchical Bayes estimates across all States and the District of Columbia and typically is not equal to the direct sample-weighted estimate for the Nation.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 and 2000.

Table A.12 Percentages Reporting Past Year Use of *Cocaine*, by Age Group and State: Annual Averages Based on 1999 and 2000 NHSDAs

State	Total		AGE GROUP (Years)					
			12-17		18-25		26 or Older	
	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval
Total[1]	1.64		1.67		4.73		1.12	
Alabama	1.76	(1.23 - 2.44)	1.54	(0.97 - 2.31)	4.17	(3.04 - 5.57)	1.38	(0.79 - 2.24)
Alaska	2.20	(1.59 - 2.95)	1.62	(1.01 - 2.47)	5.17	(3.84 - 6.80)	1.71	(1.02 - 2.69)
Arizona	2.11	(1.58 - 2.75)	3.15	(2.18 - 4.41)	5.98	(4.41 - 7.89)	1.27	(0.75 - 2.02)
Arkansas	1.51	(1.10 - 2.02)	1.44	(0.92 - 2.15)	3.72	(2.74 - 4.92)	1.15	(0.71 - 1.76)
California	1.73	(1.43 - 2.08)	2.00	(1.64 - 2.43)	4.67	(3.93 - 5.51)	1.16	(0.82 - 1.59)
Colorado	2.45	(1.85 - 3.19)	2.42	(1.58 - 3.55)	8.73	(6.55 - 11.35)	1.38	(0.82 - 2.18)
Connecticut	1.51	(1.06 - 2.07)	1.55	(0.96 - 2.37)	4.43	(3.04 - 6.21)	1.08	(0.64 - 1.71)
Delaware	2.48	(1.72 - 3.47)	1.62	(0.99 - 2.49)	6.10	(4.47 - 8.10)	2.02	(1.16 - 3.28)
District of Columbia	2.08	(1.46 - 2.88)	0.89	(0.51 - 1.45)	4.12	(2.94 - 5.61)	1.88	(1.16 - 2.89)
Florida	1.69	(1.37 - 2.07)	1.58	(1.18 - 2.06)	5.31	(4.41 - 6.33)	1.22	(0.86 - 1.68)
Georgia	1.79	(1.29 - 2.41)	1.20	(0.80 - 1.73)	4.80	(3.47 - 6.46)	1.33	(0.81 - 2.07)
Hawaii	1.81	(1.17 - 2.66)	1.61	(0.95 - 2.56)	3.72	(2.46 - 5.38)	1.54	(0.82 - 2.62)
Idaho	1.33	(0.98 - 1.77)	1.86	(1.20 - 2.75)	3.51	(2.45 - 4.85)	0.79	(0.46 - 1.27)
Illinois	1.51	(1.23 - 1.83)	1.28	(0.95 - 1.68)	4.13	(3.37 - 5.01)	1.08	(0.78 - 1.47)
Indiana	1.43	(1.05 - 1.90)	1.64	(1.07 - 2.40)	4.61	(3.38 - 6.11)	0.85	(0.48 - 1.41)
Iowa	1.33	(0.99 - 1.74)	1.44	(0.92 - 2.15)	4.07	(2.94 - 5.49)	0.83	(0.50 - 1.30)
Kansas	1.48	(1.06 - 2.00)	1.22	(0.73 - 1.94)	4.41	(3.19 - 5.92)	0.99	(0.57 - 1.62)
Kentucky	1.66	(1.24 - 2.17)	1.45	(0.91 - 2.18)	4.99	(3.66 - 6.63)	1.12	(0.70 - 1.68)
Louisiana	1.71	(1.25 - 2.29)	1.17	(0.76 - 1.72)	4.05	(2.94 - 5.44)	1.34	(0.82 - 2.06)
Maine	1.31	(0.97 - 1.74)	1.92	(1.23 - 2.86)	4.06	(2.85 - 5.59)	0.83	(0.51 - 1.28)
Maryland	1.29	(0.91 - 1.77)	1.35	(0.85 - 2.04)	3.80	(2.68 - 5.23)	0.90	(0.52 - 1.45)
Massachusetts	2.06	(1.47 - 2.79)	1.63	(1.03 - 2.45)	6.44	(4.68 - 8.61)	1.46	(0.86 - 2.32)
Michigan	1.54	(1.26 - 1.86)	1.27	(0.93 - 1.68)	4.68	(3.87 - 5.60)	1.04	(0.74 - 1.42)
Minnesota	1.64	(1.23 - 2.13)	2.02	(1.35 - 2.91)	4.88	(3.62 - 6.43)	1.01	(0.62 - 1.56)
Mississippi	1.49	(1.05 - 2.07)	1.06	(0.66 - 1.63)	3.84	(2.76 - 5.20)	1.11	(0.62 - 1.85)
Missouri	1.30	(0.94 - 1.75)	1.27	(0.77 - 1.96)	3.84	(2.72 - 5.26)	0.87	(0.51 - 1.39)
Montana	1.54	(1.16 - 2.01)	2.28	(1.50 - 3.33)	4.95	(3.71 - 6.45)	0.86	(0.50 - 1.37)

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table A.12 Percentages Reporting Past Year Use of *Cocaine*, by Age Group and State: Annual Averages Based on 1999 and 2000 NHSDAs

State	Total		AGE GROUP (Years) 12-17		18-25		26 or Older	
	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval
Nebraska	1.43	(1.05 - 1.90)	1.46	(0.90 - 2.25)	4.42	(3.18 - 5.96)	0.88	(0.52 - 1.40)
Nevada	2.14	(1.50 - 2.95)	2.10	(1.38 - 3.06)	5.53	(3.98 - 7.46)	1.64	(0.95 - 2.63)
New Hampshire	1.40	(1.05 - 1.83)	1.82	(1.18 - 2.69)	4.99	(3.57 - 6.77)	0.80	(0.48 - 1.25)
New Jersey	1.47	(1.05 - 1.98)	1.27	(0.82 - 1.89)	4.71	(3.40 - 6.34)	1.01	(0.60 - 1.61)
New Mexico	2.77	(2.09 - 3.61)	3.19	(2.16 - 4.53)	7.33	(5.44 - 9.62)	1.84	(1.10 - 2.88)
New York	1.49	(1.20 - 1.83)	1.38	(1.01 - 1.84)	4.10	(3.29 - 5.04)	1.10	(0.78 - 1.51)
North Carolina	1.59	(1.17 - 2.11)	1.41	(0.93 - 2.05)	4.19	(3.05 - 5.59)	1.20	(0.75 - 1.83)
North Dakota	1.31	(0.97 - 1.73)	1.62	(1.02 - 2.44)	3.91	(2.85 - 5.22)	0.77	(0.44 - 1.25)
Ohio	1.51	(1.23 - 1.85)	1.16	(0.83 - 1.58)	4.53	(3.78 - 5.37)	1.05	(0.73 - 1.46)
Oklahoma	1.47	(1.04 - 2.01)	1.39	(0.87 - 2.11)	3.77	(2.68 - 5.14)	1.08	(0.62 - 1.74)
Oregon	1.51	(1.11 - 1.99)	1.83	(1.19 - 2.68)	4.65	(3.41 - 6.18)	0.97	(0.58 - 1.51)
Pennsylvania	1.43	(1.17 - 1.74)	1.37	(1.02 - 1.80)	4.37	(3.61 - 5.23)	1.00	(0.72 - 1.36)
Rhode Island	1.69	(1.24 - 2.25)	1.47	(0.91 - 2.24)	5.96	(4.30 - 8.01)	1.11	(0.66 - 1.73)
South Carolina	1.63	(1.17 - 2.21)	1.31	(0.84 - 1.95)	4.20	(3.01 - 5.69)	1.26	(0.76 - 1.96)
South Dakota	1.56	(1.17 - 2.03)	2.20	(1.43 - 3.24)	4.63	(3.34 - 6.24)	0.87	(0.51 - 1.39)
Tennessee	1.81	(1.28 - 2.49)	1.67	(1.07 - 2.49)	3.89	(2.74 - 5.35)	1.49	(0.90 - 2.31)
Texas	1.95	(1.64 - 2.29)	2.56	(2.05 - 3.16)	5.72	(4.85 - 6.69)	1.10	(0.76 - 1.53)
Utah	1.48	(1.11 - 1.94)	1.68	(1.08 - 2.50)	3.42	(2.44 - 4.66)	0.90	(0.52 - 1.45)
Vermont	1.77	(1.32 - 2.32)	1.77	(1.14 - 2.62)	6.36	(4.74 - 8.32)	1.05	(0.62 - 1.66)
Virginia	1.49	(1.10 - 1.98)	1.30	(0.84 - 1.93)	4.77	(3.47 - 6.40)	1.00	(0.61 - 1.56)
Washington	1.49	(1.08 - 2.00)	2.02	(1.35 - 2.90)	4.35	(3.11 - 5.91)	0.95	(0.54 - 1.54)
West Virginia	1.30	(0.96 - 1.72)	1.62	(1.04 - 2.40)	3.81	(2.75 - 5.14)	0.86	(0.52 - 1.34)
Wisconsin	1.73	(1.32 - 2.23)	1.82	(1.21 - 2.62)	5.50	(4.11 - 7.18)	1.06	(0.67 - 1.61)
Wyoming	1.53	(1.15 - 1.99)	1.68	(1.10 - 2.46)	4.68	(3.43 - 6.23)	0.89	(0.53 - 1.40)

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach, and the prediction (credible) intervals are generated by Markov Chain Monte Carlo techniques.

[1] This estimate is the weighted average of the hierarchical Bayes estimates across all States and the District of Columbia and typically is not equal to the direct sample-weighted estimate for the Nation.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 and 2000.

Table A.13 Estimated Numbers (in Thousands) of Past Month Users of *Alcohol*, by Age Group and State: Annual Averages Based on 1999 and 2000 NHSDAs

	Total		AGE GROUP (Years)					
			12-17		18-25		26 or Older	
State	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval
Total[1]	102,758		3,819		16,318		82,621	
Alabama	1,341	(1,210 - 1,475)	54	(45 - 63)	238	(221 - 256)	1,049	(924 - 1,179)
Alaska	258	(243 - 272)	10	(9 - 12)	41	(38 - 44)	206	(192 - 220)
Arizona	1,769	(1,597 - 1,943)	73	(63 - 85)	278	(258 - 299)	1,418	(1,249 - 1,587)
Arkansas	758	(691 - 827)	39	(33 - 46)	129	(119 - 139)	590	(527 - 656)
California	11,917	(11,439 - 12,398)	440	(410 - 471)	1,783	(1,713 - 1,852)	9,695	(9,225 - 10,164)
Colorado	1,975	(1,854 - 2,095)	72	(61 - 83)	303	(285 - 320)	1,601	(1,484 - 1,714)
Connecticut	1,510	(1,412 - 1,608)	53	(45 - 61)	205	(192 - 218)	1,252	(1,157 - 1,345)
Delaware	328	(307 - 349)	11	(10 - 13)	47	(44 - 50)	270	(249 - 290)
District of Columbia	191	(177 - 205)	5	(4 - 6)	31	(29 - 33)	154	(141 - 168)
Florida	5,799	(5,541 - 6,058)	168	(151 - 186)	736	(708 - 764)	4,895	(4,640 - 5,150)
Georgia	2,722	(2,502 - 2,947)	102	(88 - 116)	445	(410 - 479)	2,176	(1,964 - 2,390)
Hawaii	421	(389 - 452)	16	(13 - 19)	63	(57 - 68)	342	(312 - 372)
Idaho	444	(413 - 475)	18	(16 - 22)	77	(71 - 83)	348	(319 - 378)
Illinois	4,938	(4,743 - 5,133)	180	(165 - 196)	789	(762 - 816)	3,969	(3,778 - 4,159)
Indiana	1,957	(1,796 - 2,121)	69	(58 - 81)	361	(337 - 385)	1,526	(1,370 - 1,686)
Iowa	1,230	(1,147 - 1,315)	48	(42 - 56)	222	(210 - 233)	960	(879 - 1,041)
Kansas	1,019	(945 - 1,093)	39	(33 - 46)	173	(161 - 185)	807	(736 - 878)
Kentucky	1,128	(1,023 - 1,235)	48	(41 - 57)	230	(214 - 246)	849	(750 - 953)
Louisiana	1,558	(1,444 - 1,674)	82	(70 - 94)	299	(280 - 318)	1,177	(1,069 - 1,287)
Maine	521	(490 - 553)	20	(17 - 23)	79	(74 - 84)	422	(392 - 452)
Maryland	2,097	(1,939 - 2,256)	66	(56 - 77)	292	(272 - 313)	1,739	(1,584 - 1,893)
Massachusetts	3,079	(2,898 - 3,260)	110	(95 - 125)	432	(408 - 455)	2,537	(2,360 - 2,708)
Michigan	3,714	(3,566 - 3,864)	139	(127 - 152)	635	(612 - 657)	2,941	(2,796 - 3,085)
Minnesota	2,115	(1,986 - 2,244)	82	(70 - 94)	373	(355 - 390)	1,660	(1,536 - 1,782)
Mississippi	675	(603 - 749)	35	(29 - 42)	140	(129 - 152)	499	(432 - 571)
Missouri	2,024	(1,862 - 2,187)	76	(65 - 89)	347	(323 - 371)	1,600	(1,443 - 1,758)
Montana	425	(401 - 450)	19	(16 - 21)	64	(60 - 67)	343	(320 - 366)

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table A.13 Estimated Numbers (in Thousands) of Past Month Users of *Alcohol*, by Age Group and State: Annual Averages Based on 1999 and 2000 NHSDAs

State	Total		AGE GROUP (Years) 12-17		18-25		26 or Older	
	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval
Nebraska	718	(675 - 761)	29	(25 - 34)	134	(127 - 140)	555	(514 - 595)
Nevada	798	(741 - 854)	26	(22 - 30)	103	(95 - 111)	669	(615 - 723)
New Hampshire	573	(541 - 604)	22	(19 - 25)	80	(75 - 84)	471	(440 - 501)
New Jersey	3,446	(3,222 - 3,670)	111	(96 - 126)	460	(428 - 490)	2,876	(2,657 - 3,092)
New Mexico	751	(707 - 795)	32	(28 - 37)	121	(112 - 130)	598	(556 - 639)
New York	7,314	(7,024 - 7,604)	252	(229 - 276)	1,097	(1,053 - 1,139)	5,965	(5,678 - 6,252)
North Carolina	2,336	(2,134 - 2,544)	83	(71 - 97)	407	(377 - 436)	1,846	(1,651 - 2,048)
North Dakota	303	(285 - 320)	16	(14 - 18)	58	(56 - 61)	228	(211 - 245)
Ohio	4,221	(4,047 - 4,396)	151	(137 - 165)	711	(687 - 735)	3,359	(3,189 - 3,531)
Oklahoma	1,001	(907 - 1,098)	44	(37 - 53)	186	(173 - 200)	770	(679 - 865)
Oregon	1,387	(1,288 - 1,489)	44	(37 - 51)	207	(193 - 220)	1,137	(1,039 - 1,234)
Pennsylvania	4,924	(4,734 - 5,116)	156	(143 - 170)	713	(689 - 738)	4,055	(3,868 - 4,243)
Rhode Island	435	(407 - 463)	15	(12 - 17)	61	(57 - 65)	359	(332 - 386)
South Carolina	1,117	(1,015 - 1,223)	43	(36 - 51)	181	(166 - 197)	893	(795 - 994)
South Dakota	312	(291 - 333)	15	(13 - 17)	60	(57 - 63)	237	(217 - 257)
Tennessee	1,564	(1,410 - 1,723)	60	(50 - 72)	266	(242 - 290)	1,238	(1,090 - 1,392)
Texas	6,857	(6,558 - 7,158)	331	(305 - 359)	1,278	(1,230 - 1,326)	5,247	(4,957 - 5,540)
Utah	475	(430 - 523)	26	(21 - 32)	105	(94 - 115)	344	(302 - 389)
Vermont	287	(272 - 303)	11	(9 - 12)	42	(40 - 44)	235	(220 - 250)
Virginia	2,581	(2,384 - 2,780)	68	(57 - 81)	397	(368 - 426)	2,115	(1,924 - 2,307)
Washington	2,233	(2,055 - 2,412)	73	(63 - 85)	303	(279 - 326)	1,857	(1,683 - 2,031)
West Virginia	508	(463 - 554)	23	(19 - 27)	94	(87 - 102)	390	(348 - 435)
Wisconsin	2,493	(2,348 - 2,638)	102	(90 - 115)	402	(381 - 423)	1,988	(1,846 - 2,126)
Wyoming	212	(198 - 226)	10	(9 - 12)	39	(36 - 41)	163	(150 - 176)

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach, and the prediction (credible) intervals are generated by Markov Chain Monte Carlo techniques.

[1] This estimate is the sum of the hierarchical Bayes estimates across all States and the District of Columbia and typically is not equal to the direct sample-weighted estimate for the Nation.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 and 2000.

Table A.14 Percentages Reporting Past Month Use of *Alcohol*, by Age Group and State: Annual Averages Based on 1999 and 2000 NHSDAs

State	Total		AGE GROUP (Years)					
			12-17		18-25		26 or Older	
	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval
Total[1]	46.25		16.40		56.81		48.55	
Alabama	36.87	(33.28 - 40.57)	14.46	(12.09 - 17.10)	50.18	(46.47 - 53.88)	37.59	(33.09 - 42.25)
Alaska	52.87	(49.86 - 55.88)	16.57	(14.14 - 19.23)	58.13	(54.06 - 62.11)	58.22	(54.22 - 62.13)
Arizona	46.36	(41.85 - 50.92)	17.06	(14.62 - 19.73)	54.95	(50.85 - 59.00)	49.22	(43.36 - 55.10)
Arkansas	35.32	(32.20 - 38.52)	17.34	(14.71 - 20.23)	46.23	(42.66 - 49.82)	35.92	(32.07 - 39.91)
California	46.49	(44.62 - 48.37)	15.56	(14.50 - 16.67)	51.28	(49.27 - 53.29)	50.15	(47.72 - 52.58)
Colorado	58.51	(54.92 - 62.04)	20.08	(17.20 - 23.21)	68.16	(64.18 - 71.96)	62.15	(57.61 - 66.54)
Connecticut	56.01	(52.36 - 59.61)	20.58	(17.48 - 23.95)	67.17	(62.76 - 71.37)	58.61	(54.17 - 62.96)
Delaware	52.46	(49.10 - 55.81)	17.82	(15.21 - 20.68)	60.83	(56.92 - 64.64)	55.69	(51.48 - 59.85)
District of Columbia	44.90	(41.64 - 48.20)	12.19	(9.82 - 14.89)	54.78	(50.81 - 58.70)	47.55	(43.42 - 51.70)
Florida	46.08	(44.03 - 48.14)	14.37	(12.96 - 15.88)	54.52	(52.46 - 56.56)	48.63	(46.10 - 51.16)
Georgia	43.23	(39.72 - 46.80)	15.08	(13.07 - 17.27)	52.12	(48.10 - 56.13)	45.60	(41.17 - 50.09)
Hawaii	43.28	(40.07 - 46.53)	16.83	(14.12 - 19.82)	54.25	(49.57 - 58.88)	44.93	(40.98 - 48.93)
Idaho	41.54	(38.65 - 44.46)	14.26	(12.00 - 16.76)	47.38	(43.66 - 51.13)	44.83	(41.04 - 48.66)
Illinois	50.66	(48.66 - 52.66)	18.05	(16.57 - 19.59)	60.88	(58.76 - 62.98)	53.25	(50.69 - 55.80)
Indiana	39.69	(36.43 - 43.01)	13.54	(11.41 - 15.91)	54.63	(50.93 - 58.30)	40.62	(36.47 - 44.88)
Iowa	51.60	(48.08 - 55.11)	19.31	(16.60 - 22.24)	70.01	(66.33 - 73.50)	52.82	(48.35 - 57.25)
Kansas	47.48	(44.04 - 50.94)	16.15	(13.51 - 19.07)	59.84	(55.77 - 63.81)	49.92	(45.53 - 54.32)
Kentucky	34.41	(31.24 - 37.70)	14.65	(12.37 - 17.17)	52.98	(49.27 - 56.66)	33.81	(29.85 - 37.95)
Louisiana	43.88	(40.66 - 47.13)	19.44	(16.73 - 22.37)	57.94	(54.30 - 61.53)	44.99	(40.84 - 49.20)
Maine	49.90	(46.88 - 52.92)	19.42	(16.70 - 22.36)	64.98	(60.86 - 68.95)	51.49	(47.82 - 55.15)
Maryland	49.23	(45.51 - 52.95)	15.70	(13.33 - 18.29)	58.01	(53.93 - 62.01)	52.11	(47.47 - 56.72)
Massachusetts	60.33	(56.75 - 63.83)	21.94	(18.99 - 25.13)	71.74	(67.72 - 75.51)	63.35	(58.92 - 67.62)
Michigan	46.99	(45.11 - 48.87)	16.70	(15.27 - 18.21)	61.71	(59.52 - 63.88)	48.65	(46.26 - 51.05)
Minnesota	53.76	(50.47 - 57.03)	18.88	(16.31 - 21.66)	70.30	(66.85 - 73.59)	55.86	(51.68 - 59.97)
Mississippi	29.83	(26.68 - 33.12)	13.50	(11.20 - 16.09)	43.48	(39.84 - 47.18)	29.75	(25.73 - 34.02)
Missouri	44.81	(41.23 - 48.44)	16.06	(13.63 - 18.73)	58.94	(54.81 - 62.97)	46.37	(41.84 - 50.95)
Montana	55.32	(52.16 - 58.44)	22.00	(19.10 - 25.12)	64.31	(60.65 - 67.84)	58.61	(54.64 - 62.51)

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table A.14 Percentages Reporting Past Month Use of *Alcohol*, by Age Group and State: Annual Averages Based on 1999 and 2000 NHSDAs

	AGE GROUP (Years)							
	Total		12-17		18-25		26 or Older	
State	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval
Nebraska	52.44	(49.29 - 55.57)	19.03	(16.25 - 22.07)	71.32	(67.60 - 74.85)	53.95	(49.95 - 57.91)
Nevada	52.62	(48.88 - 56.33)	17.89	(15.14 - 20.92)	57.53	(53.01 - 61.96)	56.10	(51.53 - 60.60)
New Hampshire	57.23	(54.02 - 60.39)	21.15	(18.17 - 24.38)	67.38	(63.27 - 71.30)	60.50	(56.54 - 64.37)
New Jersey	51.47	(48.12 - 54.82)	17.69	(15.43 - 20.15)	58.95	(54.91 - 62.90)	54.36	(50.23 - 58.45)
New Mexico	50.92	(47.91 - 53.92)	18.60	(15.91 - 21.53)	58.00	(53.73 - 62.19)	54.71	(50.88 - 58.49)
New York	49.51	(47.54 - 51.48)	17.18	(15.62 - 18.82)	60.39	(58.01 - 62.73)	51.92	(49.42 - 54.41)
North Carolina	37.01	(33.81 - 40.29)	12.93	(10.96 - 15.12)	52.77	(48.96 - 56.56)	37.69	(33.70 - 41.81)
North Dakota	56.69	(53.38 - 59.96)	26.21	(23.13 - 29.48)	76.27	(72.84 - 79.46)	57.75	(53.46 - 61.95)
Ohio	45.50	(43.63 - 47.38)	15.81	(14.41 - 17.30)	58.97	(56.97 - 60.95)	47.20	(44.80 - 49.60)
Oklahoma	36.62	(33.18 - 40.17)	14.46	(12.05 - 17.16)	51.18	(47.41 - 54.94)	37.35	(32.93 - 41.92)
Oregon	49.48	(45.90 - 53.07)	15.88	(13.44 - 18.58)	58.92	(54.95 - 62.80)	52.17	(47.68 - 56.64)
Pennsylvania	48.74	(46.85 - 50.63)	15.79	(14.46 - 17.20)	60.47	(58.37 - 62.54)	51.09	(48.72 - 53.45)
Rhode Island	53.10	(49.70 - 56.48)	17.65	(14.92 - 20.65)	65.13	(61.00 - 69.10)	55.89	(51.72 - 60.01)
South Carolina	35.89	(32.60 - 39.29)	13.31	(11.09 - 15.80)	47.07	(43.06 - 51.10)	37.15	(33.07 - 41.36)
South Dakota	50.66	(47.28 - 54.03)	20.02	(17.24 - 23.04)	69.60	(66.01 - 73.01)	52.00	(47.64 - 56.35)
Tennessee	33.81	(30.49 - 37.25)	13.10	(10.91 - 15.55)	44.79	(40.79 - 48.84)	34.67	(30.52 - 39.00)
Texas	43.04	(41.16 - 44.93)	17.70	(16.29 - 19.18)	54.66	(52.61 - 56.70)	44.76	(42.29 - 47.26)
Utah	28.07	(25.39 - 30.87)	10.62	(8.61 - 12.92)	32.66	(29.42 - 36.04)	30.55	(26.79 - 34.51)
Vermont	56.50	(53.40 - 59.56)	19.63	(16.98 - 22.49)	67.87	(64.01 - 71.55)	59.79	(55.92 - 63.57)
Virginia	45.96	(42.45 - 49.50)	12.24	(10.25 - 14.47)	57.91	(53.68 - 62.04)	48.40	(44.02 - 52.80)
Washington	47.03	(43.29 - 50.80)	15.10	(12.87 - 17.55)	50.60	(46.69 - 54.50)	50.69	(45.94 - 55.44)
West Virginia	32.70	(29.82 - 35.68)	16.03	(13.60 - 18.69)	48.09	(44.19 - 52.01)	32.18	(28.67 - 35.84)
Wisconsin	57.24	(53.88 - 60.54)	21.46	(18.90 - 24.19)	68.92	(65.25 - 72.42)	60.29	(55.99 - 64.47)
Wyoming	50.22	(46.91 - 53.54)	21.00	(18.16 - 24.06)	63.32	(59.36 - 67.16)	52.28	(48.03 - 56.51)

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach, and the prediction (credible) intervals are generated by Markov Chain Monte Carlo techniques.

[1] This estimate is the weighted average of the hierarchical Bayes estimates across all States and the District of Columbia and typically is not equal to the direct sample-weighted estimate for the Nation.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 and 2000.

Table A.15 Estimated Numbers (in Thousands) of Past Month *"Binge" Alcohol* Users, by Age Group and State: Annual Averages Based on 1999 and 2000 NHSDAs

State	Total		AGE GROUP (Years) 12-17		18-25		26 or Older	
	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval
Total[1]	45,349		2,387		10,850		32,112	
Alabama	657	(572 - 748)	37	(29 - 45)	148	(132 - 164)	472	(395 - 558)
Alaska	105	(94 - 116)	7	(6 - 8)	27	(24 - 30)	71	(61 - 82)
Arizona	786	(695 - 882)	49	(40 - 59)	179	(160 - 199)	558	(475 - 649)
Arkansas	406	(360 - 455)	27	(22 - 32)	93	(84 - 102)	286	(245 - 331)
California	4,913	(4,581 - 5,258)	259	(235 - 284)	1,108	(1,044 - 1,173)	3,546	(3,230 - 3,880)
Colorado	777	(690 - 868)	45	(37 - 54)	205	(186 - 224)	526	(449 - 610)
Connecticut	575	(509 - 647)	35	(28 - 42)	141	(126 - 155)	400	(339 - 467)
Delaware	140	(126 - 156)	7	(6 - 9)	33	(30 - 36)	100	(86 - 114)
District of Columbia	80	(71 - 90)	3	(2 - 4)	18	(16 - 20)	59	(50 - 68)
Florida	2,334	(2,162 - 2,513)	99	(86 - 112)	467	(438 - 496)	1,769	(1,602 - 1,945)
Georgia	1,284	(1,132 - 1,446)	63	(52 - 74)	282	(252 - 314)	940	(801 - 1,091)
Hawaii	197	(173 - 222)	11	(9 - 13)	39	(34 - 44)	147	(125 - 171)
Idaho	199	(178 - 222)	13	(11 - 16)	51	(46 - 57)	135	(116 - 156)
Illinois	2,238	(2,101 - 2,379)	113	(101 - 125)	546	(520 - 573)	1,579	(1,448 - 1,715)
Indiana	915	(812 - 1,024)	47	(39 - 58)	237	(215 - 260)	631	(537 - 734)
Iowa	568	(512 - 627)	31	(26 - 37)	156	(144 - 168)	381	(330 - 436)
Kansas	436	(388 - 486)	24	(19 - 30)	118	(107 - 130)	294	(251 - 340)
Kentucky	632	(562 - 706)	34	(28 - 41)	169	(154 - 184)	429	(365 - 499)
Louisiana	828	(741 - 921)	48	(39 - 57)	204	(185 - 224)	576	(496 - 663)
Maine	223	(201 - 246)	12	(10 - 15)	52	(47 - 57)	158	(138 - 180)
Maryland	738	(643 - 841)	37	(30 - 45)	165	(147 - 183)	537	(450 - 633)
Massachusetts	1,305	(1,161 - 1,455)	70	(58 - 83)	315	(288 - 341)	921	(790 - 1,062)
Michigan	1,690	(1,590 - 1,792)	90	(81 - 101)	426	(404 - 449)	1,173	(1,079 - 1,271)
Minnesota	912	(820 - 1,007)	54	(45 - 64)	266	(246 - 286)	592	(509 - 682)
Mississippi	379	(331 - 430)	22	(17 - 27)	89	(79 - 100)	268	(224 - 316)
Missouri	911	(807 - 1,020)	50	(40 - 60)	231	(208 - 254)	630	(536 - 734)
Montana	182	(165 - 200)	12	(10 - 14)	46	(42 - 49)	124	(108 - 141)

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table A.15 Estimated Numbers (in Thousands) of Past Month *"Binge" Alcohol* Users, by Age Group and State: Annual Averages Based on 1999 and 2000 NHSDAs

			AGE GROUP (Years)					
	Total		12-17		18-25		26 or Older	
State	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval
Nebraska	326	(296 - 358)	20	(16 - 24)	91	(84 - 99)	215	(187 - 244)
Nevada	357	(316 - 401)	18	(14 - 21)	69	(61 - 77)	270	(233 - 311)
New Hampshire	207	(186 - 229)	13	(11 - 15)	53	(48 - 58)	142	(123 - 162)
New Jersey	1,397	(1,232 - 1,574)	66	(55 - 78)	293	(262 - 325)	1,038	(885 - 1,204)
New Mexico	348	(314 - 383)	21	(17 - 25)	85	(77 - 94)	242	(212 - 274)
New York	2,990	(2,781 - 3,207)	147	(129 - 166)	713	(673 - 754)	2,130	(1,933 - 2,338)
North Carolina	1,064	(932 - 1,206)	54	(45 - 65)	255	(229 - 283)	754	(633 - 889)
North Dakota	155	(141 - 169)	11	(10 - 13)	44	(41 - 47)	100	(87 - 113)
Ohio	2,033	(1,911 - 2,159)	98	(87 - 110)	501	(477 - 525)	1,434	(1,318 - 1,554)
Oklahoma	490	(433 - 551)	30	(24 - 37)	128	(116 - 141)	332	(280 - 389)
Oregon	527	(464 - 595)	26	(21 - 32)	130	(117 - 143)	371	(313 - 435)
Pennsylvania	2,193	(2,061 - 2,329)	97	(86 - 110)	499	(474 - 524)	1,597	(1,471 - 1,728)
Rhode Island	182	(163 - 202)	9	(7 - 11)	44	(40 - 48)	129	(112 - 148)
South Carolina	576	(506 - 651)	30	(24 - 36)	123	(110 - 137)	423	(358 - 493)
South Dakota	158	(144 - 173)	11	(9 - 13)	43	(40 - 47)	104	(91 - 118)
Tennessee	775	(678 - 879)	37	(30 - 46)	186	(164 - 209)	552	(465 - 648)
Texas	3,380	(3,172 - 3,596)	206	(186 - 227)	836	(791 - 881)	2,339	(2,142 - 2,545)
Utah	233	(202 - 267)	17	(13 - 21)	73	(64 - 83)	143	(117 - 173)
Vermont	113	(101 - 125)	6	(5 - 8)	30	(27 - 32)	76	(66 - 87)
Virginia	1,037	(912 - 1,170)	39	(31 - 48)	262	(234 - 292)	735	(621 - 861)
Washington	843	(741 - 953)	46	(38 - 55)	192	(171 - 213)	606	(510 - 711)
West Virginia	276	(247 - 307)	17	(14 - 20)	69	(62 - 77)	190	(164 - 219)
Wisconsin	1,176	(1,071 - 1,283)	64	(54 - 74)	289	(267 - 312)	823	(727 - 924)
Wyoming	104	(94 - 115)	7	(6 - 9)	29	(27 - 31)	68	(59 - 77)

NOTE: "Binge" Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other.

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach, and the prediction (credible) intervals are generated by Markov Chain Monte Carlo techniques.

[1] This estimate is the sum of the hierarchical Bayes estimates across all States and the District of Columbia and typically is not equal to the direct sample-weighted estimate for the Nation.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 and 2000.

Table A.16 Percentages Reporting Past Month *"Binge" Alcohol* Use, by Age Group and State: Annual Averages Based on 1999 and 2000 NHSDAs

State	Total		AGE GROUP (Years)					
			12-17		18-25		26 or Older	
	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval
Total[1]	20.41		10.25		37.78		18.87	
Alabama	18.05	(15.72 - 20.56)	9.89	(7.91 - 12.18)	31.10	(27.77 - 34.58)	16.92	(14.14 - 19.99)
Alaska	21.49	(19.25 - 23.87)	10.86	(8.87 - 13.12)	38.35	(34.61 - 42.20)	20.00	(17.23 - 23.01)
Arizona	20.59	(18.23 - 23.11)	11.41	(9.42 - 13.65)	35.28	(31.50 - 39.20)	19.37	(16.49 - 22.53)
Arkansas	18.91	(16.78 - 21.18)	11.93	(9.89 - 14.23)	33.37	(30.06 - 36.80)	17.43	(14.92 - 20.17)
California	19.16	(17.87 - 20.51)	9.15	(8.30 - 10.05)	31.87	(30.03 - 33.74)	18.35	(16.71 - 20.07)
Colorado	22.99	(20.45 - 25.69)	12.61	(10.32 - 15.20)	46.17	(41.93 - 50.46)	20.44	(17.44 - 23.70)
Connecticut	21.34	(18.86 - 23.99)	13.57	(11.17 - 16.28)	46.02	(41.27 - 50.83)	18.73	(15.88 - 21.85)
Delaware	22.40	(20.06 - 24.88)	11.10	(9.06 - 13.41)	42.95	(39.05 - 46.91)	20.63	(17.85 - 23.64)
District of Columbia	18.86	(16.68 - 21.18)	6.90	(5.23 - 8.89)	32.36	(28.90 - 35.97)	18.09	(15.50 - 20.92)
Florida	18.54	(17.18 - 19.97)	8.44	(7.38 - 9.60)	34.55	(32.43 - 36.71)	17.57	(15.92 - 19.32)
Georgia	20.39	(17.98 - 22.97)	9.31	(7.78 - 11.02)	33.06	(29.48 - 36.78)	19.69	(16.78 - 22.87)
Hawaii	20.22	(17.78 - 22.85)	11.27	(9.02 - 13.85)	33.76	(29.62 - 38.10)	19.29	(16.42 - 22.43)
Idaho	18.65	(16.66 - 20.76)	10.07	(8.25 - 12.13)	31.66	(28.39 - 35.07)	17.36	(14.89 - 20.06)
Illinois	22.96	(21.56 - 24.41)	11.31	(10.16 - 12.55)	42.15	(40.12 - 44.19)	21.18	(19.43 - 23.02)
Indiana	18.55	(16.47 - 20.77)	9.26	(7.53 - 11.24)	35.89	(32.49 - 39.40)	16.79	(14.29 - 19.53)
Iowa	23.82	(21.47 - 26.29)	12.38	(10.27 - 14.74)	49.27	(45.48 - 53.08)	20.96	(18.15 - 23.99)
Kansas	20.30	(18.10 - 22.65)	9.99	(8.03 - 12.25)	40.90	(37.03 - 44.85)	18.17	(15.57 - 21.02)
Kentucky	19.28	(17.15 - 21.56)	10.37	(8.45 - 12.55)	38.85	(35.41 - 42.38)	17.08	(14.55 - 19.86)
Louisiana	23.32	(20.86 - 25.93)	11.33	(9.36 - 13.55)	39.57	(35.93 - 43.30)	22.03	(18.96 - 25.34)
Maine	21.29	(19.20 - 23.51)	12.02	(9.99 - 14.30)	43.11	(39.10 - 47.20)	19.25	(16.79 - 21.90)
Maryland	17.33	(15.10 - 19.75)	8.76	(7.05 - 10.72)	32.69	(29.14 - 36.39)	16.09	(13.48 - 18.97)
Massachusetts	25.54	(22.74 - 28.49)	14.01	(11.67 - 16.61)	52.18	(47.73 - 56.61)	23.00	(19.73 - 26.53)
Michigan	21.37	(20.12 - 22.67)	10.85	(9.70 - 12.09)	41.43	(39.26 - 43.62)	19.41	(17.86 - 21.03)
Minnesota	23.15	(20.83 - 25.59)	12.42	(10.30 - 14.80)	50.16	(46.40 - 53.92)	19.92	(17.13 - 22.95)
Mississippi	16.76	(14.65 - 19.05)	8.44	(6.67 - 10.51)	27.72	(24.58 - 31.03)	15.96	(13.36 - 18.84)
Missouri	20.15	(17.87 - 22.58)	10.45	(8.49 - 12.69)	39.10	(35.27 - 43.02)	18.27	(15.54 - 21.27)
Montana	23.64	(21.40 - 26.00)	14.48	(12.23 - 16.97)	46.20	(42.55 - 49.88)	21.16	(18.48 - 24.05)

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table A.16 Percentages Reporting Past Month *"Binge" Alcohol* Use, by Age Group and State: Annual Averages Based on 1999 and 2000 NHSDAs

			AGE GROUP (Years)					
	Total		12-17		18-25		26 or Older	
State	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval
Nebraska	23.80	(21.57 - 26.14)	12.83	(10.60 - 15.34)	48.79	(44.65 - 52.95)	20.87	(18.20 - 23.74)
Nevada	23.55	(20.81 - 26.45)	12.25	(9.97 - 14.84)	38.55	(34.05 - 43.20)	22.66	(19.50 - 26.08)
New Hampshire	20.68	(18.57 - 22.91)	12.25	(10.13 - 14.63)	44.41	(40.13 - 48.76)	18.20	(15.76 - 20.85)
New Jersey	20.87	(18.40 - 23.50)	10.60	(8.87 - 12.54)	37.62	(33.63 - 41.73)	19.61	(16.73 - 22.75)
New Mexico	23.54	(21.26 - 25.95)	12.00	(9.94 - 14.32)	40.69	(36.66 - 44.82)	22.11	(19.37 - 25.05)
New York	20.24	(18.83 - 21.71)	10.01	(8.82 - 11.30)	39.28	(37.05 - 41.55)	18.54	(16.82 - 20.35)
North Carolina	16.85	(14.76 - 19.11)	8.39	(6.92 - 10.07)	33.12	(29.67 - 36.71)	15.40	(12.93 - 18.15)
North Dakota	29.06	(26.50 - 31.73)	18.12	(15.51 - 20.97)	58.11	(54.37 - 61.77)	25.25	(22.07 - 28.64)
Ohio	21.91	(20.60 - 23.27)	10.26	(9.08 - 11.53)	41.59	(39.61 - 43.60)	20.14	(18.52 - 21.84)
Oklahoma	17.93	(15.85 - 20.15)	9.82	(7.91 - 12.00)	35.25	(31.74 - 38.87)	16.08	(13.56 - 18.85)
Oregon	18.78	(16.52 - 21.20)	9.57	(7.73 - 11.68)	36.95	(33.34 - 40.66)	17.04	(14.37 - 19.98)
Pennsylvania	21.70	(20.40 - 23.05)	9.87	(8.72 - 11.12)	42.28	(40.14 - 44.43)	20.11	(18.54 - 21.76)
Rhode Island	22.24	(19.92 - 24.68)	10.98	(8.96 - 13.28)	47.26	(42.90 - 51.65)	20.07	(17.37 - 22.99)
South Carolina	18.50	(16.26 - 20.92)	9.24	(7.49 - 11.25)	32.03	(28.50 - 35.72)	17.59	(14.92 - 20.53)
South Dakota	25.67	(23.35 - 28.10)	14.41	(12.02 - 17.07)	49.80	(45.88 - 53.71)	22.94	(20.06 - 26.02)
Tennessee	16.75	(14.66 - 19.01)	8.10	(6.43 - 10.04)	31.37	(27.70 - 35.22)	15.46	(13.02 - 18.17)
Texas	21.22	(19.91 - 22.57)	11.01	(9.95 - 12.14)	35.73	(33.82 - 37.66)	19.95	(18.27 - 21.71)
Utah	13.73	(11.90 - 15.72)	6.71	(5.18 - 8.53)	22.87	(19.93 - 26.03)	12.69	(10.33 - 15.36)
Vermont	22.13	(19.91 - 24.47)	11.58	(9.54 - 13.89)	48.29	(44.21 - 52.40)	19.44	(16.84 - 22.24)
Virginia	18.46	(16.24 - 20.84)	6.97	(5.54 - 8.64)	38.23	(34.09 - 42.50)	16.82	(14.20 - 19.71)
Washington	17.76	(15.60 - 20.07)	9.38	(7.71 - 11.26)	32.02	(28.55 - 35.64)	16.54	(13.94 - 19.41)
West Virginia	17.78	(15.90 - 19.80)	11.65	(9.58 - 14.00)	35.31	(31.70 - 39.06)	15.70	(13.52 - 18.08)
Wisconsin	26.95	(24.57 - 29.44)	13.39	(11.37 - 15.62)	49.57	(45.68 - 53.46)	24.95	(22.05 - 28.02)
Wyoming	24.66	(22.27 - 27.17)	14.90	(12.41 - 17.67)	47.65	(43.76 - 51.56)	21.73	(18.83 - 24.85)

NOTE: "Binge" Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other.

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach, and the prediction (credible) intervals are generated by Markov Chain Monte Carlo techniques.

[1] This estimate is the weighted average of the hierarchical Bayes estimates across all States and the District of Columbia and typically is not equal to the direct sample-weighted estimate for the Nation.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 and 2000.

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Table A.17 Estimated Numbers (in Thousands) of Persons Reporting *Perceptions of Great Risk of Having Five or More Drinks of an Alcoholic Beverage Once or Twice a Week*, by Age Group and State: Annual Averages Based on 1999 and 2000 NHSDAs

State	Total		AGE GROUP (Years)					
			12-17		18-25		26 or Older	
	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval
Total[1]	102,619		9,953		10,711		81,955	
Alabama	1,709	(1,578 - 1,840)	168	(154 - 182)	180	(164 - 197)	1,360	(1,235 - 1,486)
Alaska	217	(202 - 231)	25	(23 - 27)	25	(22 - 27)	167	(154 - 181)
Arizona	1,760	(1,628 - 1,893)	187	(172 - 203)	198	(179 - 217)	1,375	(1,249 - 1,501)
Arkansas	1,053	(986 - 1,121)	97	(89 - 106)	101	(92 - 110)	854	(790 - 918)
California	12,576	(12,093 - 13,060)	1,237	(1,192 - 1,281)	1,518	(1,448 - 1,588)	9,822	(9,351 - 10,293)
Colorado	1,452	(1,335 - 1,570)	140	(127 - 153)	135	(120 - 152)	1,176	(1,066 - 1,289)
Connecticut	1,194	(1,097 - 1,291)	104	(95 - 114)	107	(94 - 121)	982	(891 - 1,074)
Delaware	282	(263 - 303)	26	(24 - 29)	28	(26 - 31)	228	(208 - 247)
District of Columbia	237	(224 - 251)	22	(20 - 24)	28	(26 - 30)	187	(174 - 200)
Florida	6,321	(6,078 - 6,565)	548	(523 - 574)	577	(548 - 606)	5,196	(4,957 - 5,434)
Georgia	2,991	(2,780 - 3,204)	313	(292 - 333)	332	(301 - 363)	2,346	(2,145 - 2,548)
Hawaii	428	(395 - 462)	40	(36 - 43)	41	(36 - 46)	348	(316 - 380)
Idaho	478	(447 - 510)	53	(49 - 58)	59	(54 - 65)	366	(337 - 396)
Illinois	4,309	(4,127 - 4,492)	425	(406 - 445)	463	(437 - 490)	3,420	(3,245 - 3,597)
Indiana	2,137	(1,980 - 2,298)	214	(197 - 232)	232	(210 - 255)	1,691	(1,539 - 1,844)
Iowa	900	(827 - 975)	95	(87 - 105)	84	(74 - 95)	721	(651 - 792)
Kansas	905	(833 - 979)	96	(87 - 105)	101	(90 - 112)	708	(640 - 777)
Kentucky	1,642	(1,534 - 1,751)	149	(137 - 161)	151	(136 - 166)	1,342	(1,239 - 1,445)
Louisiana	1,703	(1,590 - 1,816)	188	(174 - 202)	200	(182 - 218)	1,315	(1,206 - 1,424)
Maine	453	(422 - 484)	39	(36 - 43)	36	(32 - 40)	378	(348 - 407)
Maryland	2,069	(1,925 - 2,214)	189	(174 - 204)	207	(189 - 225)	1,674	(1,535 - 1,812)
Massachusetts	2,036	(1,859 - 2,220)	176	(158 - 194)	168	(146 - 191)	1,693	(1,521 - 1,868)
Michigan	3,470	(3,326 - 3,614)	331	(314 - 347)	358	(336 - 380)	2,781	(2,643 - 2,919)
Minnesota	1,617	(1,494 - 1,743)	165	(151 - 180)	170	(152 - 189)	1,282	(1,165 - 1,400)
Mississippi	1,168	(1,094 - 1,241)	126	(117 - 136)	145	(133 - 156)	897	(826 - 966)
Missouri	1,958	(1,805 - 2,114)	193	(177 - 210)	182	(161 - 204)	1,583	(1,437 - 1,730)
Montana	300	(277 - 324)	31	(28 - 34)	29	(26 - 32)	241	(219 - 263)

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table A.17 Estimated Numbers (in Thousands) of Persons Reporting *Perceptions of Great Risk of Having Five or More Drinks of an Alcoholic Beverage Once or Twice a Week*, by Age Group and State: Annual Averages Based on 1999 and 2000 NHSDAs

			AGE GROUP (Years)					
	Total		12-17		18-25		26 or Older	
State	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval
Nebraska	554	(512 - 596)	61	(56 - 67)	50	(44 - 57)	442	(402 - 482)
Nevada	668	(616 - 720)	61	(56 - 67)	70	(62 - 78)	537	(488 - 586)
New Hampshire	413	(382 - 444)	40	(36 - 43)	32	(28 - 37)	341	(312 - 370)
New Jersey	3,037	(2,816 - 3,259)	260	(241 - 280)	290	(261 - 320)	2,486	(2,275 - 2,700)
New Mexico	715	(670 - 760)	70	(64 - 76)	82	(73 - 90)	563	(521 - 604)
New York	6,954	(6,647 - 7,262)	632	(600 - 665)	696	(655 - 738)	5,625	(5,329 - 5,923)
North Carolina	2,964	(2,755 - 3,175)	304	(284 - 325)	293	(266 - 321)	2,366	(2,164 - 2,569)
North Dakota	195	(179 - 212)	22	(20 - 24)	20	(17 - 22)	153	(138 - 169)
Ohio	3,962	(3,795 - 4,131)	406	(386 - 425)	398	(375 - 423)	3,158	(2,995 - 3,322)
Oklahoma	1,348	(1,252 - 1,443)	129	(117 - 141)	142	(129 - 155)	1,077	(985 - 1,168)
Oregon	1,207	(1,107 - 1,311)	109	(100 - 119)	109	(97 - 122)	989	(892 - 1,087)
Pennsylvania	4,090	(3,896 - 4,286)	409	(389 - 429)	363	(340 - 387)	3,318	(3,126 - 3,512)
Rhode Island	373	(348 - 400)	36	(33 - 39)	33	(29 - 37)	304	(280 - 329)
South Carolina	1,592	(1,488 - 1,697)	157	(145 - 169)	163	(148 - 178)	1,272	(1,172 - 1,371)
South Dakota	233	(215 - 252)	26	(23 - 28)	22	(19 - 25)	185	(168 - 203)
Tennessee	2,428	(2,261 - 2,595)	211	(194 - 229)	233	(210 - 257)	1,983	(1,823 - 2,141)
Texas	8,014	(7,724 - 8,304)	817	(783 - 851)	990	(943 - 1,038)	6,207	(5,923 - 6,490)
Utah	901	(851 - 951)	125	(115 - 134)	150	(139 - 162)	626	(579 - 672)
Vermont	203	(187 - 219)	19	(18 - 21)	17	(15 - 19)	167	(152 - 182)
Virginia	2,609	(2,421 - 2,799)	253	(235 - 272)	247	(221 - 274)	2,109	(1,930 - 2,289)
Washington	2,244	(2,073 - 2,415)	177	(162 - 193)	204	(182 - 226)	1,863	(1,696 - 2,029)
West Virginia	713	(667 - 760)	55	(50 - 60)	68	(61 - 75)	590	(546 - 634)
Wisconsin	1,673	(1,543 - 1,808)	176	(162 - 191)	165	(146 - 185)	1,331	(1,207 - 1,458)
Wyoming	168	(155 - 181)	18	(16 - 20)	18	(16 - 20)	132	(119 - 144)

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach, and the prediction (credible) intervals are generated by Markov Chain Monte Carlo techniques.

[1] This estimate is the sum of the hierarchical Bayes estimates across all States and the District of Columbia and typically is not equal to the direct sample-weighted estimate for the Nation.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 and 2000.

Table A.18 Percentages Reporting *Perceptions of Great Risk of Having Five or More Drinks of an Alcoholic Beverage Once or Twice a Week*, by Age Group and State: Annual Averages Based on 1999 and 2000 NHSDAs

State	Total		AGE GROUP (Years)					
			12-17		18-25		26 or Older	
	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval
Total[1]	46.18		42.74		37.28		48.15	
Alabama	46.99	(43.40 - 50.60)	45.33	(41.68 - 49.02)	37.94	(34.44 - 41.54)	48.74	(44.25 - 53.24)
Alaska	44.48	(41.56 - 47.43)	39.61	(36.16 - 43.14)	35.31	(31.80 - 38.94)	47.16	(43.38 - 50.97)
Arizona	46.11	(42.65 - 49.61)	43.66	(40.00 - 47.37)	39.02	(35.33 - 42.81)	47.73	(43.37 - 52.12)
Arkansas	49.07	(45.94 - 52.20)	43.32	(39.67 - 47.03)	36.27	(32.98 - 39.66)	51.99	(48.10 - 55.87)
California	49.06	(47.18 - 50.95)	43.74	(42.17 - 45.31)	43.66	(41.65 - 45.68)	50.81	(48.37 - 53.25)
Colorado	43.00	(39.54 - 46.51)	39.20	(35.55 - 42.93)	30.43	(26.89 - 34.16)	45.68	(41.37 - 50.03)
Connecticut	44.25	(40.68 - 47.86)	40.92	(37.11 - 44.81)	34.94	(30.64 - 39.43)	45.98	(41.71 - 50.28)
Delaware	45.15	(41.97 - 48.36)	41.09	(37.54 - 44.72)	36.73	(33.11 - 40.47)	47.02	(43.05 - 51.01)
District of Columbia	55.86	(52.65 - 59.03)	50.77	(46.36 - 55.17)	49.49	(45.74 - 53.24)	57.65	(53.69 - 61.54)
Florida	50.23	(48.29 - 52.16)	46.90	(44.72 - 49.10)	42.72	(40.59 - 44.86)	51.62	(49.25 - 53.99)
Georgia	47.51	(44.15 - 50.88)	46.42	(43.40 - 49.47)	38.91	(35.34 - 42.58)	49.18	(44.96 - 53.41)
Hawaii	44.06	(40.66 - 47.50)	41.57	(37.84 - 45.38)	35.30	(30.94 - 39.85)	45.70	(41.56 - 49.89)
Idaho	44.73	(41.77 - 47.72)	40.98	(37.48 - 44.54)	36.30	(32.89 - 39.82)	47.10	(43.32 - 50.91)
Illinois	44.20	(42.34 - 46.08)	42.57	(40.63 - 44.52)	35.76	(33.74 - 37.82)	45.89	(43.53 - 48.26)
Indiana	43.35	(40.15 - 46.60)	41.87	(38.53 - 45.27)	35.11	(31.74 - 38.60)	44.99	(40.96 - 49.07)
Iowa	37.73	(34.67 - 40.87)	38.06	(34.52 - 41.69)	26.50	(23.35 - 29.83)	39.64	(35.82 - 43.56)
Kansas	42.19	(38.81 - 45.63)	39.82	(36.08 - 43.66)	34.91	(31.10 - 38.87)	43.84	(39.62 - 48.12)
Kentucky	50.14	(46.82 - 53.45)	45.18	(41.64 - 48.75)	34.70	(31.28 - 38.23)	53.44	(49.32 - 57.53)
Louisiana	47.94	(44.76 - 51.13)	44.84	(41.54 - 48.17)	38.68	(35.20 - 42.26)	50.26	(46.10 - 54.42)
Maine	43.35	(40.39 - 46.35)	37.91	(34.45 - 41.47)	29.64	(26.11 - 33.37)	46.04	(42.45 - 49.67)
Maryland	48.57	(45.18 - 51.96)	45.08	(41.48 - 48.72)	41.01	(37.41 - 44.69)	50.15	(46.00 - 54.29)
Massachusetts	39.91	(36.41 - 43.48)	35.25	(31.75 - 38.86)	27.84	(24.15 - 31.76)	42.27	(37.99 - 46.64)
Michigan	43.89	(42.08 - 45.72)	39.74	(37.77 - 41.73)	34.79	(32.70 - 36.93)	46.01	(43.73 - 48.30)
Minnesota	41.11	(37.98 - 44.30)	38.20	(34.94 - 41.55)	32.10	(28.73 - 35.62)	43.12	(39.21 - 47.10)
Mississippi	51.66	(48.39 - 54.92)	48.54	(44.84 - 52.26)	44.80	(41.20 - 48.44)	53.45	(49.27 - 57.61)
Missouri	43.38	(39.98 - 46.82)	40.58	(37.09 - 44.15)	30.89	(27.29 - 34.66)	45.88	(41.64 - 50.16)
Montana	39.06	(36.07 - 42.11)	36.21	(32.70 - 39.84)	29.30	(26.05 - 32.70)	41.12	(37.36 - 44.95)

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table A.18 Percentages Reporting ***Perceptions of Great Risk of Having Five or More Drinks of an Alcoholic Beverage Once or Twice a Week***, by Age Group and State: Annual Averages Based on 1999 and 2000 NHSDAs

			AGE GROUP (Years)					
	Total		12-17		18-25		26 or Older	
State	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval
Nebraska	40.40	(37.35 - 43.52)	39.56	(36.03 - 43.18)	26.93	(23.60 - 30.47)	42.98	(39.10 - 46.93)
Nevada	44.02	(40.63 - 47.45)	42.14	(38.43 - 45.92)	39.02	(34.79 - 43.37)	45.00	(40.93 - 49.12)
New Hampshire	41.24	(38.20 - 44.32)	37.91	(34.33 - 41.60)	27.33	(23.60 - 31.31)	43.79	(40.10 - 47.53)
New Jersey	45.36	(42.07 - 48.68)	41.69	(38.63 - 44.79)	37.19	(33.43 - 41.08)	47.00	(43.00 - 51.03)
New Mexico	48.46	(45.44 - 51.49)	40.47	(36.90 - 44.11)	39.12	(35.16 - 43.18)	51.51	(47.71 - 55.30)
New York	47.07	(44.99 - 49.16)	43.11	(40.92 - 45.32)	38.33	(36.07 - 40.63)	48.96	(46.38 - 51.54)
North Carolina	46.96	(43.65 - 50.29)	47.23	(44.10 - 50.37)	38.07	(34.58 - 41.66)	48.32	(44.19 - 52.46)
North Dakota	36.59	(33.51 - 39.76)	35.60	(32.20 - 39.11)	26.00	(22.92 - 29.27)	38.77	(34.84 - 42.81)
Ohio	42.71	(40.91 - 44.53)	42.55	(40.54 - 44.57)	33.06	(31.08 - 35.08)	44.36	(42.08 - 46.67)
Oklahoma	49.30	(45.80 - 52.80)	42.11	(38.28 - 46.01)	38.96	(35.33 - 42.68)	52.19	(47.76 - 56.60)
Oregon	43.06	(39.45 - 46.71)	39.53	(36.03 - 43.12)	31.18	(27.68 - 34.85)	45.38	(40.92 - 49.90)
Pennsylvania	40.48	(38.56 - 42.42)	41.46	(39.43 - 43.50)	30.79	(28.83 - 32.81)	41.80	(39.39 - 44.24)
Rhode Island	45.58	(42.42 - 48.77)	43.28	(39.44 - 47.17)	35.31	(31.36 - 39.43)	47.35	(43.51 - 51.21)
South Carolina	51.17	(47.83 - 54.51)	48.42	(44.71 - 52.16)	42.42	(38.57 - 46.34)	52.94	(48.79 - 57.05)
South Dakota	37.85	(34.89 - 40.88)	34.87	(31.53 - 38.32)	25.16	(21.91 - 28.63)	40.71	(36.88 - 44.64)
Tennessee	52.52	(48.89 - 56.13)	45.84	(42.06 - 49.66)	39.34	(35.48 - 43.30)	55.54	(51.06 - 59.96)
Texas	50.30	(48.48 - 52.13)	43.67	(41.86 - 45.50)	42.34	(40.34 - 44.37)	52.95	(50.53 - 55.36)
Utah	53.17	(50.21 - 56.10)	50.34	(46.64 - 54.04)	46.98	(43.53 - 50.44)	55.50	(51.35 - 59.60)
Vermont	39.80	(36.71 - 42.95)	35.48	(32.22 - 38.84)	26.86	(23.45 - 30.48)	42.45	(38.61 - 46.35)
Virginia	46.47	(43.12 - 49.84)	45.38	(42.00 - 48.79)	35.95	(32.19 - 39.85)	48.26	(44.17 - 52.37)
Washington	47.26	(43.66 - 50.88)	36.45	(33.30 - 39.68)	34.05	(30.48 - 37.76)	50.85	(46.30 - 55.39)
West Virginia	45.95	(42.97 - 48.94)	38.45	(34.92 - 42.07)	34.53	(31.01 - 38.17)	48.64	(45.01 - 52.28)
Wisconsin	38.41	(35.40 - 41.48)	36.99	(33.95 - 40.11)	28.28	(25.05 - 31.69)	40.37	(36.61 - 44.22)
Wyoming	39.73	(36.64 - 42.88)	36.61	(33.24 - 40.08)	29.53	(26.16 - 33.07)	42.21	(38.31 - 46.18)

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach, and the prediction (credible) intervals are generated by Markov Chain Monte Carlo techniques.

[1] This estimate is the weighted average of the hierarchical Bayes estimates across all States and the District of Columbia and typically is not equal to the direct sample-weighted estimate for the Nation.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 and 2000.

Table A.19 Estimated Numbers (in Thousands) of Past Month Users of *Any Tobacco Product*, by Age Group and State: Annual Averages Based on 1999 and 2000 NHSDAs

State	Total		AGE GROUP (Years)					
	Total		12-17		18-25		26 or Older	
	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval
Total[1]	66,126		3,838		12,566		49,722	
Alabama	1,219	(1,100 - 1,343)	68	(58 - 80)	205	(187 - 222)	947	(833 - 1,066)
Alaska	155	(142 - 168)	12	(11 - 14)	33	(31 - 36)	109	(97 - 122)
Arizona	1,093	(989 - 1,201)	63	(53 - 75)	220	(200 - 240)	809	(711 - 912)
Arkansas	754	(692 - 817)	53	(45 - 60)	123	(113 - 133)	579	(520 - 640)
California	6,061	(5,674 - 6,461)	293	(268 - 320)	1,135	(1,068 - 1,203)	4,633	(4,257 - 5,025)
Colorado	1,044	(948 - 1,143)	75	(64 - 88)	217	(199 - 236)	751	(662 - 846)
Connecticut	727	(650 - 808)	51	(43 - 59)	139	(125 - 154)	537	(465 - 614)
Delaware	194	(176 - 211)	13	(11 - 15)	37	(34 - 41)	143	(127 - 160)
District of Columbia	114	(103 - 126)	5	(4 - 6)	21	(18 - 23)	89	(78 - 100)
Florida	3,654	(3,441 - 3,873)	162	(145 - 180)	542	(512 - 572)	2,950	(2,741 - 3,166)
Georgia	2,026	(1,844 - 2,215)	114	(99 - 129)	364	(332 - 397)	1,548	(1,375 - 1,729)
Hawaii	246	(220 - 273)	13	(11 - 16)	46	(41 - 52)	186	(162 - 213)
Idaho	323	(294 - 354)	19	(16 - 22)	65	(59 - 71)	239	(211 - 268)
Illinois	3,043	(2,881 - 3,208)	178	(164 - 193)	614	(586 - 642)	2,250	(2,094 - 2,411)
Indiana	1,617	(1,475 - 1,762)	98	(85 - 112)	319	(295 - 343)	1,200	(1,066 - 1,340)
Iowa	758	(695 - 823)	47	(40 - 55)	162	(150 - 174)	549	(490 - 611)
Kansas	647	(587 - 709)	41	(34 - 48)	139	(127 - 150)	467	(411 - 526)
Kentucky	1,239	(1,141 - 1,339)	86	(75 - 97)	239	(224 - 255)	914	(821 - 1,010)
Louisiana	1,138	(1,041 - 1,239)	72	(62 - 83)	227	(209 - 245)	839	(747 - 936)
Maine	313	(287 - 339)	19	(16 - 22)	58	(53 - 64)	235	(211 - 261)
Maryland	1,161	(1,045 - 1,283)	68	(58 - 80)	197	(179 - 216)	896	(785 - 1,013)
Massachusetts	1,415	(1,273 - 1,563)	86	(74 - 100)	283	(257 - 310)	1,046	(912 - 1,188)
Michigan	2,511	(2,386 - 2,638)	145	(132 - 158)	504	(481 - 526)	1,862	(1,743 - 1,984)
Minnesota	1,285	(1,179 - 1,393)	91	(79 - 104)	280	(259 - 300)	914	(814 - 1,019)
Mississippi	759	(691 - 829)	51	(44 - 59)	136	(124 - 147)	573	(509 - 639)
Missouri	1,604	(1,466 - 1,744)	92	(79 - 106)	307	(283 - 330)	1,205	(1,075 - 1,339)
Montana	254	(234 - 275)	18	(16 - 21)	49	(45 - 53)	187	(167 - 207)

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table A.19 Estimated Numbers (in Thousands) of Past Month Users of *Any Tobacco Product*, by Age Group and State: Annual Averages Based on 1999 and 2000 NHSDAs

State	Total		AGE GROUP (Years)					
			12-17		18-25		26 or Older	
	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval
Nebraska	415	(379 - 453)	23	(19 - 28)	93	(86 - 100)	299	(265 - 334)
Nevada	512	(466 - 560)	27	(23 - 32)	81	(73 - 89)	405	(360 - 451)
New Hampshire	292	(267 - 318)	19	(16 - 22)	54	(49 - 59)	220	(196 - 244)
New Jersey	1,753	(1,580 - 1,934)	92	(79 - 106)	338	(308 - 369)	1,323	(1,159 - 1,496)
New Mexico	441	(403 - 480)	32	(27 - 37)	97	(88 - 106)	312	(277 - 348)
New York	3,956	(3,708 - 4,212)	200	(179 - 222)	717	(676 - 758)	3,040	(2,802 - 3,287)
North Carolina	2,083	(1,901 - 2,270)	127	(111 - 144)	382	(353 - 411)	1,573	(1,400 - 1,755)
North Dakota	176	(162 - 191)	16	(14 - 18)	40	(37 - 43)	121	(108 - 134)
Ohio	3,177	(3,026 - 3,331)	179	(164 - 195)	625	(599 - 651)	2,373	(2,227 - 2,523)
Oklahoma	976	(893 - 1,062)	57	(48 - 67)	179	(165 - 193)	740	(661 - 822)
Oregon	885	(801 - 973)	48	(41 - 56)	169	(156 - 183)	668	(587 - 752)
Pennsylvania	3,176	(3,011 - 3,344)	184	(169 - 199)	571	(546 - 596)	2,421	(2,261 - 2,586)
Rhode Island	245	(223 - 269)	13	(11 - 16)	39	(35 - 43)	193	(171 - 215)
South Carolina	943	(852 - 1,037)	58	(49 - 67)	154	(140 - 169)	731	(644 - 822)
South Dakota	192	(176 - 208)	17	(15 - 20)	44	(41 - 48)	131	(116 - 146)
Tennessee	1,566	(1,430 - 1,704)	92	(79 - 107)	291	(267 - 315)	1,183	(1,057 - 1,314)
Texas	4,479	(4,232 - 4,733)	291	(267 - 315)	936	(890 - 983)	3,252	(3,011 - 3,502)
Utah	337	(294 - 383)	26	(20 - 33)	88	(78 - 99)	222	(184 - 265)
Vermont	150	(137 - 164)	10	(8 - 11)	30	(27 - 32)	111	(99 - 123)
Virginia	1,547	(1,399 - 1,702)	83	(71 - 96)	306	(278 - 334)	1,158	(1,018 - 1,307)
Washington	1,374	(1,231 - 1,524)	73	(62 - 85)	227	(205 - 249)	1,074	(936 - 1,220)
West Virginia	607	(562 - 651)	33	(29 - 37)	107	(100 - 114)	467	(425 - 510)
Wisconsin	1,354	(1,235 - 1,474)	95	(83 - 108)	304	(282 - 326)	954	(845 - 1,069)
Wyoming	138	(127 - 150)	10	(9 - 12)	31	(29 - 34)	97	(86 - 108)

NOTE: Any Tobacco product indicates use at least once of cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco.
NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach, and the prediction (credible) intervals are generated by Markov Chain Monte Carlo techniques.

[1] This estimate is the sum of the hierarchical Bayes estimates across all States and the District of Columbia and typically is not equal to the direct sample-weighted estimate for the Nation.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 and 2000.

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Table A.20 Percentages Reporting Past Month Use of *Any Tobacco Product*, by Age Group and State: Annual Averages Based on 1999 and 2000 NHSDAs

State	Total		AGE GROUP (Years)					
	Total		12-17		18-25		26 or Older	
	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval
Total[1]	29.76		16.49		43.75		29.22	
Alabama	33.53	(30.26 - 36.92)	18.41	(15.55 - 21.55)	43.06	(39.38 - 46.79)	33.92	(29.83 - 38.19)
Alaska	31.79	(29.15 - 34.52)	19.77	(17.03 - 22.74)	47.35	(43.36 - 51.37)	30.80	(27.44 - 34.31)
Arizona	28.63	(25.91 - 31.48)	14.78	(12.42 - 17.41)	43.47	(39.53 - 47.47)	28.09	(24.70 - 31.68)
Arkansas	35.12	(32.25 - 38.08)	23.41	(20.21 - 26.84)	44.00	(40.43 - 47.62)	35.22	(31.62 - 38.95)
California	23.64	(22.13 - 25.21)	10.36	(9.47 - 11.31)	32.64	(30.73 - 34.59)	23.97	(22.02 - 26.00)
Colorado	30.91	(28.09 - 33.85)	21.10	(17.91 - 24.57)	48.93	(44.75 - 53.12)	29.17	(25.69 - 32.85)
Connecticut	26.95	(24.09 - 29.95)	19.84	(16.75 - 23.23)	45.55	(40.73 - 50.44)	25.13	(21.77 - 28.72)
Delaware	30.91	(28.19 - 33.74)	19.96	(17.19 - 22.96)	48.24	(44.19 - 52.31)	29.61	(26.27 - 33.11)
District of Columbia	26.92	(24.22 - 29.76)	11.76	(9.32 - 14.57)	36.14	(32.49 - 39.91)	27.34	(24.03 - 30.85)
Florida	29.04	(27.34 - 30.77)	13.89	(12.44 - 15.43)	40.15	(37.94 - 42.39)	29.30	(27.23 - 31.45)
Georgia	32.17	(29.28 - 35.16)	16.88	(14.76 - 19.17)	42.69	(38.93 - 46.52)	32.45	(28.81 - 36.25)
Hawaii	25.30	(22.63 - 28.12)	13.93	(11.45 - 16.71)	40.06	(35.58 - 44.66)	24.49	(21.26 - 27.94)
Idaho	30.22	(27.49 - 33.07)	14.50	(12.13 - 17.13)	40.21	(36.55 - 43.94)	30.75	(27.20 - 34.47)
Illinois	31.21	(29.55 - 32.91)	17.84	(16.40 - 19.34)	47.38	(45.22 - 49.55)	30.19	(28.10 - 32.35)
Indiana	32.78	(29.92 - 35.74)	19.14	(16.60 - 21.89)	48.27	(44.70 - 51.85)	31.93	(28.37 - 35.65)
Iowa	31.78	(29.15 - 34.50)	18.77	(16.02 - 21.77)	51.04	(47.20 - 54.87)	30.22	(26.97 - 33.61)
Kansas	30.12	(27.34 - 33.02)	16.92	(14.14 - 20.00)	48.03	(44.07 - 52.02)	28.90	(25.41 - 32.58)
Kentucky	37.82	(34.84 - 40.87)	26.03	(22.83 - 29.43)	55.11	(51.49 - 58.69)	36.39	(32.68 - 40.23)
Louisiana	32.04	(29.30 - 34.88)	17.08	(14.69 - 19.69)	43.92	(40.41 - 47.47)	32.08	(28.56 - 35.76)
Maine	29.92	(27.50 - 32.43)	18.17	(15.45 - 21.15)	48.14	(43.90 - 52.41)	28.71	(25.79 - 31.77)
Maryland	27.25	(24.53 - 30.11)	16.32	(13.76 - 19.14)	39.11	(35.41 - 42.90)	26.83	(23.53 - 30.34)
Massachusetts	27.70	(24.92 - 30.61)	17.25	(14.77 - 19.94)	47.01	(42.65 - 51.39)	26.12	(22.78 - 29.67)
Michigan	31.76	(30.19 - 33.37)	17.40	(15.91 - 18.96)	48.98	(46.79 - 51.18)	30.81	(28.84 - 32.83)
Minnesota	32.64	(29.95 - 35.41)	21.11	(18.30 - 24.14)	52.73	(48.92 - 56.53)	30.75	(27.38 - 34.27)
Mississippi	33.57	(30.59 - 36.66)	19.64	(16.83 - 22.69)	41.99	(38.49 - 45.54)	34.13	(30.35 - 38.07)
Missouri	35.50	(32.46 - 38.63)	19.38	(16.64 - 22.36)	51.99	(47.94 - 56.02)	34.92	(31.17 - 38.82)
Montana	33.02	(30.36 - 35.75)	21.63	(18.81 - 24.65)	49.56	(45.89 - 53.23)	31.87	(28.57 - 35.31)

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table A.20 Percentages Reporting Past Month Use of *Any Tobacco Product*, by Age Group and State: Annual Averages Based on 1999 and 2000 NHSDAs

			AGE GROUP (Years)					
	Total		12-17		18-25		26 or Older	
State	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval
Nebraska	30.30	(27.66 - 33.03)	15.05	(12.52 - 17.86)	49.61	(45.63 - 53.59)	29.04	(25.79 - 32.46)
Nevada	33.78	(30.72 - 36.94)	18.55	(15.61 - 21.78)	45.07	(40.61 - 49.58)	33.94	(30.22 - 37.81)
New Hampshire	29.20	(26.67 - 31.81)	17.88	(15.26 - 20.75)	45.42	(41.17 - 49.73)	28.25	(25.23 - 31.41)
New Jersey	26.18	(23.60 - 28.89)	14.70	(12.65 - 16.95)	43.38	(39.46 - 47.36)	25.00	(21.91 - 28.29)
New Mexico	29.88	(27.35 - 32.50)	18.50	(15.69 - 21.57)	46.59	(42.32 - 50.89)	28.51	(25.32 - 31.86)
New York	26.78	(25.10 - 28.51)	13.60	(12.17 - 15.13)	39.49	(37.23 - 41.77)	26.46	(24.38 - 28.61)
North Carolina	32.99	(30.12 - 35.95)	19.73	(17.28 - 22.36)	49.60	(45.80 - 53.39)	32.12	(28.58 - 35.83)
North Dakota	33.04	(30.45 - 35.71)	24.90	(21.79 - 28.21)	52.90	(49.16 - 56.62)	30.54	(27.25 - 33.97)
Ohio	34.25	(32.62 - 35.91)	18.78	(17.20 - 20.44)	51.84	(49.70 - 53.98)	33.34	(31.28 - 35.44)
Oklahoma	35.71	(32.65 - 38.85)	18.71	(15.80 - 21.92)	49.17	(45.43 - 52.90)	35.86	(32.03 - 39.83)
Oregon	31.55	(28.54 - 34.69)	17.48	(14.93 - 20.26)	48.29	(44.49 - 52.09)	30.65	(26.96 - 34.53)
Pennsylvania	31.43	(29.80 - 33.10)	18.65	(17.14 - 20.23)	48.38	(46.26 - 50.50)	30.50	(28.48 - 32.58)
Rhode Island	29.94	(27.19 - 32.80)	15.88	(13.27 - 18.76)	41.96	(37.83 - 46.17)	30.00	(26.66 - 33.51)
South Carolina	30.29	(27.38 - 33.33)	17.77	(15.12 - 20.67)	40.10	(36.33 - 43.95)	30.41	(26.80 - 34.21)
South Dakota	31.19	(28.62 - 33.85)	23.54	(20.53 - 26.75)	51.05	(47.04 - 55.05)	28.68	(25.47 - 32.06)
Tennessee	33.84	(30.93 - 36.85)	19.99	(17.10 - 23.13)	49.04	(44.94 - 53.15)	33.13	(29.60 - 36.81)
Texas	28.12	(26.56 - 29.71)	15.54	(14.28 - 16.86)	40.03	(38.06 - 42.02)	27.74	(25.69 - 29.88)
Utah	19.86	(17.32 - 22.59)	10.57	(8.29 - 13.24)	27.48	(24.23 - 30.93)	19.73	(16.31 - 23.53)
Vermont	29.48	(26.93 - 32.13)	17.72	(15.12 - 20.57)	47.85	(43.64 - 52.08)	28.19	(25.11 - 31.44)
Virginia	27.55	(24.92 - 30.31)	14.87	(12.68 - 17.28)	44.57	(40.56 - 48.63)	26.50	(23.30 - 29.90)
Washington	28.94	(25.92 - 32.10)	15.01	(12.80 - 17.45)	37.88	(34.20 - 41.66)	29.32	(25.56 - 33.31)
West Virginia	39.08	(36.24 - 41.98)	23.14	(20.22 - 26.27)	54.45	(50.66 - 58.20)	38.48	(35.02 - 42.03)
Wisconsin	31.03	(28.35 - 33.81)	19.92	(17.42 - 22.62)	52.14	(48.34 - 55.93)	28.94	(25.62 - 32.43)
Wyoming	32.82	(30.18 - 35.54)	20.56	(17.82 - 23.52)	51.72	(47.81 - 55.63)	31.07	(27.73 - 34.57)

NOTE: Any Tobacco product indicates use at least once of cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco.
NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach, and the prediction (credible) intervals are generated by Markov Chain Monte Carlo techniques.

[1] This estimate is the weighted average of the hierarchical Bayes estimates across all States and the District of Columbia and typically is not equal to the direct sample-weighted estimate for the Nation.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 and 2000.

Table A.21 Estimated Numbers (in Thousands) of Past Month Users of *Cigarettes*, by Age Group and State: Annual Averages Based on 1999 and 2000 NHSDAs

State	Total		AGE GROUP (Years) 12-17		18-25		26 or Older	
	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval
Total[1]	56,261		3,294		11,115		41,852	
Alabama	967	(870 - 1,070)	59	(49 - 69)	171	(154 - 188)	738	(646 - 837)
Alaska	123	(112 - 135)	10	(9 - 12)	31	(28 - 34)	82	(72 - 93)
Arizona	924	(827 - 1,026)	60	(50 - 71)	201	(180 - 222)	664	(575 - 759)
Arkansas	611	(555 - 670)	42	(36 - 48)	104	(94 - 114)	466	(412 - 522)
California	5,458	(5,078 - 5,852)	250	(227 - 275)	1,035	(970 - 1,102)	4,172	(3,804 - 4,558)
Colorado	854	(772 - 939)	61	(52 - 72)	196	(178 - 213)	597	(521 - 678)
Connecticut	650	(580 - 724)	42	(35 - 50)	129	(115 - 144)	479	(414 - 549)
Delaware	169	(152 - 186)	10	(8 - 12)	34	(31 - 37)	125	(110 - 141)
District of Columbia	105	(94 - 116)	4	(3 - 5)	18	(16 - 20)	82	(72 - 93)
Florida	3,144	(2,943 - 3,351)	132	(117 - 149)	472	(443 - 501)	2,540	(2,342 - 2,744)
Georgia	1,676	(1,509 - 1,850)	96	(83 - 109)	318	(287 - 350)	1,262	(1,103 - 1,431)
Hawaii	218	(194 - 244)	11	(9 - 14)	46	(41 - 51)	161	(138 - 186)
Idaho	255	(230 - 282)	16	(14 - 20)	59	(53 - 65)	180	(157 - 205)
Illinois	2,609	(2,462 - 2,761)	155	(142 - 170)	557	(529 - 585)	1,898	(1,755 - 2,045)
Indiana	1,343	(1,217 - 1,473)	83	(71 - 97)	273	(251 - 296)	986	(867 - 1,112)
Iowa	615	(558 - 675)	42	(36 - 49)	136	(124 - 148)	437	(383 - 494)
Kansas	519	(463 - 577)	33	(27 - 39)	115	(103 - 126)	371	(320 - 426)
Kentucky	1,065	(972 - 1,161)	74	(64 - 84)	204	(189 - 220)	787	(698 - 880)
Louisiana	981	(890 - 1,077)	63	(53 - 73)	207	(189 - 225)	712	(627 - 802)
Maine	278	(254 - 303)	17	(15 - 20)	54	(49 - 59)	207	(184 - 231)
Maryland	998	(886 - 1,116)	59	(49 - 70)	177	(159 - 195)	762	(656 - 877)
Massachusetts	1,241	(1,108 - 1,380)	77	(65 - 91)	249	(224 - 274)	914	(791 - 1,048)
Michigan	2,142	(2,026 - 2,261)	132	(121 - 144)	445	(423 - 468)	1,564	(1,453 - 1,680)
Minnesota	1,064	(963 - 1,167)	84	(72 - 96)	256	(236 - 277)	724	(631 - 823)
Mississippi	607	(545 - 671)	38	(32 - 46)	109	(98 - 119)	459	(401 - 522)
Missouri	1,317	(1,185 - 1,453)	72	(60 - 85)	269	(245 - 293)	976	(854 - 1,106)
Montana	185	(168 - 203)	15	(13 - 17)	41	(37 - 45)	129	(113 - 147)

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

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Table A.21 Estimated Numbers (in Thousands) of Past Month Users of *Cigarettes*, by Age Group and State: Annual Averages Based on 1999 and 2000 NHSDAs

			AGE GROUP (Years)					
	Total		12-17		18-25		26 or Older	
State	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval
Nebraska	317	(286 - 350)	21	(18 - 26)	81	(73 - 88)	215	(187 - 245)
Nevada	441	(397 - 487)	24	(20 - 28)	74	(66 - 82)	343	(302 - 387)
New Hampshire	255	(231 - 279)	16	(14 - 19)	50	(45 - 56)	188	(166 - 211)
New Jersey	1,565	(1,402 - 1,736)	79	(67 - 92)	309	(279 - 340)	1,177	(1,022 - 1,343)
New Mexico	373	(337 - 410)	27	(23 - 32)	86	(78 - 95)	259	(227 - 294)
New York	3,603	(3,362 - 3,853)	180	(160 - 201)	655	(614 - 697)	2,768	(2,536 - 3,011)
North Carolina	1,775	(1,610 - 1,946)	111	(97 - 127)	339	(311 - 368)	1,324	(1,167 - 1,490)
North Dakota	141	(128 - 155)	13	(11 - 15)	35	(32 - 38)	93	(82 - 106)
Ohio	2,698	(2,558 - 2,841)	151	(137 - 166)	541	(516 - 565)	2,006	(1,870 - 2,146)
Oklahoma	780	(705 - 859)	46	(38 - 54)	155	(142 - 169)	579	(508 - 655)
Oregon	703	(628 - 781)	42	(35 - 49)	147	(133 - 161)	514	(444 - 589)
Pennsylvania	2,647	(2,493 - 2,805)	162	(148 - 177)	494	(469 - 520)	1,991	(1,842 - 2,146)
Rhode Island	216	(195 - 239)	12	(10 - 14)	35	(31 - 39)	170	(150 - 191)
South Carolina	801	(715 - 891)	50	(42 - 59)	136	(122 - 151)	614	(533 - 700)
South Dakota	154	(139 - 168)	14	(12 - 16)	39	(35 - 42)	101	(88 - 115)
Tennessee	1,307	(1,176 - 1,442)	79	(67 - 92)	263	(239 - 288)	964	(842 - 1,095)
Texas	3,772	(3,526 - 4,028)	236	(214 - 258)	811	(766 - 857)	2,726	(2,490 - 2,973)
Utah	295	(254 - 339)	25	(19 - 31)	79	(69 - 90)	191	(155 - 231)
Vermont	124	(112 - 136)	8	(7 - 9)	27	(25 - 30)	89	(78 - 100)
Virginia	1,339	(1,198 - 1,488)	73	(62 - 86)	264	(236 - 292)	1,002	(870 - 1,143)
Washington	1,133	(1,005 - 1,270)	65	(55 - 77)	206	(184 - 229)	862	(739 - 995)
West Virginia	474	(432 - 516)	28	(24 - 33)	89	(82 - 97)	356	(317 - 397)
Wisconsin	1,126	(1,021 - 1,234)	84	(73 - 96)	268	(246 - 291)	773	(677 - 877)
Wyoming	108	(97 - 119)	8	(7 - 9)	26	(24 - 29)	74	(64 - 84)

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach, and the prediction (credible) intervals are generated by Markov Chain Monte Carlo techniques.

[1] This estimate is the sum of the hierarchical Bayes estimates across all States and the District of Columbia and typically is not equal to the direct sample-weighted estimate for the Nation.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 and 2000.

Table A.22 Percentages Reporting Past Month Use of *Cigarettes*, by Age Group and State: Annual Averages Based on 1999 and 2000 NHSDAs

State	Total		AGE GROUP (Years) 12-17		18-25		26 or Older	
	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval
Total[1]	25.32		14.15		38.69		24.59	
Alabama	26.60	(23.92 - 29.41)	15.81	(13.32 - 18.55)	35.90	(32.32 - 39.60)	26.45	(23.13 - 29.98)
Alaska	25.26	(22.91 - 27.72)	16.37	(13.91 - 19.06)	43.83	(39.87 - 47.84)	23.13	(20.19 - 26.27)
Arizona	24.21	(21.67 - 26.90)	13.95	(11.64 - 16.51)	39.60	(35.49 - 43.83)	23.04	(19.95 - 26.36)
Arkansas	28.48	(25.84 - 31.23)	18.56	(15.89 - 21.46)	37.29	(33.74 - 40.94)	28.35	(25.10 - 31.77)
California	21.29	(19.81 - 22.83)	8.85	(8.04 - 9.72)	29.78	(27.90 - 31.71)	21.58	(19.68 - 23.58)
Colorado	25.27	(22.86 - 27.81)	17.17	(14.49 - 20.13)	44.01	(40.08 - 48.00)	23.17	(20.22 - 26.33)
Connecticut	24.11	(21.52 - 26.85)	16.63	(13.85 - 19.72)	42.18	(37.47 - 47.00)	22.40	(19.37 - 25.68)
Delaware	26.93	(24.32 - 29.65)	15.39	(12.98 - 18.04)	43.72	(39.75 - 47.75)	25.78	(22.66 - 29.10)
District of Columbia	24.66	(22.14 - 27.32)	9.90	(7.76 - 12.41)	32.42	(28.99 - 36.00)	25.28	(22.18 - 28.57)
Florida	24.98	(23.38 - 26.63)	11.30	(9.99 - 12.73)	34.96	(32.84 - 37.13)	25.23	(23.27 - 27.27)
Georgia	26.60	(23.96 - 29.37)	14.19	(12.33 - 16.22)	37.29	(33.64 - 41.05)	26.45	(23.12 - 29.99)
Hawaii	22.45	(19.96 - 25.08)	12.05	(9.86 - 14.54)	39.63	(35.16 - 44.22)	21.14	(18.15 - 24.38)
Idaho	23.87	(21.51 - 26.34)	12.64	(10.47 - 15.06)	36.28	(32.66 - 40.01)	23.14	(20.16 - 26.33)
Illinois	26.77	(25.25 - 28.33)	15.54	(14.18 - 16.98)	42.94	(40.81 - 45.09)	25.46	(23.55 - 27.44)
Indiana	27.22	(24.68 - 29.88)	16.28	(13.92 - 18.86)	41.31	(37.91 - 44.76)	26.24	(23.08 - 29.60)
Iowa	25.77	(23.37 - 28.29)	16.89	(14.31 - 19.73)	42.87	(39.08 - 46.72)	24.02	(21.08 - 27.15)
Kansas	24.16	(21.60 - 26.88)	13.66	(11.32 - 16.29)	39.62	(35.63 - 43.71)	22.97	(19.82 - 26.37)
Kentucky	32.49	(29.66 - 35.43)	22.42	(19.45 - 25.62)	47.01	(43.48 - 50.57)	31.32	(27.79 - 35.02)
Louisiana	27.63	(25.06 - 30.32)	14.92	(12.64 - 17.44)	40.05	(36.57 - 43.61)	27.21	(23.96 - 30.65)
Maine	26.64	(24.34 - 29.04)	16.72	(14.31 - 19.37)	44.67	(40.52 - 48.88)	25.23	(22.50 - 28.12)
Maryland	23.42	(20.80 - 26.20)	14.04	(11.63 - 16.75)	35.06	(31.47 - 38.77)	22.84	(19.64 - 26.28)
Massachusetts	24.29	(21.69 - 27.03)	15.49	(13.07 - 18.17)	41.33	(37.22 - 45.53)	22.84	(19.74 - 26.16)
Michigan	27.09	(25.62 - 28.60)	15.88	(14.48 - 17.35)	43.29	(41.11 - 45.49)	25.88	(24.04 - 27.79)
Minnesota	27.02	(24.49 - 29.66)	19.34	(16.67 - 22.23)	48.36	(44.58 - 52.15)	24.35	(21.24 - 27.68)
Mississippi	26.83	(24.11 - 29.68)	14.79	(12.34 - 17.53)	33.65	(30.47 - 36.95)	27.39	(23.90 - 31.09)
Missouri	29.15	(26.25 - 32.18)	15.09	(12.64 - 17.80)	45.62	(41.57 - 49.72)	28.29	(24.75 - 32.05)
Montana	24.07	(21.79 - 26.45)	17.47	(14.92 - 20.25)	41.39	(37.81 - 45.03)	22.10	(19.33 - 25.07)

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table A.22 Percentages Reporting Past Month Use of *Cigarettes*, by Age Group and State: Annual Averages Based on 1999 and 2000 NHSDAs

State	Total		AGE GROUP (Years)					
			12-17		18-25		26 or Older	
	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval
Nebraska	23.14	(20.88 - 25.54)	13.91	(11.44 - 16.68)	43.01	(39.08 - 47.00)	20.90	(18.17 - 23.84)
Nevada	29.07	(26.17 - 32.10)	16.42	(13.76 - 19.37)	41.27	(36.93 - 45.71)	28.77	(25.31 - 32.42)
New Hampshire	25.43	(23.07 - 27.90)	15.76	(13.31 - 18.46)	42.35	(37.90 - 46.89)	24.15	(21.39 - 27.08)
New Jersey	23.37	(20.94 - 25.93)	12.58	(10.68 - 14.68)	39.67	(35.81 - 43.62)	22.24	(19.31 - 25.39)
New Mexico	25.26	(22.86 - 27.78)	15.80	(13.29 - 18.58)	41.19	(37.18 - 45.28)	23.73	(20.78 - 26.88)
New York	24.39	(22.76 - 26.08)	12.25	(10.89 - 13.71)	36.08	(33.84 - 38.36)	24.09	(22.07 - 26.21)
North Carolina	28.11	(25.51 - 30.83)	17.29	(15.07 - 19.69)	44.04	(40.36 - 47.77)	27.03	(23.83 - 30.42)
North Dakota	26.46	(24.04 - 28.99)	20.61	(17.87 - 23.55)	46.03	(42.38 - 49.71)	23.65	(20.68 - 26.82)
Ohio	29.09	(27.58 - 30.63)	15.89	(14.40 - 17.46)	44.87	(42.85 - 46.90)	28.18	(26.27 - 30.15)
Oklahoma	28.54	(25.79 - 31.41)	14.95	(12.49 - 17.68)	42.67	(39.02 - 46.38)	28.07	(24.60 - 31.73)
Oregon	25.05	(22.39 - 27.85)	15.03	(12.62 - 17.69)	41.99	(38.06 - 45.98)	23.61	(20.40 - 27.05)
Pennsylvania	26.20	(24.68 - 27.76)	16.44	(15.01 - 17.95)	41.88	(39.73 - 44.06)	25.08	(23.20 - 27.03)
Rhode Island	26.39	(23.77 - 29.14)	14.03	(11.61 - 16.75)	37.25	(33.19 - 41.45)	26.40	(23.28 - 29.71)
South Carolina	25.72	(22.96 - 28.63)	15.49	(13.06 - 18.17)	35.46	(31.71 - 39.34)	25.54	(22.19 - 29.13)
South Dakota	24.96	(22.67 - 27.36)	18.95	(16.16 - 22.00)	44.60	(40.68 - 48.58)	22.22	(19.41 - 25.24)
Tennessee	28.24	(25.43 - 31.19)	17.15	(14.58 - 19.97)	44.38	(40.34 - 48.47)	27.02	(23.59 - 30.67)
Texas	23.68	(22.13 - 25.28)	12.59	(11.46 - 13.80)	34.67	(32.73 - 36.64)	23.26	(21.24 - 25.36)
Utah	17.39	(14.99 - 20.00)	10.05	(7.84 - 12.62)	24.75	(21.49 - 28.25)	16.91	(13.73 - 20.50)
Vermont	24.30	(21.95 - 26.76)	14.49	(12.16 - 17.06)	43.66	(39.69 - 47.68)	22.59	(19.78 - 25.59)
Virginia	23.84	(21.33 - 26.49)	13.13	(11.09 - 15.39)	38.41	(34.35 - 42.60)	22.92	(19.91 - 26.15)
Washington	23.87	(21.16 - 26.75)	13.44	(11.33 - 15.78)	34.42	(30.79 - 38.19)	23.54	(20.17 - 27.17)
West Virginia	30.51	(27.84 - 33.27)	19.90	(16.98 - 23.09)	45.55	(41.67 - 49.47)	29.34	(26.14 - 32.69)
Wisconsin	25.81	(23.42 - 28.31)	17.70	(15.39 - 20.21)	45.96	(42.13 - 49.82)	23.46	(20.53 - 26.59)
Wyoming	25.55	(23.10 - 28.13)	16.20	(13.81 - 18.83)	42.83	(38.89 - 46.83)	23.67	(20.66 - 26.89)

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach, and the prediction (credible) intervals are generated by Markov Chain Monte Carlo techniques.

[1] This estimate is the weighted average of the hierarchical Bayes estimates across all States and the District of Columbia and typically is not equal to the direct sample-weighted estimate for the Nation.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 and 2000.

Table A.23 Estimated Numbers (in Thousands) of Persons Reporting *Perceptions of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day*, by Age Group and State: Annual Averages Based on 1999 and 2000 NHSDAs

			AGE GROUP (Years)					
	Total		12-17		18-25		26 or Older	
State	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval
Total[1]	151,075		14,524		18,169		118,381	
Alabama	2,456	(2,334 - 2,575)	228	(214 - 242)	293	(277 - 309)	1,935	(1,817 - 2,047)
Alaska	319	(305 - 333)	38	(36 - 40)	43	(40 - 46)	238	(225 - 251)
Arizona	2,657	(2,540 - 2,770)	275	(260 - 289)	323	(304 - 341)	2,060	(1,947 - 2,166)
Arkansas	1,384	(1,321 - 1,446)	136	(128 - 144)	166	(157 - 176)	1,082	(1,022 - 1,140)
California	18,677	(18,240 - 19,101)	1,878	(1,835 - 1,920)	2,533	(2,469 - 2,595)	14,265	(13,835 - 14,679)
Colorado	2,278	(2,173 - 2,379)	212	(198 - 225)	274	(257 - 291)	1,792	(1,692 - 1,886)
Connecticut	1,903	(1,823 - 1,980)	160	(150 - 169)	191	(178 - 204)	1,552	(1,476 - 1,623)
Delaware	427	(409 - 446)	39	(37 - 42)	48	(46 - 51)	340	(322 - 357)
District of Columbia	297	(284 - 309)	28	(26 - 30)	41	(39 - 43)	228	(216 - 239)
Florida	8,800	(8,570 - 9,025)	792	(768 - 816)	905	(877 - 933)	7,103	(6,876 - 7,323)
Georgia	4,207	(4,003 - 4,405)	430	(410 - 450)	548	(517 - 578)	3,229	(3,034 - 3,415)
Hawaii	645	(612 - 677)	59	(55 - 62)	75	(70 - 80)	511	(480 - 541)
Idaho	725	(696 - 754)	85	(81 - 90)	101	(95 - 107)	539	(511 - 565)
Illinois	6,537	(6,367 - 6,704)	617	(597 - 637)	792	(764 - 819)	5,128	(4,963 - 5,288)
Indiana	3,191	(3,040 - 3,339)	314	(297 - 331)	388	(366 - 410)	2,489	(2,343 - 2,628)
Iowa	1,501	(1,425 - 1,575)	152	(143 - 161)	181	(169 - 192)	1,168	(1,096 - 1,237)
Kansas	1,358	(1,292 - 1,423)	136	(126 - 145)	160	(149 - 171)	1,063	(1,000 - 1,123)
Kentucky	1,992	(1,888 - 2,094)	187	(175 - 198)	235	(220 - 250)	1,570	(1,470 - 1,668)
Louisiana	2,288	(2,182 - 2,391)	259	(245 - 272)	327	(309 - 344)	1,702	(1,601 - 1,799)
Maine	727	(699 - 754)	66	(63 - 70)	75	(70 - 80)	586	(559 - 611)
Maryland	2,918	(2,779 - 3,052)	264	(249 - 279)	323	(304 - 341)	2,332	(2,197 - 2,459)
Massachusetts	3,700	(3,550 - 3,846)	324	(306 - 341)	397	(374 - 420)	2,979	(2,835 - 3,114)
Michigan	5,268	(5,135 - 5,398)	519	(502 - 535)	607	(584 - 630)	4,142	(4,015 - 4,266)
Minnesota	2,546	(2,431 - 2,660)	257	(243 - 272)	305	(286 - 324)	1,983	(1,873 - 2,089)
Mississippi	1,531	(1,460 - 1,601)	165	(155 - 175)	207	(195 - 218)	1,159	(1,091 - 1,225)
Missouri	2,974	(2,830 - 3,114)	291	(274 - 307)	345	(323 - 367)	2,338	(2,202 - 2,468)
Montana	526	(504 - 547)	53	(50 - 56)	61	(57 - 64)	412	(391 - 432)

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table A.23 Estimated Numbers (in Thousands) of Persons Reporting *Perceptions of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day*, by Age Group and State: Annual Averages Based on 1999 and 2000 NHSDAs

			AGE GROUP (Years)					
	Total		12-17		18-25		26 or Older	
State	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval
Nebraska	871	(830 - 911)	90	(84 - 96)	105	(98 - 112)	675	(637 - 712)
Nevada	1,018	(970 - 1,064)	85	(80 - 91)	115	(107 - 123)	818	(773 - 861)
New Hampshire	673	(645 - 701)	64	(60 - 68)	73	(68 - 78)	537	(510 - 562)
New Jersey	4,799	(4,603 - 4,987)	399	(380 - 418)	502	(473 - 529)	3,898	(3,708 - 4,077)
New Mexico	1,006	(966 - 1,044)	103	(97 - 109)	132	(124 - 140)	771	(734 - 806)
New York	10,464	(10,197 - 10,724)	909	(879 - 939)	1,208	(1,169 - 1,246)	8,347	(8,087 - 8,598)
North Carolina	3,851	(3,633 - 4,064)	361	(340 - 382)	439	(410 - 467)	3,052	(2,841 - 3,256)
North Dakota	353	(338 - 369)	38	(36 - 40)	46	(43 - 49)	269	(255 - 283)
Ohio	5,953	(5,792 - 6,112)	566	(546 - 585)	685	(661 - 709)	4,703	(4,546 - 4,855)
Oklahoma	1,744	(1,654 - 1,831)	186	(174 - 198)	223	(210 - 236)	1,334	(1,249 - 1,416)
Oregon	1,887	(1,793 - 1,978)	178	(168 - 187)	212	(198 - 225)	1,497	(1,406 - 1,584)
Pennsylvania	6,665	(6,488 - 6,838)	593	(574 - 613)	698	(673 - 724)	5,373	(5,200 - 5,541)
Rhode Island	583	(559 - 607)	53	(49 - 56)	61	(57 - 64)	470	(447 - 492)
South Carolina	2,126	(2,028 - 2,220)	200	(189 - 212)	248	(234 - 261)	1,677	(1,583 - 1,767)
South Dakota	387	(370 - 404)	43	(40 - 45)	46	(43 - 50)	298	(281 - 313)
Tennessee	3,050	(2,910 - 3,187)	265	(248 - 282)	358	(336 - 379)	2,427	(2,293 - 2,555)
Texas	11,083	(10,822 - 11,338)	1,163	(1,130 - 1,196)	1,495	(1,449 - 1,540)	8,425	(8,172 - 8,669)
Utah	1,275	(1,232 - 1,317)	178	(170 - 186)	240	(231 - 250)	857	(817 - 894)
Vermont	357	(343 - 370)	33	(31 - 35)	39	(37 - 41)	284	(271 - 297)
Virginia	3,790	(3,617 - 3,957)	340	(322 - 358)	431	(404 - 457)	3,019	(2,854 - 3,177)
Washington	3,224	(3,072 - 3,371)	308	(292 - 324)	384	(362 - 405)	2,532	(2,386 - 2,672)
West Virginia	984	(938 - 1,029)	85	(80 - 90)	114	(107 - 122)	784	(740 - 826)
Wisconsin	2,825	(2,705 - 2,945)	290	(276 - 304)	335	(314 - 356)	2,200	(2,084 - 2,311)
Wyoming	274	(262 - 286)	29	(27 - 31)	35	(33 - 38)	210	(198 - 221)

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach, and the prediction (credible) intervals are generated by Markov Chain Monte Carlo techniques.

[1] This estimate is the sum of the hierarchical Bayes estimates across all States and the District of Columbia and typically is not equal to the direct sample-weighted estimate for the Nation.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 and 2000.

Table A.24 Percentages Reporting *Perceptions of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day*, by Age Group and State: Annual Averages Based on 1999 and 2000 NHSDAs

			AGE GROUP (Years)					
	Total		12-17		18-25		26 or Older	
State	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval
Total[1]	67.99		62.37		63.25		69.55	
Alabama	67.55	(64.17 - 70.80)	61.65	(57.85 - 65.34)	61.63	(58.22 - 64.96)	69.33	(65.09 - 73.33)
Alaska	65.52	(62.55 - 68.39)	61.07	(57.58 - 64.48)	61.10	(57.34 - 64.76)	67.18	(63.38 - 70.82)
Arizona	69.64	(66.55 - 72.59)	63.99	(60.53 - 67.34)	63.73	(59.98 - 67.37)	71.52	(67.59 - 75.21)
Arkansas	64.49	(61.52 - 67.38)	60.40	(56.74 - 63.97)	59.77	(56.33 - 63.15)	65.84	(62.18 - 69.36)
California	72.86	(71.16 - 74.52)	66.41	(64.90 - 67.89)	72.88	(71.04 - 74.66)	73.80	(71.57 - 75.94)
Colorado	67.46	(64.36 - 70.46)	59.47	(55.67 - 63.19)	61.68	(57.81 - 65.43)	69.56	(65.71 - 73.22)
Connecticut	70.55	(67.59 - 73.39)	62.50	(58.66 - 66.23)	62.64	(58.24 - 66.90)	72.64	(69.11 - 75.97)
Delaware	68.32	(65.33 - 71.20)	61.15	(57.43 - 64.77)	62.59	(58.98 - 66.10)	70.17	(66.48 - 73.67)
District of Columbia	69.94	(66.99 - 72.78)	64.49	(60.33 - 68.49)	72.31	(68.94 - 75.50)	70.26	(66.62 - 73.72)
Florida	69.92	(68.09 - 71.71)	67.77	(65.72 - 69.77)	67.02	(64.93 - 69.07)	70.56	(68.31 - 72.75)
Georgia	66.81	(63.56 - 69.94)	63.85	(60.79 - 66.83)	64.22	(60.63 - 67.70)	67.68	(63.59 - 71.57)
Hawaii	66.35	(62.96 - 69.62)	61.94	(58.14 - 65.63)	64.76	(60.52 - 68.83)	67.15	(63.01 - 71.09)
Idaho	67.81	(65.06 - 70.47)	66.04	(62.63 - 69.34)	61.98	(58.33 - 65.53)	69.32	(65.79 - 72.68)
Illinois	67.06	(65.31 - 68.77)	61.83	(59.82 - 63.82)	61.08	(58.91 - 63.22)	68.80	(66.59 - 70.95)
Indiana	64.72	(61.65 - 67.71)	61.32	(57.98 - 64.59)	58.76	(55.39 - 62.06)	66.22	(62.36 - 69.93)
Iowa	62.91	(59.74 - 66.01)	60.68	(57.06 - 64.21)	57.06	(53.38 - 60.69)	64.24	(60.26 - 68.07)
Kansas	63.31	(60.23 - 66.32)	56.26	(52.44 - 60.03)	55.39	(51.47 - 59.27)	65.77	(61.87 - 69.51)
Kentucky	60.80	(57.63 - 63.91)	56.60	(53.05 - 60.10)	54.02	(50.54 - 57.47)	62.52	(58.53 - 66.39)
Louisiana	64.41	(61.42 - 67.31)	61.65	(58.32 - 64.90)	63.38	(59.94 - 66.72)	65.05	(61.19 - 68.77)
Maine	69.64	(66.95 - 72.23)	64.21	(60.76 - 67.56)	61.83	(57.94 - 65.61)	71.46	(68.23 - 74.54)
Maryland	68.49	(65.22 - 71.63)	63.04	(59.36 - 66.61)	63.98	(60.24 - 67.60)	69.86	(65.82 - 73.68)
Massachusetts	72.49	(69.51 - 75.32)	64.82	(61.27 - 68.26)	65.93	(62.06 - 69.65)	74.40	(70.80 - 77.77)
Michigan	66.64	(64.95 - 68.29)	62.33	(60.36 - 64.28)	59.02	(56.77 - 61.24)	68.52	(66.42 - 70.57)
Minnesota	64.72	(61.77 - 67.59)	59.58	(56.13 - 62.96)	57.53	(53.96 - 61.05)	66.73	(63.02 - 70.29)
Mississippi	67.76	(64.58 - 70.81)	63.58	(59.83 - 67.20)	64.04	(60.48 - 67.49)	69.11	(65.02 - 73.00)
Missouri	65.87	(62.68 - 68.97)	61.05	(57.54 - 64.47)	58.54	(54.82 - 62.18)	67.78	(63.82 - 71.55)
Montana	68.32	(65.46 - 71.08)	61.92	(58.33 - 65.42)	61.31	(57.83 - 64.72)	70.42	(66.84 - 73.83)

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table A.24 Percentages Reporting *Perceptions of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day*, by Age Group and State: Annual Averages Based on 1999 and 2000 NHSDAs

State	Total		AGE GROUP (Years)					
			12-17		18-25		26 or Older	
	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval
Nebraska	63.56	(60.58 - 66.46)	58.19	(54.37 - 61.93)	56.18	(52.44 - 59.88)	65.69	(61.96 - 69.29)
Nevada	67.14	(63.99 - 70.19)	58.86	(55.05 - 62.60)	64.38	(60.00 - 68.57)	68.56	(64.78 - 72.17)
New Hampshire	67.30	(64.44 - 70.06)	61.17	(57.52 - 64.73)	61.54	(57.40 - 65.56)	68.99	(65.55 - 72.28)
New Jersey	71.69	(68.76 - 74.49)	63.95	(60.88 - 66.94)	64.35	(60.69 - 67.89)	73.69	(70.08 - 77.07)
New Mexico	68.17	(65.47 - 70.78)	59.31	(55.77 - 62.78)	63.21	(59.33 - 66.96)	70.53	(67.14 - 73.75)
New York	70.83	(69.03 - 72.59)	61.98	(59.93 - 63.99)	66.53	(64.36 - 68.64)	72.64	(70.38 - 74.83)
North Carolina	61.01	(57.55 - 64.38)	56.01	(52.76 - 59.22)	56.92	(53.17 - 60.61)	62.30	(58.00 - 66.47)
North Dakota	66.26	(63.35 - 69.08)	60.72	(57.23 - 64.13)	60.55	(56.99 - 64.04)	68.21	(64.52 - 71.74)
Ohio	64.18	(62.44 - 65.88)	59.37	(57.33 - 61.40)	56.82	(54.81 - 58.81)	66.06	(63.87 - 68.21)
Oklahoma	63.79	(60.52 - 66.98)	60.75	(56.85 - 64.56)	61.36	(57.77 - 64.86)	64.67	(60.54 - 68.65)
Oregon	67.27	(63.91 - 70.51)	64.31	(60.70 - 67.80)	60.36	(56.45 - 64.17)	68.74	(64.56 - 72.70)
Pennsylvania	65.96	(64.21 - 67.68)	60.20	(58.20 - 62.17)	59.19	(57.02 - 61.33)	67.68	(65.51 - 69.81)
Rhode Island	71.19	(68.20 - 74.04)	63.21	(59.34 - 66.95)	64.92	(60.98 - 68.71)	73.11	(69.52 - 76.48)
South Carolina	68.30	(65.15 - 71.33)	61.74	(58.15 - 65.23)	64.44	(60.81 - 67.94)	69.80	(65.87 - 73.52)
South Dakota	62.85	(60.06 - 65.58)	58.22	(54.67 - 61.72)	53.42	(49.60 - 57.21)	65.37	(61.81 - 68.80)
Tennessee	65.98	(62.94 - 68.92)	57.53	(53.77 - 61.23)	60.30	(56.71 - 63.82)	68.00	(64.25 - 71.58)
Texas	69.57	(67.93 - 71.17)	62.21	(60.42 - 63.97)	63.91	(61.96 - 65.83)	71.87	(69.71 - 73.95)
Utah	75.24	(72.68 - 77.68)	71.93	(68.61 - 75.08)	75.07	(72.04 - 77.93)	76.01	(72.46 - 79.30)
Vermont	70.03	(67.29 - 72.66)	60.60	(57.06 - 64.05)	63.00	(59.29 - 66.61)	72.44	(69.08 - 75.62)
Virginia	67.49	(64.41 - 70.46)	60.87	(57.65 - 64.03)	62.74	(58.83 - 66.53)	69.08	(65.29 - 72.69)
Washington	67.91	(64.71 - 71.00)	63.34	(60.04 - 66.56)	64.13	(60.52 - 67.62)	69.14	(65.13 - 72.95)
West Virginia	63.40	(60.44 - 66.28)	59.89	(56.22 - 63.49)	58.21	(54.50 - 61.86)	64.63	(61.00 - 68.14)
Wisconsin	64.86	(62.07 - 67.58)	60.88	(57.92 - 63.78)	57.44	(53.79 - 61.03)	66.71	(63.20 - 70.09)
Wyoming	64.99	(62.02 - 67.87)	58.27	(54.58 - 61.90)	57.95	(54.15 - 61.69)	67.42	(63.68 - 70.99)

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach, and the prediction (credible) intervals are generated by Markov Chain Monte Carlo techniques.

[1] This estimate is the weighted average of the hierarchical Bayes estimates across all States and the District of Columbia and typically is not equal to the direct sample-weighted estimate for the Nation.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 and 2000.

Table A.25 Estimated Numbers (in Thousands) of Persons Reporting Past Year *Alcohol Dependence or Abuse*, by Age Group and State: 2000

State	Total		AGE GROUP (Years)					
			12-17		18-25		26 or Older	
	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval
Total[1]	12,384		1,225		3,750		7,409	
Alabama	197	(153 - 249)	22	(16 - 31)	58	(45 - 74)	116	(79 - 165)
Alaska	34	(27 - 42)	4	(3 - 5)	11	(9 - 14)	19	(13 - 26)
Arizona	230	(178 - 291)	24	(17 - 33)	59	(44 - 76)	147	(102 - 205)
Arkansas	105	(83 - 129)	13	(10 - 18)	32	(25 - 41)	59	(41 - 82)
California	1,561	(1,328 - 1,821)	138	(117 - 162)	404	(346 - 468)	1,019	(805 - 1,271)
Colorado	216	(170 - 271)	24	(18 - 33)	72	(57 - 89)	120	(81 - 172)
Connecticut	183	(143 - 229)	19	(14 - 25)	57	(45 - 71)	107	(73 - 150)
Delaware	36	(28 - 45)	3	(2 - 4)	10	(8 - 13)	23	(16 - 31)
District of Columbia	25	(20 - 32)	2	(1 - 3)	9	(7 - 11)	15	(10 - 21)
Florida	700	(594 - 819)	49	(39 - 61)	179	(154 - 206)	472	(373 - 589)
Georgia	319	(249 - 401)	27	(19 - 36)	98	(76 - 126)	194	(133 - 272)
Hawaii	53	(40 - 67)	6	(4 - 9)	18	(14 - 24)	28	(18 - 42)
Idaho	62	(51 - 76)	8	(5 - 10)	23	(18 - 29)	32	(23 - 43)
Illinois	610	(524 - 705)	50	(40 - 61)	185	(160 - 213)	375	(297 - 466)
Indiana	257	(204 - 318)	29	(21 - 38)	86	(68 - 107)	142	(97 - 199)
Iowa	137	(110 - 169)	15	(11 - 20)	46	(35 - 57)	77	(54 - 106)
Kansas	122	(94 - 155)	13	(9 - 18)	35	(26 - 47)	74	(50 - 105)
Kentucky	168	(134 - 207)	20	(15 - 26)	54	(42 - 69)	94	(66 - 131)
Louisiana	216	(169 - 272)	21	(15 - 29)	64	(49 - 81)	131	(90 - 183)
Maine	52	(42 - 64)	9	(6 - 11)	18	(13 - 23)	25	(17 - 36)
Maryland	224	(171 - 288)	21	(15 - 28)	71	(55 - 89)	133	(87 - 194)
Massachusetts	366	(291 - 450)	37	(28 - 49)	113	(90 - 140)	215	(152 - 294)
Michigan	441	(383 - 504)	45	(37 - 55)	145	(126 - 167)	250	(200 - 309)
Minnesota	219	(175 - 269)	24	(17 - 32)	80	(64 - 99)	115	(79 - 162)
Mississippi	125	(95 - 162)	12	(8 - 17)	34	(26 - 44)	79	(53 - 115)
Missouri	237	(189 - 292)	28	(20 - 38)	85	(66 - 107)	124	(84 - 176)
Montana	54	(44 - 66)	9	(6 - 11)	18	(15 - 22)	27	(19 - 38)

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table A.25 Estimated Numbers (in Thousands) of Persons Reporting Past Year *Alcohol Dependence or Abuse*, by Age Group and State: 2000

State	Total		AGE GROUP (Years) 12-17		18-25		26 or Older	
	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval
Nebraska	95	(75 - 117)	11	(8 - 14)	30	(23 - 37)	54	(38 - 75)
Nevada	89	(69 - 112)	8	(6 - 11)	26	(19 - 33)	55	(38 - 77)
New Hampshire	64	(51 - 78)	8	(6 - 11)	20	(16 - 26)	36	(25 - 49)
New Jersey	326	(247 - 422)	29	(21 - 39)	79	(58 - 105)	218	(148 - 308)
New Mexico	97	(77 - 120)	14	(10 - 19)	33	(25 - 41)	50	(34 - 71)
New York	704	(597 - 824)	64	(50 - 80)	230	(197 - 266)	410	(314 - 526)
North Carolina	285	(219 - 364)	25	(17 - 34)	90	(69 - 115)	170	(112 - 246)
North Dakota	40	(32 - 48)	6	(4 - 8)	16	(13 - 20)	17	(12 - 25)
Ohio	454	(389 - 526)	44	(35 - 55)	158	(137 - 181)	252	(195 - 321)
Oklahoma	145	(112 - 185)	15	(10 - 21)	43	(33 - 55)	86	(57 - 125)
Oregon	167	(128 - 210)	17	(12 - 23)	51	(39 - 63)	99	(66 - 141)
Pennsylvania	559	(478 - 649)	50	(41 - 61)	165	(142 - 189)	344	(271 - 431)
Rhode Island	53	(41 - 65)	5	(4 - 7)	16	(13 - 20)	31	(22 - 43)
South Carolina	144	(113 - 181)	14	(10 - 19)	42	(32 - 54)	88	(61 - 123)
South Dakota	47	(38 - 57)	6	(4 - 8)	17	(13 - 21)	24	(17 - 33)
Tennessee	249	(195 - 312)	27	(19 - 37)	74	(57 - 94)	148	(103 - 207)
Texas	913	(774 - 1,068)	98	(80 - 119)	275	(235 - 318)	540	(414 - 690)
Utah	86	(67 - 107)	11	(7 - 16)	35	(26 - 46)	40	(27 - 57)
Vermont	30	(24 - 37)	4	(3 - 5)	9	(7 - 11)	18	(12 - 24)
Virginia	268	(211 - 334)	21	(15 - 28)	87	(66 - 111)	160	(112 - 221)
Washington	259	(200 - 329)	32	(24 - 43)	64	(48 - 84)	162	(110 - 229)
West Virginia	72	(57 - 90)	8	(6 - 11)	22	(16 - 28)	42	(30 - 58)
Wisconsin	264	(213 - 319)	34	(25 - 44)	92	(73 - 115)	138	(97 - 190)
Wyoming	25	(21 - 31)	4	(3 - 5)	10	(8 - 12)	12	(9 - 17)

NOTE: Dependence or Abuse is based on the definition found in the 4th ed. of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV).
NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach, and the prediction (credible) intervals are generated by Markov Chain Monte Carlo techniques.

[1] This estimate is the sum of the hierarchical Bayes estimates across all States and the District of Columbia and typically is not equal to the direct sample-weighted estimate for the Nation.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 2000.

Table A.26 Percentages Reporting Past Year *Alcohol Dependence or Abuse*, by Age Group and State: 2000

State	Total		AGE GROUP (Years)					
			12-17		18-25		26 or Older	
	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval
Total[1]	5.54		5.24		12.94		4.33	
Alabama	5.39	(4.18 - 6.83)	6.02	(4.21 - 8.30)	12.25	(9.38 - 15.61)	4.15	(2.81 - 5.88)
Alaska	6.91	(5.48 - 8.58)	6.17	(4.40 - 8.37)	15.90	(12.46 - 19.85)	5.24	(3.65 - 7.26)
Arizona	5.95	(4.62 - 7.53)	5.54	(3.88 - 7.65)	11.44	(8.60 - 14.81)	5.04	(3.49 - 7.02)
Arkansas	4.84	(3.86 - 5.99)	5.95	(4.29 - 8.00)	11.52	(8.85 - 14.67)	3.58	(2.49 - 4.96)
California	6.07	(5.16 - 7.08)	4.84	(4.10 - 5.68)	11.50	(9.85 - 13.31)	5.26	(4.15 - 6.56)
Colorado	6.34	(4.98 - 7.94)	6.79	(4.92 - 9.10)	15.93	(12.67 - 19.65)	4.62	(3.10 - 6.60)
Connecticut	6.77	(5.31 - 8.49)	7.35	(5.31 - 9.86)	18.64	(14.69 - 23.13)	5.01	(3.43 - 7.03)
Delaware	5.69	(4.48 - 7.12)	4.48	(3.18 - 6.11)	13.26	(10.25 - 16.77)	4.64	(3.28 - 6.36)
District of Columbia	5.94	(4.66 - 7.44)	4.35	(2.96 - 6.15)	14.78	(11.47 - 18.63)	4.55	(3.11 - 6.41)
Florida	5.52	(4.68 - 6.45)	4.15	(3.27 - 5.17)	13.10	(11.28 - 15.09)	4.65	(3.67 - 5.81)
Georgia	5.01	(3.91 - 6.31)	3.93	(2.78 - 5.37)	11.42	(8.76 - 14.55)	4.02	(2.76 - 5.65)
Hawaii	5.40	(4.13 - 6.92)	6.43	(4.33 - 9.13)	16.02	(11.90 - 20.89)	3.67	(2.35 - 5.47)
Idaho	5.74	(4.67 - 6.98)	5.79	(4.15 - 7.83)	14.08	(11.08 - 17.55)	4.01	(2.86 - 5.47)
Illinois	6.24	(5.36 - 7.22)	4.96	(4.00 - 6.09)	14.20	(12.27 - 16.30)	5.02	(3.98 - 6.24)
Indiana	5.18	(4.12 - 6.42)	5.56	(4.01 - 7.49)	13.00	(10.25 - 16.16)	3.76	(2.58 - 5.28)
Iowa	5.74	(4.59 - 7.08)	5.92	(4.28 - 7.96)	14.27	(11.12 - 17.91)	4.22	(2.97 - 5.82)
Kansas	5.65	(4.35 - 7.19)	5.29	(3.62 - 7.44)	12.10	(8.91 - 15.93)	4.55	(3.08 - 6.45)
Kentucky	5.12	(4.09 - 6.31)	6.04	(4.42 - 8.04)	12.44	(9.60 - 15.76)	3.74	(2.61 - 5.18)
Louisiana	6.07	(4.76 - 7.63)	5.14	(3.65 - 7.01)	12.26	(9.39 - 15.63)	4.99	(3.43 - 6.99)
Maine	4.95	(3.97 - 6.10)	8.50	(6.28 - 11.18)	14.57	(11.04 - 18.72)	3.09	(2.11 - 4.35)
Maryland	5.23	(3.99 - 6.72)	4.93	(3.49 - 6.74)	13.83	(10.71 - 17.46)	3.96	(2.59 - 5.78)
Massachusetts	7.12	(5.68 - 8.80)	7.38	(5.51 - 9.65)	18.52	(14.71 - 22.84)	5.38	(3.81 - 7.35)
Michigan	5.56	(4.84 - 6.36)	5.43	(4.45 - 6.56)	14.08	(12.18 - 16.15)	4.13	(3.30 - 5.10)
Minnesota	5.52	(4.41 - 6.80)	5.48	(3.96 - 7.36)	14.87	(11.79 - 18.40)	3.86	(2.64 - 5.43)
Mississippi	5.52	(4.18 - 7.11)	4.63	(3.13 - 6.59)	10.50	(7.99 - 13.47)	4.71	(3.11 - 6.80)
Missouri	5.22	(4.16 - 6.45)	5.90	(4.26 - 7.94)	14.25	(11.08 - 17.92)	3.59	(2.43 - 5.10)
Montana	6.96	(5.64 - 8.48)	10.16	(7.51 - 13.35)	18.21	(14.82 - 22.01)	4.61	(3.18 - 6.45)

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table A.26 Percentages Reporting Past Year *Alcohol Dependence or Abuse*, by Age Group and State: 2000

State	Total		AGE GROUP (Years)					
			12-17		18-25		26 or Older	
	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval
Nebraska	6.85	(5.45 - 8.49)	6.85	(4.92 - 9.25)	15.66	(12.18 - 19.68)	5.27	(3.72 - 7.22)
Nevada	5.76	(4.48 - 7.28)	5.71	(4.03 - 7.84)	13.93	(10.47 - 18.03)	4.53	(3.12 - 6.34)
New Hampshire	6.33	(5.09 - 7.78)	7.55	(5.46 - 10.14)	16.81	(12.99 - 21.23)	4.55	(3.21 - 6.24)
New Jersey	4.86	(3.68 - 6.28)	4.65	(3.36 - 6.26)	10.11	(7.43 - 13.37)	4.11	(2.80 - 5.81)
New Mexico	6.51	(5.16 - 8.08)	8.29	(6.02 - 11.06)	15.46	(11.91 - 19.59)	4.52	(3.07 - 6.40)
New York	4.76	(4.04 - 5.58)	4.33	(3.42 - 5.39)	12.60	(10.79 - 14.60)	3.57	(2.74 - 4.58)
North Carolina	4.48	(3.44 - 5.72)	3.80	(2.67 - 5.24)	11.62	(8.87 - 14.85)	3.44	(2.28 - 4.99)
North Dakota	7.37	(6.02 - 8.92)	9.41	(6.92 - 12.43)	21.16	(17.22 - 25.55)	4.40	(2.96 - 6.28)
Ohio	4.89	(4.19 - 5.66)	4.64	(3.70 - 5.75)	13.02	(11.28 - 14.92)	3.54	(2.73 - 4.50)
Oklahoma	5.28	(4.07 - 6.72)	4.95	(3.38 - 6.97)	11.81	(9.09 - 15.01)	4.17	(2.77 - 6.02)
Oregon	5.87	(4.54 - 7.44)	6.23	(4.50 - 8.37)	14.25	(11.13 - 17.86)	4.50	(3.02 - 6.43)
Pennsylvania	5.52	(4.72 - 6.41)	5.07	(4.12 - 6.16)	13.87	(11.99 - 15.93)	4.33	(3.41 - 5.42)
Rhode Island	6.40	(5.05 - 7.97)	5.96	(4.25 - 8.09)	17.15	(13.48 - 21.34)	4.89	(3.42 - 6.74)
South Carolina	4.61	(3.61 - 5.80)	4.17	(2.93 - 5.75)	10.99	(8.40 - 14.07)	3.66	(2.53 - 5.10)
South Dakota	7.52	(6.08 - 9.18)	7.89	(5.77 - 10.48)	19.13	(15.02 - 23.81)	5.28	(3.70 - 7.26)
Tennessee	5.34	(4.19 - 6.69)	5.78	(4.10 - 7.89)	12.33	(9.48 - 15.68)	4.13	(2.86 - 5.75)
Texas	5.69	(4.82 - 6.65)	5.23	(4.27 - 6.33)	11.61	(9.94 - 13.45)	4.57	(3.51 - 5.84)
Utah	4.98	(3.93 - 6.21)	4.54	(3.02 - 6.52)	10.72	(7.96 - 14.04)	3.48	(2.34 - 4.96)
Vermont	5.93	(4.76 - 7.28)	6.99	(5.14 - 9.25)	14.31	(11.34 - 17.71)	4.44	(3.12 - 6.12)
Virginia	4.74	(3.74 - 5.92)	3.71	(2.66 - 5.04)	12.60	(9.62 - 16.12)	3.64	(2.55 - 5.03)
Washington	5.41	(4.17 - 6.88)	6.67	(4.89 - 8.85)	10.64	(7.99 - 13.80)	4.39	(2.97 - 6.22)
West Virginia	4.66	(3.68 - 5.81)	5.95	(4.28 - 8.04)	11.15	(8.41 - 14.41)	3.48	(2.44 - 4.79)
Wisconsin	6.00	(4.87 - 7.29)	7.12	(5.33 - 9.28)	15.63	(12.30 - 19.45)	4.17	(2.94 - 5.73)
Wyoming	5.97	(4.86 - 7.25)	7.27	(5.25 - 9.78)	15.60	(12.28 - 19.41)	3.90	(2.71 - 5.42)

NOTE: Dependence or Abuse is based on the definition found in the 4th ed. of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV).
NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach, and the prediction (credible) intervals are generated by Markov Chain Monte Carlo techniques.

[1] This estimate is the weighted average of the hierarchical Bayes estimates across all States and the District of Columbia and typically is not equal to the direct sample-weighted estimate for the Nation.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 2000.

Table A.27 Estimated Numbers (in Thousands) of Persons Reporting Past Year *Alcohol Dependence*, by Age Group and State: 2000

State	Total		AGE GROUP (Years)					
			12-17		18-25		26 or Older	
	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval
Total[1]	5,225		432		1,337		3,456	
Alabama	94	(67 - 129)	8	(5 - 13)	24	(16 - 34)	62	(37 - 97)
Alaska	13	(10 - 18)	2	(1 - 3)	3	(2 - 5)	8	(5 - 13)
Arizona	101	(72 - 138)	11	(7 - 17)	23	(15 - 33)	67	(41 - 103)
Arkansas	48	(35 - 63)	5	(3 - 7)	14	(10 - 20)	29	(18 - 44)
California	668	(519 - 844)	50	(37 - 64)	148	(115 - 187)	470	(331 - 646)
Colorado	77	(56 - 104)	7	(4 - 11)	26	(17 - 36)	45	(26 - 71)
Connecticut	73	(50 - 103)	6	(4 - 10)	18	(12 - 26)	49	(28 - 79)
Delaware	15	(10 - 20)	1	(1 - 2)	3	(2 - 4)	10	(6 - 16)
District of Columbia	12	(9 - 17)	1	(0 - 1)	3	(2 - 4)	9	(5 - 13)
Florida	288	(216 - 374)	17	(11 - 24)	57	(43 - 74)	214	(146 - 303)
Georgia	159	(110 - 222)	9	(6 - 14)	35	(23 - 50)	115	(70 - 178)
Hawaii	22	(14 - 33)	1	(1 - 2)	6	(4 - 10)	15	(7 - 26)
Idaho	28	(21 - 37)	3	(2 - 4)	9	(6 - 13)	16	(10 - 25)
Illinois	243	(193 - 301)	14	(10 - 20)	80	(63 - 99)	149	(104 - 205)
Indiana	116	(83 - 156)	9	(6 - 14)	32	(22 - 44)	75	(46 - 115)
Iowa	55	(41 - 72)	6	(3 - 8)	18	(12 - 25)	32	(20 - 48)
Kansas	50	(35 - 68)	4	(2 - 6)	13	(8 - 19)	33	(20 - 51)
Kentucky	74	(54 - 100)	8	(5 - 13)	18	(12 - 26)	48	(29 - 74)
Louisiana	103	(74 - 140)	9	(5 - 13)	25	(17 - 37)	69	(43 - 105)
Maine	22	(16 - 31)	4	(3 - 6)	6	(4 - 9)	13	(7 - 21)
Maryland	87	(61 - 120)	8	(5 - 13)	22	(14 - 32)	56	(33 - 91)
Massachusetts	125	(91 - 167)	11	(7 - 17)	30	(20 - 42)	84	(53 - 126)
Michigan	171	(137 - 211)	16	(12 - 22)	49	(38 - 61)	106	(76 - 145)
Minnesota	96	(71 - 127)	7	(4 - 11)	31	(21 - 44)	58	(37 - 88)
Mississippi	71	(50 - 97)	4	(3 - 7)	16	(11 - 23)	50	(31 - 76)
Missouri	98	(70 - 132)	8	(5 - 13)	30	(21 - 43)	59	(35 - 93)
Montana	18	(14 - 24)	2	(1 - 3)	7	(5 - 9)	10	(6 - 15)

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table A.27 Estimated Numbers (in Thousands) of Persons Reporting Past Year *Alcohol Dependence*, by Age Group and State: 2000

			AGE GROUP (Years)					
	Total		12-17		18-25		26 or Older	
State	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval
Nebraska	34	(25 - 46)	4	(2 - 6)	10	(7 - 14)	21	(13 - 32)
Nevada	34	(24 - 46)	3	(2 - 4)	10	(6 - 14)	21	(13 - 33)
New Hampshire	24	(17 - 32)	2	(1 - 3)	7	(5 - 10)	15	(9 - 23)
New Jersey	140	(94 - 200)	7	(4 - 11)	24	(15 - 36)	109	(66 - 170)
New Mexico	43	(31 - 57)	7	(4 - 10)	11	(7 - 15)	25	(15 - 39)
New York	300	(232 - 380)	24	(17 - 34)	74	(57 - 95)	202	(140 - 281)
North Carolina	145	(104 - 197)	10	(6 - 16)	40	(28 - 56)	95	(58 - 146)
North Dakota	13	(10 - 17)	1	(1 - 2)	5	(3 - 7)	7	(4 - 11)
Ohio	196	(153 - 248)	15	(10 - 21)	60	(47 - 76)	121	(83 - 172)
Oklahoma	64	(45 - 88)	6	(4 - 10)	17	(11 - 24)	40	(24 - 65)
Oregon	71	(48 - 101)	6	(4 - 10)	19	(13 - 27)	46	(26 - 75)
Pennsylvania	237	(191 - 291)	16	(11 - 21)	62	(48 - 77)	160	(116 - 214)
Rhode Island	19	(14 - 25)	2	(1 - 2)	5	(3 - 7)	12	(8 - 19)
South Carolina	74	(53 - 100)	6	(3 - 9)	17	(11 - 24)	52	(33 - 77)
South Dakota	18	(13 - 23)	3	(2 - 4)	6	(4 - 8)	9	(6 - 14)
Tennessee	115	(82 - 157)	8	(5 - 12)	27	(18 - 38)	81	(50 - 123)
Texas	361	(287 - 448)	36	(26 - 49)	98	(76 - 124)	227	(161 - 313)
Utah	34	(24 - 45)	5	(3 - 7)	9	(6 - 14)	20	(12 - 31)
Vermont	12	(9 - 16)	1	(1 - 2)	3	(2 - 5)	7	(5 - 11)
Virginia	116	(83 - 157)	8	(5 - 13)	29	(20 - 41)	79	(48 - 121)
Washington	106	(75 - 144)	14	(9 - 20)	22	(14 - 31)	70	(43 - 108)
West Virginia	34	(25 - 46)	3	(2 - 5)	9	(6 - 12)	22	(13 - 34)
Wisconsin	98	(73 - 129)	12	(8 - 17)	27	(18 - 39)	59	(37 - 89)
Wyoming	9	(7 - 12)	1	(1 - 2)	3	(2 - 4)	5	(3 - 8)

NOTE: Dependence is based on the definition found in the 4th ed. of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV).
NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach, and the prediction (credible) intervals are generated by Markov Chain Monte Carlo techniques.

[1] This estimate is the sum of the hierarchical Bayes estimates across all States and the District of Columbia and typically is not equal to the direct sample-weighted estimate for the Nation.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 2000.

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Table A.28 Percentages Reporting Past Year *Alcohol Dependence*, by Age Group and State: 2000

State	Total		AGE GROUP (Years)					
	Total		12-17		18-25		26 or Older	
	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval
Total[1]	2.34		1.85		4.61		2.02	
Alabama	2.58	(1.82 - 3.54)	2.21	(1.32 - 3.45)	5.11	(3.46 - 7.24)	2.20	(1.32 - 3.45)
Alaska	2.74	(1.98 - 3.68)	3.24	(1.94 - 5.07)	4.50	(2.95 - 6.55)	2.29	(1.38 - 3.58)
Arizona	2.62	(1.87 - 3.56)	2.61	(1.61 - 4.00)	4.45	(2.98 - 6.36)	2.30	(1.40 - 3.54)
Arkansas	2.21	(1.62 - 2.94)	2.02	(1.25 - 3.09)	5.17	(3.57 - 7.21)	1.74	(1.07 - 2.68)
California	2.59	(2.02 - 3.28)	1.74	(1.31 - 2.26)	4.21	(3.28 - 5.32)	2.43	(1.71 - 3.34)
Colorado	2.27	(1.64 - 3.04)	1.95	(1.18 - 3.03)	5.66	(3.86 - 7.96)	1.72	(1.02 - 2.72)
Connecticut	2.70	(1.84 - 3.82)	2.40	(1.38 - 3.87)	5.80	(3.76 - 8.50)	2.30	(1.33 - 3.69)
Delaware	2.33	(1.64 - 3.20)	2.10	(1.27 - 3.27)	3.77	(2.37 - 5.70)	2.13	(1.30 - 3.27)
District of Columbia	2.90	(2.07 - 3.93)	1.55	(0.88 - 2.53)	5.22	(3.51 - 7.43)	2.66	(1.66 - 4.03)
Florida	2.27	(1.70 - 2.95)	1.40	(0.95 - 2.01)	4.16	(3.15 - 5.37)	2.11	(1.44 - 2.99)
Georgia	2.50	(1.73 - 3.50)	1.36	(0.83 - 2.09)	4.03	(2.68 - 5.80)	2.39	(1.45 - 3.71)
Hawaii	2.30	(1.49 - 3.40)	1.44	(0.78 - 2.44)	5.58	(3.44 - 8.52)	1.92	(0.98 - 3.39)
Idaho	2.60	(1.93 - 3.41)	2.18	(1.32 - 3.39)	5.47	(3.75 - 7.69)	2.07	(1.30 - 3.13)
Illinois	2.48	(1.98 - 3.08)	1.45	(1.02 - 2.01)	6.10	(4.83 - 7.59)	1.99	(1.39 - 2.75)
Indiana	2.33	(1.68 - 3.16)	1.79	(1.11 - 2.73)	4.78	(3.32 - 6.64)	1.98	(1.21 - 3.05)
Iowa	2.30	(1.71 - 3.03)	2.24	(1.40 - 3.40)	5.55	(3.81 - 7.78)	1.74	(1.09 - 2.63)
Kansas	2.31	(1.63 - 3.16)	1.60	(0.93 - 2.55)	4.42	(2.83 - 6.56)	2.03	(1.23 - 3.16)
Kentucky	2.26	(1.63 - 3.05)	2.54	(1.60 - 3.84)	4.21	(2.83 - 6.01)	1.89	(1.15 - 2.93)
Louisiana	2.90	(2.08 - 3.93)	2.08	(1.29 - 3.18)	4.90	(3.25 - 7.05)	2.64	(1.64 - 4.01)
Maine	2.14	(1.52 - 2.92)	4.02	(2.53 - 6.05)	4.72	(2.88 - 7.28)	1.53	(0.86 - 2.51)
Maryland	2.03	(1.42 - 2.81)	2.02	(1.19 - 3.19)	4.28	(2.80 - 6.25)	1.68	(0.97 - 2.72)
Massachusetts	2.44	(1.78 - 3.26)	2.20	(1.38 - 3.31)	4.88	(3.33 - 6.89)	2.10	(1.33 - 3.15)
Michigan	2.16	(1.73 - 2.67)	1.97	(1.40 - 2.68)	4.71	(3.67 - 5.95)	1.76	(1.26 - 2.39)
Minnesota	2.43	(1.81 - 3.21)	1.69	(1.02 - 2.62)	5.72	(3.88 - 8.09)	1.96	(1.23 - 2.95)
Mississippi	3.11	(2.20 - 4.26)	1.69	(0.98 - 2.72)	4.99	(3.30 - 7.21)	2.97	(1.85 - 4.51)
Missouri	2.16	(1.55 - 2.92)	1.77	(1.08 - 2.73)	5.11	(3.48 - 7.21)	1.71	(1.02 - 2.70)
Montana	2.36	(1.75 - 3.09)	2.32	(1.38 - 3.67)	6.53	(4.60 - 8.95)	1.66	(0.99 - 2.61)

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table A.28 Percentages Reporting Past Year *Alcohol Dependence*, by Age Group and State: 2000

State	Total		AGE GROUP (Years) 12-17		18-25		26 or Older	
	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval
Nebraska	2.50	(1.83 - 3.33)	2.33	(1.43 - 3.58)	5.40	(3.71 - 7.57)	2.00	(1.22 - 3.11)
Nevada	2.18	(1.57 - 2.95)	1.91	(1.13 - 3.02)	5.29	(3.53 - 7.60)	1.74	(1.05 - 2.73)
New Hampshire	2.36	(1.71 - 3.17)	1.95	(1.20 - 2.98)	5.72	(3.76 - 8.30)	1.89	(1.17 - 2.90)
New Jersey	2.08	(1.39 - 2.97)	1.10	(0.66 - 1.73)	3.01	(1.87 - 4.57)	2.06	(1.24 - 3.20)
New Mexico	2.86	(2.09 - 3.81)	3.85	(2.48 - 5.68)	5.07	(3.37 - 7.29)	2.28	(1.40 - 3.51)
New York	2.03	(1.57 - 2.57)	1.64	(1.14 - 2.28)	4.05	(3.10 - 5.18)	1.76	(1.22 - 2.45)
North Carolina	2.28	(1.64 - 3.09)	1.56	(0.95 - 2.41)	5.18	(3.59 - 7.20)	1.92	(1.17 - 2.96)
North Dakota	2.48	(1.85 - 3.24)	2.37	(1.50 - 3.55)	6.12	(4.29 - 8.43)	1.79	(1.09 - 2.77)
Ohio	2.11	(1.65 - 2.67)	1.55	(1.06 - 2.20)	4.97	(3.89 - 6.25)	1.70	(1.16 - 2.41)
Oklahoma	2.32	(1.63 - 3.21)	2.04	(1.19 - 3.27)	4.64	(3.12 - 6.61)	1.95	(1.14 - 3.13)
Oregon	2.52	(1.70 - 3.59)	2.31	(1.40 - 3.59)	5.42	(3.69 - 7.64)	2.09	(1.17 - 3.44)
Pennsylvania	2.34	(1.88 - 2.88)	1.57	(1.13 - 2.13)	5.19	(4.08 - 6.49)	2.01	(1.47 - 2.69)
Rhode Island	2.31	(1.69 - 3.08)	1.84	(1.10 - 2.88)	5.48	(3.66 - 7.85)	1.91	(1.20 - 2.89)
South Carolina	2.36	(1.70 - 3.19)	1.73	(1.03 - 2.71)	4.32	(2.86 - 6.26)	2.14	(1.36 - 3.20)
South Dakota	2.83	(2.14 - 3.66)	3.55	(2.15 - 5.49)	6.81	(4.66 - 9.54)	1.96	(1.22 - 2.99)
Tennessee	2.47	(1.76 - 3.37)	1.68	(0.99 - 2.66)	4.44	(2.94 - 6.43)	2.25	(1.40 - 3.42)
Texas	2.25	(1.79 - 2.79)	1.91	(1.37 - 2.60)	4.12	(3.20 - 5.23)	1.93	(1.36 - 2.65)
Utah	1.96	(1.42 - 2.63)	1.86	(1.08 - 2.97)	2.78	(1.73 - 4.21)	1.75	(1.07 - 2.70)
Vermont	2.33	(1.74 - 3.06)	2.13	(1.34 - 3.21)	5.42	(3.82 - 7.44)	1.87	(1.17 - 2.82)
Virginia	2.05	(1.47 - 2.78)	1.47	(0.93 - 2.23)	4.18	(2.84 - 5.91)	1.79	(1.10 - 2.76)
Washington	2.21	(1.58 - 3.01)	2.82	(1.80 - 4.20)	3.57	(2.35 - 5.18)	1.91	(1.17 - 2.93)
West Virginia	2.20	(1.58 - 2.97)	2.46	(1.52 - 3.76)	4.40	(2.92 - 6.36)	1.81	(1.11 - 2.80)
Wisconsin	2.24	(1.66 - 2.94)	2.50	(1.62 - 3.67)	4.65	(3.12 - 6.64)	1.78	(1.12 - 2.68)
Wyoming	2.20	(1.62 - 2.91)	2.34	(1.39 - 3.69)	4.85	(3.29 - 6.86)	1.66	(1.01 - 2.57)

NOTE: Dependence is based on the definition found in the 4th ed. of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV).
NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach, and the prediction (credible) intervals are generated by Markov Chain Monte Carlo techniques.

[1] This estimate is the weighted average of the hierarchical Bayes estimates across all States and the District of Columbia and typically is not equal to the direct sample-weighted estimate for the Nation.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 2000.

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Table A.29 Estimated Numbers (in Thousands) of Persons Reporting Past Year *Any Illicit Drug Dependence or Abuse*, by Age Group and State: 2000

			AGE GROUP (Years)					
	Total		12-17		18-25		26 or Older	
State	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval
Total[1]	4,504		1,061		1,602		1,841	
Alabama	68	(51 - 88)	14	(10 - 19)	28	(20 - 38)	26	(14 - 44)
Alaska	13	(10 - 17)	3	(2 - 4)	5	(4 - 7)	5	(3 - 8)
Arizona	111	(77 - 154)	26	(18 - 36)	30	(21 - 42)	55	(28 - 96)
Arkansas	43	(32 - 56)	11	(8 - 15)	15	(11 - 20)	17	(9 - 29)
California	621	(511 - 749)	146	(123 - 172)	177	(143 - 217)	298	(202 - 424)
Colorado	82	(61 - 109)	19	(14 - 26)	28	(20 - 38)	36	(19 - 60)
Connecticut	58	(42 - 76)	15	(11 - 20)	20	(14 - 28)	22	(12 - 38)
Delaware	14	(10 - 20)	3	(2 - 4)	5	(3 - 6)	7	(4 - 12)
District of Columbia	10	(7 - 14)	2	(1 - 3)	3	(2 - 5)	5	(3 - 9)
Florida	226	(184 - 274)	51	(40 - 63)	82	(66 - 99)	94	(60 - 140)
Georgia	125	(92 - 166)	28	(20 - 37)	42	(29 - 57)	56	(29 - 96)
Hawaii	18	(13 - 25)	4	(3 - 6)	7	(4 - 10)	7	(3 - 14)
Idaho	21	(16 - 26)	6	(4 - 9)	8	(6 - 11)	6	(3 - 11)
Illinois	176	(146 - 211)	38	(30 - 46)	69	(55 - 85)	70	(45 - 102)
Indiana	86	(67 - 109)	20	(14 - 27)	38	(28 - 52)	28	(16 - 47)
Iowa	33	(25 - 42)	9	(7 - 13)	12	(8 - 17)	11	(6 - 19)
Kansas	40	(29 - 52)	9	(6 - 13)	14	(10 - 20)	16	(9 - 27)
Kentucky	67	(51 - 86)	14	(10 - 19)	27	(19 - 36)	27	(15 - 43)
Louisiana	77	(59 - 98)	18	(13 - 24)	31	(23 - 42)	28	(15 - 47)
Maine	20	(15 - 26)	5	(4 - 7)	7	(5 - 10)	8	(4 - 13)
Maryland	92	(68 - 121)	20	(14 - 28)	32	(23 - 43)	40	(21 - 69)
Massachusetts	125	(91 - 167)	30	(22 - 41)	39	(27 - 53)	56	(30 - 95)
Michigan	148	(122 - 176)	37	(30 - 46)	60	(48 - 74)	50	(31 - 76)
Minnesota	71	(51 - 95)	20	(14 - 27)	20	(14 - 29)	31	(16 - 53)
Mississippi	45	(34 - 57)	8	(6 - 12)	19	(14 - 26)	17	(9 - 28)
Missouri	77	(57 - 101)	18	(13 - 25)	29	(20 - 40)	30	(16 - 52)
Montana	16	(12 - 20)	5	(4 - 7)	5	(4 - 7)	5	(3 - 9)

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table A.29 Estimated Numbers (in Thousands) of Persons Reporting Past Year *Any Illicit Drug Dependence or Abuse*, by Age Group and State: 2000

			AGE GROUP (Years)					
	Total		12-17		18-25		26 or Older	
State	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval
Nebraska	24	(18 - 30)	6	(4 - 9)	9	(6 - 13)	8	(4 - 14)
Nevada	35	(26 - 45)	8	(6 - 11)	11	(8 - 16)	15	(9 - 25)
New Hampshire	22	(18 - 28)	7	(5 - 10)	8	(6 - 11)	7	(4 - 12)
New Jersey	119	(90 - 155)	27	(19 - 36)	45	(32 - 62)	47	(25 - 81)
New Mexico	32	(24 - 41)	9	(7 - 13)	11	(8 - 15)	11	(6 - 19)
New York	307	(251 - 371)	57	(44 - 72)	126	(102 - 154)	124	(79 - 185)
North Carolina	114	(85 - 151)	23	(16 - 31)	45	(32 - 60)	47	(25 - 82)
North Dakota	9	(7 - 11)	3	(2 - 4)	3	(2 - 4)	3	(1 - 5)
Ohio	173	(142 - 209)	40	(32 - 50)	66	(53 - 80)	68	(43 - 101)
Oklahoma	62	(46 - 83)	13	(9 - 19)	20	(15 - 27)	29	(16 - 48)
Oregon	68	(51 - 88)	17	(12 - 22)	23	(16 - 30)	29	(16 - 48)
Pennsylvania	181	(149 - 218)	38	(30 - 47)	75	(60 - 92)	68	(43 - 102)
Rhode Island	16	(12 - 20)	4	(3 - 6)	5	(4 - 7)	6	(3 - 11)
South Carolina	55	(41 - 73)	14	(10 - 19)	20	(14 - 28)	21	(11 - 37)
South Dakota	11	(8 - 14)	3	(2 - 5)	4	(3 - 6)	3	(2 - 6)
Tennessee	89	(68 - 114)	23	(16 - 32)	33	(23 - 44)	33	(18 - 56)
Texas	324	(266 - 391)	95	(77 - 116)	117	(93 - 145)	112	(66 - 177)
Utah	41	(31 - 51)	11	(7 - 15)	18	(12 - 25)	12	(7 - 21)
Vermont	11	(8 - 14)	3	(2 - 4)	4	(3 - 5)	4	(2 - 7)
Virginia	99	(73 - 130)	21	(14 - 29)	35	(25 - 48)	43	(23 - 72)
Washington	109	(76 - 150)	26	(19 - 34)	27	(18 - 38)	56	(29 - 97)
West Virginia	28	(21 - 37)	6	(4 - 9)	9	(7 - 13)	13	(7 - 21)
Wisconsin	85	(64 - 108)	25	(18 - 33)	31	(22 - 43)	29	(16 - 49)
Wyoming	8	(6 - 11)	2	(1 - 3)	4	(3 - 5)	2	(1 - 4)

NOTE: Any Illicit Drug includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.
NOTE: Dependence or Abuse is based on the definition found in the 4th ed. of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV).
NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach, and the prediction (credible) intervals are generated by Markov Chain Monte Carlo techniques.

[1] This estimate is the sum of the hierarchical Bayes estimates across all States and the District of Columbia and typically is not equal to the direct sample-weighted estimate for the Nation.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 2000.

Table A.30 Percentages Reporting Past Year *Any Illicit Drug Dependence or Abuse*, by Age Group and State: 2000

State	Total		AGE GROUP (Years)					
			12-17		18-25		26 or Older	
	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval
Total[1]	2.01		4.54		5.53		1.08	
Alabama	1.86	(1.41 - 2.40)	3.77	(2.67 - 5.16)	5.90	(4.28 - 7.91)	0.92	(0.50 - 1.55)
Alaska	2.59	(1.95 - 3.38)	4.25	(2.93 - 5.96)	7.23	(4.98 - 10.09)	1.38	(0.74 - 2.33)
Arizona	2.87	(2.00 - 3.98)	5.98	(4.21 - 8.21)	5.87	(4.09 - 8.13)	1.88	(0.97 - 3.29)
Arkansas	1.98	(1.49 - 2.58)	4.84	(3.43 - 6.61)	5.32	(3.87 - 7.11)	1.04	(0.56 - 1.76)
California	2.41	(1.98 - 2.91)	5.12	(4.30 - 6.04)	5.05	(4.08 - 6.18)	1.54	(1.04 - 2.19)
Colorado	2.42	(1.78 - 3.21)	5.33	(3.78 - 7.27)	6.10	(4.32 - 8.33)	1.38	(0.75 - 2.32)
Connecticut	2.12	(1.57 - 2.80)	5.89	(4.25 - 7.92)	6.57	(4.58 - 9.07)	1.04	(0.55 - 1.80)
Delaware	2.28	(1.62 - 3.10)	4.33	(3.02 - 6.00)	6.04	(4.29 - 8.24)	1.41	(0.74 - 2.41)
District of Columbia	2.46	(1.76 - 3.33)	4.00	(2.69 - 5.71)	5.73	(4.03 - 7.87)	1.65	(0.88 - 2.82)
Florida	1.78	(1.45 - 2.16)	4.30	(3.40 - 5.36)	5.96	(4.83 - 7.26)	0.92	(0.59 - 1.38)
Georgia	1.96	(1.44 - 2.61)	4.08	(2.94 - 5.48)	4.84	(3.41 - 6.65)	1.16	(0.61 - 1.99)
Hawaii	1.87	(1.31 - 2.60)	4.61	(3.05 - 6.66)	5.69	(3.70 - 8.33)	0.96	(0.43 - 1.85)
Idaho	1.90	(1.48 - 2.41)	4.83	(3.42 - 6.61)	5.02	(3.58 - 6.82)	0.78	(0.42 - 1.34)
Illinois	1.81	(1.49 - 2.16)	3.77	(3.02 - 4.65)	5.30	(4.25 - 6.52)	0.93	(0.61 - 1.36)
Indiana	1.74	(1.36 - 2.20)	3.85	(2.74 - 5.24)	5.76	(4.15 - 7.77)	0.75	(0.42 - 1.25)
Iowa	1.37	(1.04 - 1.78)	3.81	(2.64 - 5.30)	3.79	(2.60 - 5.33)	0.62	(0.32 - 1.07)
Kansas	1.83	(1.36 - 2.41)	3.87	(2.65 - 5.44)	4.90	(3.41 - 6.80)	0.99	(0.53 - 1.68)
Kentucky	2.04	(1.57 - 2.61)	4.26	(3.04 - 5.79)	6.10	(4.41 - 8.19)	1.05	(0.61 - 1.70)
Louisiana	2.16	(1.65 - 2.76)	4.27	(3.03 - 5.83)	6.03	(4.33 - 8.13)	1.05	(0.57 - 1.78)
Maine	1.91	(1.46 - 2.45)	5.12	(3.65 - 6.96)	5.88	(4.23 - 7.93)	0.92	(0.49 - 1.58)
Maryland	2.14	(1.59 - 2.83)	4.80	(3.41 - 6.54)	6.24	(4.51 - 8.36)	1.19	(0.62 - 2.06)
Massachusetts	2.43	(1.77 - 3.26)	6.00	(4.35 - 8.04)	6.33	(4.48 - 8.65)	1.41	(0.76 - 2.38)
Michigan	1.86	(1.55 - 2.22)	4.46	(3.59 - 5.47)	5.83	(4.66 - 7.18)	0.83	(0.52 - 1.26)
Minnesota	1.79	(1.30 - 2.41)	4.61	(3.25 - 6.34)	3.78	(2.55 - 5.37)	1.04	(0.55 - 1.79)
Mississippi	1.95	(1.48 - 2.52)	3.26	(2.24 - 4.59)	6.02	(4.34 - 8.09)	0.98	(0.54 - 1.65)
Missouri	1.70	(1.26 - 2.23)	3.83	(2.65 - 5.33)	4.84	(3.41 - 6.65)	0.87	(0.46 - 1.50)
Montana	2.02	(1.55 - 2.58)	6.14	(4.37 - 8.36)	5.15	(3.71 - 6.94)	0.90	(0.48 - 1.56)

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table A.30 Percentages Reporting Past Year *Any Illicit Drug Dependence or Abuse*, by Age Group and State: 2000

State	Total		AGE GROUP (Years)					
			12-17		18-25		26 or Older	
	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval
Nebraska	1.70	(1.29 - 2.20)	4.22	(2.88 - 5.94)	4.86	(3.38 - 6.74)	0.76	(0.40 - 1.32)
Nevada	2.25	(1.69 - 2.92)	5.45	(3.81 - 7.53)	6.18	(4.32 - 8.54)	1.26	(0.72 - 2.05)
New Hampshire	2.21	(1.74 - 2.76)	6.98	(5.02 - 9.41)	6.48	(4.65 - 8.75)	0.91	(0.51 - 1.50)
New Jersey	1.78	(1.35 - 2.31)	4.22	(3.04 - 5.69)	5.81	(4.15 - 7.88)	0.89	(0.48 - 1.53)
New Mexico	2.12	(1.62 - 2.72)	5.33	(3.81 - 7.23)	5.24	(3.65 - 7.26)	1.02	(0.55 - 1.72)
New York	2.07	(1.70 - 2.51)	3.87	(3.00 - 4.91)	6.89	(5.57 - 8.42)	1.08	(0.69 - 1.61)
North Carolina	1.80	(1.33 - 2.38)	3.50	(2.47 - 4.79)	5.73	(4.13 - 7.73)	0.95	(0.50 - 1.67)
North Dakota	1.65	(1.28 - 2.09)	4.77	(3.31 - 6.64)	4.12	(2.87 - 5.72)	0.69	(0.36 - 1.21)
Ohio	1.87	(1.53 - 2.25)	4.21	(3.31 - 5.27)	5.41	(4.38 - 6.60)	0.95	(0.61 - 1.42)
Oklahoma	2.27	(1.67 - 3.02)	4.34	(2.97 - 6.12)	5.52	(4.00 - 7.40)	1.39	(0.76 - 2.34)
Oregon	2.38	(1.79 - 3.10)	6.08	(4.42 - 8.13)	6.36	(4.59 - 8.54)	1.30	(0.72 - 2.18)
Pennsylvania	1.79	(1.47 - 2.15)	3.86	(3.07 - 4.79)	6.30	(5.06 - 7.73)	0.86	(0.55 - 1.28)
Rhode Island	1.93	(1.46 - 2.49)	4.86	(3.44 - 6.65)	5.75	(4.12 - 7.78)	0.99	(0.54 - 1.67)
South Carolina	1.76	(1.30 - 2.32)	4.26	(2.95 - 5.93)	5.16	(3.54 - 7.24)	0.88	(0.46 - 1.53)
South Dakota	1.71	(1.29 - 2.21)	4.49	(3.10 - 6.28)	4.53	(3.07 - 6.43)	0.73	(0.37 - 1.30)
Tennessee	1.90	(1.46 - 2.44)	4.99	(3.53 - 6.84)	5.45	(3.88 - 7.41)	0.92	(0.50 - 1.56)
Texas	2.02	(1.66 - 2.43)	5.09	(4.12 - 6.20)	4.94	(3.92 - 6.14)	0.94	(0.56 - 1.50)
Utah	2.35	(1.81 - 2.99)	4.30	(2.99 - 5.98)	5.41	(3.73 - 7.55)	1.08	(0.59 - 1.80)
Vermont	2.10	(1.58 - 2.72)	4.98	(3.53 - 6.80)	6.59	(4.82 - 8.76)	0.98	(0.52 - 1.67)
Virginia	1.75	(1.30 - 2.30)	3.67	(2.56 - 5.08)	5.08	(3.55 - 7.01)	0.98	(0.53 - 1.65)
Washington	2.28	(1.60 - 3.14)	5.27	(3.82 - 7.07)	4.45	(3.00 - 6.35)	1.53	(0.80 - 2.64)
West Virginia	1.83	(1.35 - 2.41)	4.42	(3.12 - 6.05)	4.83	(3.38 - 6.67)	1.05	(0.59 - 1.74)
Wisconsin	1.92	(1.46 - 2.47)	5.19	(3.77 - 6.94)	5.31	(3.79 - 7.21)	0.88	(0.47 - 1.49)
Wyoming	1.96	(1.50 - 2.51)	4.37	(2.97 - 6.18)	6.21	(4.34 - 8.58)	0.76	(0.40 - 1.34)

NOTE: Any Illicit Drug includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

NOTE: Dependence or Abuse is based on the definition found in the 4th ed. of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV).

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach, and the prediction (credible) intervals are generated by Markov Chain Monte Carlo techniques.

[1] This estimate is the weighted average of the hierarchical Bayes estimates across all States and the District of Columbia and typically is not equal to the direct sample-weighted estimate for the Nation.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 2000.

Table A.31 Estimated Numbers (in Thousands) of Persons Reporting Past Year *Any Illicit Drug Dependence*, by Age Group and State: 2000

State	Total		AGE GROUP (Years)					
			12-17		18-25		26 or Older	
	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval
Total[1]	2,869		564		1,015		1,289	
Alabama	47	(30 - 69)	7	(4 - 11)	19	(13 - 27)	21	(9 - 42)
Alaska	6	(4 - 9)	1	(1 - 2)	2	(1 - 3)	3	(1 - 5)
Arizona	67	(40 - 104)	12	(7 - 18)	18	(12 - 28)	37	(16 - 73)
Arkansas	26	(16 - 38)	5	(3 - 7)	8	(5 - 12)	13	(6 - 25)
California	410	(298 - 548)	87	(68 - 109)	111	(84 - 145)	211	(117 - 351)
Colorado	54	(36 - 78)	10	(6 - 16)	20	(13 - 29)	24	(11 - 44)
Connecticut	40	(26 - 59)	8	(5 - 12)	14	(9 - 20)	18	(9 - 35)
Delaware	10	(6 - 15)	2	(1 - 2)	3	(2 - 5)	5	(2 - 10)
District of Columbia	6	(4 - 9)	1	(0 - 1)	2	(1 - 3)	3	(1 - 6)
Florida	148	(109 - 197)	24	(17 - 32)	51	(39 - 64)	74	(41 - 122)
Georgia	77	(48 - 116)	14	(9 - 21)	26	(16 - 39)	37	(16 - 74)
Hawaii	11	(6 - 18)	2	(1 - 4)	3	(2 - 5)	6	(2 - 13)
Idaho	14	(10 - 19)	3	(2 - 5)	6	(4 - 9)	5	(2 - 9)
Illinois	115	(88 - 147)	23	(17 - 30)	44	(34 - 57)	48	(27 - 77)
Indiana	58	(39 - 84)	10	(6 - 16)	27	(18 - 39)	21	(8 - 44)
Iowa	23	(15 - 35)	5	(3 - 8)	9	(6 - 14)	9	(3 - 19)
Kansas	25	(16 - 36)	5	(3 - 8)	9	(6 - 14)	10	(4 - 21)
Kentucky	41	(28 - 58)	7	(5 - 11)	16	(11 - 23)	18	(9 - 33)
Louisiana	53	(35 - 76)	10	(6 - 16)	20	(13 - 29)	22	(10 - 44)
Maine	12	(8 - 17)	3	(2 - 4)	4	(3 - 7)	5	(2 - 9)
Maryland	60	(39 - 90)	12	(8 - 18)	19	(13 - 27)	30	(13 - 59)
Massachusetts	90	(57 - 134)	16	(10 - 24)	28	(18 - 40)	46	(21 - 88)
Michigan	87	(67 - 112)	20	(15 - 26)	37	(28 - 47)	31	(16 - 54)
Minnesota	46	(30 - 65)	10	(6 - 16)	16	(11 - 24)	19	(9 - 36)
Mississippi	30	(19 - 44)	5	(3 - 7)	12	(8 - 18)	13	(6 - 27)
Missouri	50	(33 - 73)	11	(7 - 17)	18	(12 - 27)	21	(9 - 42)
Montana	8	(6 - 12)	2	(1 - 3)	3	(2 - 5)	3	(1 - 7)

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table A.31 Estimated Numbers (in Thousands) of Persons Reporting Past Year *Any Illicit Drug Dependence*, by Age Group and State: 2000

			AGE GROUP (Years)					
	Total		12-17		18-25		26 or Older	
State	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval
Nebraska	16	(11 - 23)	3	(2 - 5)	7	(4 - 9)	6	(3 - 12)
Nevada	21	(13 - 31)	4	(2 - 6)	6	(4 - 9)	10	(5 - 20)
New Hampshire	13	(9 - 17)	3	(2 - 5)	5	(3 - 7)	4	(2 - 8)
New Jersey	73	(48 - 107)	13	(8 - 19)	29	(19 - 43)	31	(13 - 62)
New Mexico	19	(12 - 28)	5	(3 - 7)	5	(3 - 8)	9	(4 - 17)
New York	195	(149 - 251)	30	(22 - 41)	77	(59 - 99)	88	(52 - 139)
North Carolina	67	(41 - 102)	11	(7 - 18)	23	(15 - 35)	32	(13 - 67)
North Dakota	5	(3 - 8)	1	(1 - 2)	2	(1 - 3)	2	(1 - 4)
Ohio	102	(77 - 132)	21	(16 - 28)	42	(32 - 54)	38	(20 - 66)
Oklahoma	33	(22 - 47)	7	(4 - 10)	12	(8 - 17)	14	(7 - 28)
Oregon	38	(25 - 54)	7	(4 - 10)	15	(10 - 21)	17	(8 - 31)
Pennsylvania	128	(99 - 164)	23	(17 - 30)	47	(37 - 60)	58	(35 - 90)
Rhode Island	10	(7 - 14)	2	(1 - 3)	4	(3 - 6)	4	(2 - 8)
South Carolina	36	(23 - 54)	7	(4 - 11)	11	(7 - 17)	18	(7 - 35)
South Dakota	7	(5 - 10)	2	(1 - 3)	3	(2 - 4)	2	(1 - 5)
Tennessee	61	(41 - 88)	13	(9 - 20)	22	(14 - 32)	26	(12 - 50)
Texas	187	(141 - 243)	43	(32 - 57)	75	(57 - 97)	70	(36 - 123)
Utah	24	(17 - 33)	6	(4 - 9)	11	(7 - 16)	7	(3 - 13)
Vermont	8	(5 - 12)	2	(1 - 2)	3	(2 - 5)	3	(1 - 6)
Virginia	67	(43 - 98)	12	(8 - 18)	24	(16 - 35)	31	(14 - 61)
Washington	68	(41 - 106)	15	(9 - 22)	18	(11 - 28)	35	(14 - 72)
West Virginia	18	(11 - 26)	3	(2 - 5)	6	(4 - 9)	9	(4 - 16)
Wisconsin	55	(37 - 77)	14	(9 - 20)	18	(12 - 27)	23	(11 - 43)
Wyoming	5	(3 - 7)	1	(1 - 2)	2	(1 - 3)	2	(1 - 3)

NOTE: Any Illicit Drug includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.
NOTE: Dependence is based on the definition found in the 4th ed. of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV).
NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach, and the prediction (credible) intervals are generated by Markov Chain Monte Carlo techniques.

[1] This estimate is the sum of the hierarchical Bayes estimates across all States and the District of Columbia and typically is not equal to the direct sample-weighted estimate for the Nation.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 2000.

Table A.32 Percentages Reporting Past Year *Any Illicit Drug Dependence*, by Age Group and State: 2000

State	Total		AGE GROUP (Years) 12-17		18-25		26 or Older	
	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval
Total[1]	1.28		2.41		3.50		0.75	
Alabama	1.28	(0.83 - 1.88)	1.90	(1.13 - 3.01)	3.98	(2.69 - 5.66)	0.74	(0.31 - 1.51)
Alaska	1.31	(0.86 - 1.89)	2.26	(1.38 - 3.47)	3.22	(2.07 - 4.77)	0.76	(0.34 - 1.47)
Arizona	1.73	(1.03 - 2.70)	2.70	(1.68 - 4.10)	3.58	(2.28 - 5.33)	1.25	(0.53 - 2.49)
Arkansas	1.18	(0.74 - 1.77)	2.01	(1.25 - 3.07)	2.95	(1.91 - 4.35)	0.77	(0.34 - 1.51)
California	1.59	(1.16 - 2.13)	3.05	(2.40 - 3.82)	3.17	(2.39 - 4.12)	1.09	(0.61 - 1.81)
Colorado	1.58	(1.06 - 2.27)	2.86	(1.74 - 4.42)	4.40	(2.90 - 6.38)	0.92	(0.44 - 1.70)
Connecticut	1.48	(0.96 - 2.18)	3.14	(2.00 - 4.68)	4.41	(2.86 - 6.47)	0.87	(0.40 - 1.62)
Delaware	1.57	(1.01 - 2.32)	2.37	(1.48 - 3.59)	4.07	(2.68 - 5.91)	1.06	(0.51 - 1.97)
District of Columbia	1.45	(0.93 - 2.16)	1.86	(1.10 - 2.94)	3.68	(2.42 - 5.35)	0.99	(0.44 - 1.92)
Florida	1.17	(0.86 - 1.55)	2.01	(1.45 - 2.72)	3.69	(2.85 - 4.70)	0.73	(0.41 - 1.20)
Georgia	1.20	(0.75 - 1.82)	2.05	(1.30 - 3.07)	3.00	(1.89 - 4.52)	0.76	(0.32 - 1.54)
Hawaii	1.16	(0.66 - 1.89)	2.47	(1.39 - 4.03)	2.64	(1.54 - 4.23)	0.77	(0.29 - 1.69)
Idaho	1.28	(0.89 - 1.79)	2.30	(1.43 - 3.50)	3.80	(2.54 - 5.45)	0.60	(0.27 - 1.15)
Illinois	1.17	(0.90 - 1.50)	2.27	(1.69 - 2.99)	3.39	(2.57 - 4.39)	0.64	(0.37 - 1.03)
Indiana	1.17	(0.78 - 1.69)	1.97	(1.19 - 3.08)	4.09	(2.73 - 5.87)	0.55	(0.22 - 1.18)
Iowa	0.97	(0.63 - 1.44)	2.14	(1.28 - 3.35)	2.89	(1.83 - 4.33)	0.48	(0.18 - 1.05)
Kansas	1.14	(0.74 - 1.67)	2.09	(1.23 - 3.32)	3.17	(2.06 - 4.66)	0.64	(0.27 - 1.28)
Kentucky	1.26	(0.86 - 1.77)	2.21	(1.38 - 3.35)	3.73	(2.51 - 5.33)	0.71	(0.35 - 1.30)
Louisiana	1.48	(0.99 - 2.13)	2.50	(1.56 - 3.79)	3.83	(2.55 - 5.52)	0.85	(0.38 - 1.67)
Maine	1.15	(0.80 - 1.59)	2.77	(1.81 - 4.05)	3.70	(2.40 - 5.45)	0.57	(0.27 - 1.05)
Maryland	1.41	(0.90 - 2.10)	2.85	(1.79 - 4.29)	3.71	(2.46 - 5.35)	0.88	(0.38 - 1.75)
Massachusetts	1.75	(1.10 - 2.62)	3.20	(2.03 - 4.79)	4.53	(2.97 - 6.61)	1.15	(0.52 - 2.21)
Michigan	1.10	(0.85 - 1.42)	2.42	(1.81 - 3.18)	3.54	(2.71 - 4.55)	0.51	(0.27 - 0.89)
Minnesota	1.15	(0.77 - 1.65)	2.40	(1.49 - 3.66)	3.05	(1.97 - 4.51)	0.63	(0.29 - 1.21)
Mississippi	1.32	(0.85 - 1.94)	1.80	(1.06 - 2.88)	3.75	(2.46 - 5.46)	0.78	(0.33 - 1.59)
Missouri	1.11	(0.72 - 1.62)	2.31	(1.44 - 3.52)	3.02	(1.96 - 4.46)	0.62	(0.27 - 1.21)
Montana	1.09	(0.74 - 1.56)	2.42	(1.52 - 3.64)	3.12	(2.05 - 4.53)	0.56	(0.25 - 1.12)

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table A.32 Percentages Reporting Past Year *Any Illicit Drug Dependence*, by Age Group and State: 2000

			AGE GROUP (Years)					
	Total		12-17		18-25		26 or Older	
State	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval
Nebraska	1.17	(0.79 - 1.67)	2.21	(1.38 - 3.37)	3.44	(2.28 - 4.99)	0.61	(0.27 - 1.19)
Nevada	1.34	(0.85 - 2.01)	2.78	(1.69 - 4.30)	3.48	(2.23 - 5.17)	0.85	(0.38 - 1.63)
New Hampshire	1.25	(0.87 - 1.74)	3.00	(1.85 - 4.60)	4.17	(2.70 - 6.12)	0.56	(0.26 - 1.07)
New Jersey	1.09	(0.71 - 1.59)	2.06	(1.33 - 3.04)	3.71	(2.42 - 5.43)	0.59	(0.25 - 1.17)
New Mexico	1.25	(0.81 - 1.85)	2.82	(1.78 - 4.23)	2.48	(1.57 - 3.72)	0.77	(0.33 - 1.54)
New York	1.32	(1.01 - 1.70)	2.05	(1.48 - 2.77)	4.23	(3.25 - 5.40)	0.76	(0.46 - 1.21)
North Carolina	1.05	(0.65 - 1.60)	1.76	(1.06 - 2.74)	3.00	(1.94 - 4.44)	0.64	(0.26 - 1.36)
North Dakota	0.98	(0.64 - 1.44)	2.16	(1.29 - 3.40)	2.66	(1.67 - 4.03)	0.47	(0.18 - 1.03)
Ohio	1.10	(0.83 - 1.42)	2.25	(1.67 - 2.98)	3.49	(2.68 - 4.46)	0.54	(0.28 - 0.93)
Oklahoma	1.20	(0.80 - 1.72)	2.17	(1.34 - 3.33)	3.19	(2.13 - 4.59)	0.70	(0.32 - 1.33)
Oregon	1.33	(0.89 - 1.90)	2.35	(1.46 - 3.60)	4.13	(2.72 - 5.98)	0.76	(0.37 - 1.40)
Pennsylvania	1.27	(0.97 - 1.62)	2.32	(1.73 - 3.04)	4.00	(3.08 - 5.09)	0.73	(0.45 - 1.13)
Rhode Island	1.23	(0.82 - 1.75)	2.22	(1.32 - 3.50)	4.42	(2.95 - 6.35)	0.63	(0.28 - 1.24)
South Carolina	1.15	(0.73 - 1.73)	2.21	(1.35 - 3.40)	2.94	(1.87 - 4.38)	0.73	(0.31 - 1.47)
South Dakota	1.10	(0.73 - 1.58)	2.35	(1.44 - 3.62)	3.05	(1.99 - 4.48)	0.53	(0.22 - 1.09)
Tennessee	1.31	(0.88 - 1.88)	2.91	(1.85 - 4.33)	3.67	(2.42 - 5.32)	0.72	(0.33 - 1.38)
Texas	1.17	(0.88 - 1.52)	2.29	(1.70 - 3.02)	3.16	(2.39 - 4.09)	0.59	(0.30 - 1.04)
Utah	1.39	(0.98 - 1.90)	2.44	(1.52 - 3.70)	3.33	(2.21 - 4.80)	0.62	(0.29 - 1.18)
Vermont	1.57	(1.05 - 2.26)	2.80	(1.80 - 4.16)	5.15	(3.40 - 7.44)	0.83	(0.37 - 1.59)
Virginia	1.18	(0.77 - 1.73)	2.10	(1.34 - 3.13)	3.47	(2.29 - 5.02)	0.70	(0.31 - 1.38)
Washington	1.42	(0.86 - 2.21)	3.04	(1.93 - 4.54)	2.95	(1.80 - 4.55)	0.95	(0.39 - 1.94)
West Virginia	1.15	(0.74 - 1.70)	2.44	(1.52 - 3.71)	2.96	(1.89 - 4.42)	0.71	(0.33 - 1.34)
Wisconsin	1.24	(0.85 - 1.75)	2.85	(1.85 - 4.19)	3.10	(2.03 - 4.53)	0.69	(0.33 - 1.29)
Wyoming	1.13	(0.77 - 1.61)	2.10	(1.27 - 3.26)	3.50	(2.29 - 5.12)	0.52	(0.23 - 1.04)

NOTE: Any Illicit Drug includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

NOTE: Dependence is based on the definition found in the 4th ed. of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV).

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach, and the prediction (credible) intervals are generated by Markov Chain Monte Carlo techniques.

[1] This estimate is the weighted average of the hierarchical Bayes estimates across all States and the District of Columbia and typically is not equal to the direct sample-weighted estimate for the Nation.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 2000.

Table A.33 Estimated Numbers (in Thousands) of Persons Reporting Past Year *Dependence or Abuse for Any Illicit Drug or Alcohol*, by Age Group and State: 2000

			AGE GROUP (Years)					
	Total		12-17		18-25		26 or Older	
State	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval
Total[1]	14,701		1,806		4,479		8,416	
Alabama	231	(185 - 284)	32	(24 - 41)	69	(54 - 85)	131	(93 - 180)
Alaska	39	(31 - 47)	5	(4 - 7)	13	(10 - 16)	21	(15 - 29)
Arizona	287	(230 - 354)	35	(26 - 46)	76	(59 - 95)	176	(125 - 239)
Arkansas	130	(105 - 157)	20	(15 - 26)	40	(32 - 50)	69	(49 - 95)
California	1,895	(1,661 - 2,151)	221	(192 - 253)	509	(446 - 577)	1,166	(949 - 1,414)
Colorado	253	(207 - 305)	34	(25 - 43)	85	(69 - 104)	134	(97 - 180)
Connecticut	217	(175 - 264)	26	(19 - 34)	71	(57 - 87)	119	(85 - 163)
Delaware	44	(35 - 53)	5	(4 - 7)	12	(10 - 15)	26	(19 - 35)
District of Columbia	30	(24 - 37)	3	(2 - 4)	10	(8 - 12)	17	(13 - 24)
Florida	818	(703 - 946)	81	(67 - 98)	213	(187 - 242)	524	(417 - 648)
Georgia	394	(309 - 492)	46	(35 - 59)	115	(89 - 144)	233	(162 - 324)
Hawaii	63	(50 - 79)	9	(6 - 12)	21	(16 - 26)	34	(23 - 48)
Idaho	71	(58 - 84)	10	(8 - 14)	26	(21 - 32)	34	(25 - 46)
Illinois	665	(582 - 754)	70	(58 - 83)	216	(189 - 245)	379	(307 - 462)
Indiana	304	(251 - 365)	41	(31 - 53)	106	(86 - 129)	157	(114 - 211)
Iowa	144	(119 - 173)	19	(14 - 25)	54	(45 - 66)	72	(52 - 96)
Kansas	145	(115 - 179)	17	(12 - 24)	43	(33 - 54)	85	(60 - 116)
Kentucky	207	(171 - 247)	28	(21 - 36)	69	(56 - 84)	110	(81 - 145)
Louisiana	267	(217 - 324)	32	(24 - 42)	81	(64 - 100)	153	(111 - 205)
Maine	64	(52 - 77)	11	(8 - 14)	21	(17 - 27)	32	(22 - 43)
Maryland	278	(222 - 342)	36	(27 - 46)	85	(68 - 104)	156	(109 - 216)
Massachusetts	424	(339 - 520)	49	(37 - 64)	131	(106 - 159)	244	(173 - 333)
Michigan	526	(465 - 592)	67	(56 - 78)	175	(154 - 198)	284	(231 - 345)
Minnesota	253	(206 - 305)	33	(24 - 43)	87	(69 - 107)	133	(96 - 179)
Mississippi	157	(124 - 196)	18	(13 - 24)	45	(35 - 56)	95	(66 - 131)
Missouri	286	(233 - 345)	39	(29 - 51)	95	(76 - 117)	152	(109 - 205)
Montana	59	(49 - 71)	9	(7 - 12)	20	(17 - 24)	30	(22 - 41)

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table A.33 Estimated Numbers (in Thousands) of Persons Reporting Past Year *Dependence or Abuse for Any Illicit Drug or Alcohol*, by Age Group and State: 2000

			AGE GROUP (Years)					
	Total		12-17		18-25		26 or Older	
State	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval
Nebraska	104	(85 - 124)	13	(10 - 17)	36	(29 - 43)	55	(40 - 74)
Nevada	106	(86 - 128)	13	(10 - 18)	31	(25 - 39)	61	(45 - 81)
New Hampshire	71	(58 - 86)	10	(8 - 13)	22	(17 - 27)	39	(29 - 52)
New Jersey	380	(298 - 475)	41	(31 - 53)	101	(78 - 130)	237	(167 - 326)
New Mexico	118	(96 - 143)	18	(14 - 24)	39	(31 - 49)	60	(43 - 82)
New York	895	(773 - 1,030)	94	(77 - 114)	289	(253 - 328)	511	(403 - 639)
North Carolina	327	(252 - 418)	38	(27 - 52)	101	(79 - 127)	188	(124 - 272)
North Dakota	45	(37 - 53)	7	(5 - 9)	18	(15 - 22)	20	(13 - 27)
Ohio	549	(480 - 625)	68	(56 - 81)	185	(163 - 209)	296	(236 - 367)
Oklahoma	170	(133 - 214)	20	(14 - 28)	50	(39 - 63)	100	(68 - 142)
Oregon	201	(161 - 244)	24	(18 - 31)	63	(51 - 76)	114	(81 - 155)
Pennsylvania	662	(574 - 758)	67	(55 - 80)	194	(169 - 222)	400	(323 - 490)
Rhode Island	61	(49 - 74)	7	(5 - 9)	19	(15 - 23)	35	(25 - 47)
South Carolina	174	(139 - 214)	23	(17 - 31)	48	(37 - 61)	102	(73 - 139)
South Dakota	48	(40 - 58)	6	(5 - 8)	17	(14 - 21)	25	(18 - 33)
Tennessee	287	(233 - 348)	41	(30 - 54)	85	(67 - 106)	161	(116 - 216)
Texas	1,050	(910 - 1,204)	161	(136 - 188)	320	(278 - 365)	569	(444 - 717)
Utah	107	(84 - 132)	15	(11 - 21)	40	(30 - 51)	52	(35 - 73)
Vermont	37	(31 - 44)	5	(4 - 6)	12	(10 - 14)	20	(15 - 27)
Virginia	316	(252 - 391)	34	(25 - 45)	100	(78 - 125)	182	(129 - 250)
Washington	332	(261 - 416)	46	(35 - 59)	77	(58 - 100)	209	(146 - 290)
West Virginia	80	(66 - 97)	11	(8 - 14)	27	(21 - 34)	42	(30 - 57)
Wisconsin	303	(247 - 363)	44	(34 - 56)	104	(84 - 127)	155	(111 - 211)
Wyoming	29	(24 - 35)	4	(3 - 5)	11	(9 - 14)	14	(10 - 18)

NOTE: Any Illicit Drug includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.
NOTE: Dependence or Abuse is based on the definition found in the 4th ed. of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV).
NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach, and the prediction (credible) intervals are generated by Markov Chain Monte Carlo techniques.

[1] This estimate is the sum of the hierarchical Bayes estimates across all States and the District of Columbia and typically is not equal to the direct sample-weighted estimate for the Nation.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 2000.

Table A.34 Percentages Reporting Past Year *Dependence or Abuse for Any Illicit Drug or Alcohol*, by Age Group and State: 2000

State	Total		AGE GROUP (Years)					
			12-17		18-25		26 or Older	
	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval
Total[1]	6.58		7.73		15.45		4.92	
Alabama	6.33	(5.08 - 7.77)	8.49	(6.42 - 10.97)	14.40	(11.39 - 17.86)	4.68	(3.30 - 6.42)
Alaska	7.85	(6.35 - 9.59)	7.89	(5.77 - 10.49)	17.56	(13.84 - 21.81)	5.90	(4.18 - 8.06)
Arizona	7.43	(5.94 - 9.15)	8.14	(6.05 - 10.66)	14.74	(11.48 - 18.50)	6.03	(4.29 - 8.20)
Arkansas	5.98	(4.85 - 7.29)	8.97	(6.76 - 11.62)	14.35	(11.29 - 17.87)	4.19	(2.97 - 5.71)
California	7.36	(6.45 - 8.36)	7.74	(6.72 - 8.87)	14.48	(12.69 - 16.41)	6.02	(4.90 - 7.30)
Colorado	7.42	(6.08 - 8.95)	9.38	(7.10 - 12.10)	18.90	(15.18 - 23.08)	5.15	(3.73 - 6.92)
Connecticut	8.01	(6.46 - 9.78)	10.18	(7.58 - 13.31)	23.09	(18.45 - 28.27)	5.59	(3.97 - 7.63)
Delaware	6.89	(5.60 - 8.38)	7.89	(5.84 - 10.38)	15.59	(12.14 - 19.57)	5.37	(3.91 - 7.17)
District of Columbia	7.11	(5.72 - 8.70)	6.68	(4.67 - 9.22)	16.61	(13.23 - 20.45)	5.44	(3.91 - 7.34)
Florida	6.45	(5.54 - 7.45)	6.92	(5.68 - 8.33)	15.58	(13.65 - 17.67)	5.16	(4.11 - 6.38)
Georgia	6.19	(4.87 - 7.74)	6.78	(5.15 - 8.73)	13.29	(10.35 - 16.71)	4.85	(3.37 - 6.73)
Hawaii	6.51	(5.16 - 8.09)	9.32	(6.71 - 12.54)	17.91	(13.86 - 22.57)	4.45	(3.01 - 6.32)
Idaho	6.51	(5.38 - 7.79)	8.08	(6.11 - 10.45)	15.74	(12.59 - 19.32)	4.35	(3.14 - 5.86)
Illinois	6.80	(5.96 - 7.72)	6.99	(5.82 - 8.32)	16.52	(14.47 - 18.75)	5.08	(4.11 - 6.19)
Indiana	6.15	(5.06 - 7.38)	7.98	(6.03 - 10.31)	15.99	(12.96 - 19.40)	4.17	(3.02 - 5.60)
Iowa	6.04	(4.98 - 7.24)	7.58	(5.64 - 9.93)	16.85	(13.40 - 20.77)	3.93	(2.84 - 5.29)
Kansas	6.71	(5.33 - 8.31)	7.18	(5.07 - 9.82)	14.64	(11.34 - 18.48)	5.22	(3.70 - 7.14)
Kentucky	6.28	(5.19 - 7.51)	8.40	(6.38 - 10.82)	15.95	(12.97 - 19.29)	4.34	(3.19 - 5.76)
Louisiana	7.50	(6.09 - 9.11)	7.76	(5.82 - 10.09)	15.62	(12.38 - 19.33)	5.83	(4.23 - 7.82)
Maine	6.09	(4.98 - 7.36)	10.63	(8.04 - 13.71)	17.55	(13.81 - 21.83)	3.83	(2.71 - 5.25)
Maryland	6.48	(5.19 - 7.98)	8.51	(6.41 - 11.03)	16.70	(13.41 - 20.43)	4.67	(3.26 - 6.45)
Massachusetts	8.26	(6.62 - 10.16)	9.80	(7.39 - 12.66)	21.44	(17.30 - 26.05)	6.09	(4.31 - 8.32)
Michigan	6.64	(5.87 - 7.47)	7.99	(6.72 - 9.41)	16.97	(14.92 - 19.19)	4.69	(3.81 - 5.70)
Minnesota	6.37	(5.20 - 7.70)	7.59	(5.65 - 9.95)	16.13	(12.83 - 19.89)	4.46	(3.21 - 6.01)
Mississippi	6.92	(5.46 - 8.62)	6.89	(5.04 - 9.16)	13.81	(10.83 - 17.24)	5.62	(3.94 - 7.76)
Missouri	6.29	(5.14 - 7.61)	8.17	(6.14 - 10.62)	16.02	(12.81 - 19.66)	4.38	(3.15 - 5.93)
Montana	7.61	(6.26 - 9.15)	10.62	(7.89 - 13.91)	20.15	(16.56 - 24.14)	5.07	(3.64 - 6.86)

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table A.34 Percentages Reporting Past Year *Dependence or Abuse for Any Illicit Drug or Alcohol*, by Age Group and State: 2000

			AGE GROUP (Years)					
	Total		12-17		18-25		26 or Older	
State	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval
Nebraska	7.51	(6.17 - 9.04)	8.55	(6.33 - 11.24)	18.77	(15.07 - 22.94)	5.33	(3.86 - 7.16)
Nevada	6.84	(5.59 - 8.28)	9.11	(6.68 - 12.05)	16.98	(13.35 - 21.13)	5.04	(3.72 - 6.65)
New Hampshire	7.06	(5.79 - 8.51)	9.50	(7.15 - 12.32)	18.14	(14.29 - 22.53)	5.03	(3.67 - 6.70)
New Jersey	5.65	(4.44 - 7.07)	6.52	(4.94 - 8.41)	12.96	(9.91 - 16.55)	4.47	(3.14 - 6.15)
New Mexico	7.92	(6.45 - 9.60)	10.59	(8.01 - 13.67)	18.61	(14.64 - 23.15)	5.46	(3.90 - 7.42)
New York	6.06	(5.23 - 6.97)	6.40	(5.24 - 7.72)	15.85	(13.89 - 17.97)	4.45	(3.51 - 5.57)
North Carolina	5.14	(3.95 - 6.57)	5.87	(4.22 - 7.93)	13.03	(10.17 - 16.37)	3.81	(2.51 - 5.51)
North Dakota	8.29	(6.85 - 9.92)	10.64	(8.04 - 13.74)	23.77	(19.55 - 28.41)	4.94	(3.41 - 6.91)
Ohio	5.91	(5.16 - 6.73)	7.11	(5.89 - 8.50)	15.27	(13.43 - 17.25)	4.16	(3.31 - 5.15)
Oklahoma	6.21	(4.86 - 7.80)	6.56	(4.61 - 9.02)	13.70	(10.77 - 17.09)	4.83	(3.28 - 6.84)
Oregon	7.07	(5.70 - 8.64)	8.59	(6.46 - 11.14)	17.76	(14.38 - 21.57)	5.20	(3.70 - 7.07)
Pennsylvania	6.54	(5.67 - 7.50)	6.78	(5.62 - 8.11)	16.39	(14.28 - 18.69)	5.04	(4.06 - 6.17)
Rhode Island	7.36	(5.94 - 9.01)	8.24	(6.08 - 10.87)	19.85	(15.78 - 24.45)	5.43	(3.87 - 7.38)
South Carolina	5.55	(4.44 - 6.83)	7.20	(5.32 - 9.51)	12.56	(9.68 - 15.93)	4.21	(3.01 - 5.73)
South Dakota	7.79	(6.39 - 9.38)	8.39	(6.23 - 11.01)	19.72	(15.85 - 24.07)	5.44	(3.95 - 7.29)
Tennessee	6.14	(4.99 - 7.47)	8.85	(6.52 - 11.67)	14.18	(11.13 - 17.70)	4.47	(3.23 - 6.02)
Texas	6.54	(5.67 - 7.50)	8.56	(7.25 - 10.02)	13.51	(11.74 - 15.44)	4.82	(3.76 - 6.07)
Utah	6.21	(4.92 - 7.72)	6.18	(4.36 - 8.47)	12.24	(9.25 - 15.79)	4.53	(3.11 - 6.37)
Vermont	7.24	(6.01 - 8.64)	8.92	(6.82 - 11.41)	18.58	(15.15 - 22.43)	5.20	(3.83 - 6.87)
Virginia	5.60	(4.46 - 6.91)	6.05	(4.47 - 8.00)	14.44	(11.24 - 18.15)	4.15	(2.93 - 5.69)
Washington	6.94	(5.45 - 8.69)	9.44	(7.18 - 12.13)	12.68	(9.50 - 16.45)	5.67	(3.95 - 7.85)
West Virginia	5.16	(4.23 - 6.24)	7.80	(5.81 - 10.22)	14.05	(10.97 - 17.61)	3.45	(2.48 - 4.67)
Wisconsin	6.89	(5.65 - 8.31)	9.22	(7.11 - 11.70)	17.66	(14.21 - 21.55)	4.69	(3.36 - 6.36)
Wyoming	6.75	(5.53 - 8.14)	8.24	(6.06 - 10.90)	18.16	(14.42 - 22.40)	4.30	(3.05 - 5.86)

NOTE: Any Illicit Drug includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.
NOTE: Dependence or Abuse is based on the definition found in the 4th ed. of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV).
NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach, and the prediction (credible) intervals are generated by Markov Chain Monte Carlo techniques.

[1] This estimate is the weighted average of the hierarchical Bayes estimates across all States and the District of Columbia and typically is not equal to the direct sample-weighted estimate for the Nation.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 2000.

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H-15: State Estimates of Substance Use from the 2000 NHSDA: Vol. I. Findings
H-16: State Estimates of Substance Use from the 2000 NHSDA: Vol. II. Supplementary Technical Appendices
H-17: Results from the 2001 NHSDA: Vol. I. Summary of National Findings
H-18: Results from the 2001 NHSDA: Vol. II. Technical Appendices and Selected Data Tables

Drug Abuse Warning Network (DAWN) Series:
Reports in the DAWN Series provide data on the number and characteristics of (1) drug abuse related visits to a national representative sample of hospital emergency departments, and (2) drug abuse related deaths from selected medical examiner offices. The medical examiner cases are not from a national representative sample. DAWN is an ongoing data system that began in the early 1970's.

"D" Series publications currently available:

D-1: Drug Abuse Warning Network Annual Medical Examiner Data 1995
D-2: Mid-Year Preliminary Estimates from the 1996 Drug Abuse Warning Network
D-3: Year-End Preliminary Estimates from the 1996 Drug Abuse Warning Network
D-4: Drug Abuse Warning Network Annual Medical Examiner Data 1996
D-5: Mid-Year 1997 Preliminary Emergency Department Data from the Drug Abuse Warning Network
D-6: Year-End 1997 Emergency Department Data from the Drug Abuse Warning Network
D-7: Annual Emergency Department Data from the Drug Abuse Warning Network, 1995
D-8: Annual Emergency Department Data from the Drug Abuse Warning Network, 1996
D-9: Annual Emergency Department Data from the Drug Abuse Warning Network, 1997
D-10: Mid-Year 1998 Preliminary Emergency Department Data from the Drug Abuse Warning Network
D-11: Year-End 1998 Emergency Department Data from the Drug Abuse Warning Network
D-12: Drug Abuse Warning Network Annual Medical Examiner Data 1997
D-13: Drug Abuse Warning Network Annual Medical Examiner Data 1998
D-14: Mid-Year 1999 Preliminary Emergency Department Data from the Drug Abuse Warning Network
D-15: Year-End 1999 Emergency Department Data from the Drug Abuse Warning Network
D-16: Drug Abuse Warning Network Annual Medical Examiner Data 1999
D-17: Mid-Year 2000 Preliminary Emergency Department Data from the Drug Abuse Warning Network
D-18: Year-End 2000 Emergency Department Data from the Drug Abuse Warning Network
D-19: Mortality Data from the Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2000
D-20: Emergency Dept. Trends From the Drug Abuse Warning Network, Preliminary Estimates Jan.-June 2001
D-21: Emergency Department Trends From the Drug Abuse Warning Network, Final Estimates 1994 -2001

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Drug and Alcohol Services Information System (DASIS) Series:
Reports in the Services Series provide national and state level data on (1) the characteristics of specialty treatment facilities providing drug and alcohol services; (2) the number of persons in treatment; and (3) the demographic and drug use characteristics of treatment admissions. The Services Series also includes the National Directory of Drug and Alcohol Abuse Treatment Programs. The publications in this Series are based on SAMHSA's Drug and Alcohol Services Information System (DASIS).

"S" Series publications currently available:
S-1: National Directory of Drug Abuse and Alcoholism Treatment and Prevention Programs 1996
S-2: Uniform Facility Data Set (UFDS): Data for 1995 and 1980-1995
S-3: Uniform Facility Data Set (UFDS): Data for 1996 and 1980-1996
S-4R: National Directory of Drug Abuse and Alcoholism Treatment and Prevention Programs 1997
S-5: National Admissions to Substance Abuse Treatment Services: The Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS) 1992-1996
S-6: Uniform Facility Data Set (UFDS): 1997
S-7: Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS): 1992-1997
S-8: National Directory of Drug Abuse and Alcoholism Treatment Programs.1998
S-9: Substance Abuse Treatment in Adult and Juvenile Correctional Facilities: Findings from the UFDS 1997 Survey of Correctional Facilities
S-10: Uniform Facility Data Set (UFDS): 1998
S-11: Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS): 1993-1998
S-12: National Directory of Drug and Alcohol Abuse Treatment Programs 2000
S-13: Uniform Facility Data Set (UFDS): 1999
S-14: Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS): 1994-1999
S-15: National Directory of Drug and Alcohol Abuse Treatment Programs 2001
S-16: National Survey of Substance Abuse Treatment Services (N-SSATS): 2000

Analytic Series:
Reports in the Analytic Series address special topics relating to alcohol, drug abuse, and mental health. The Analytic Series generally provides data from outcome and other special studies, secondary analysis of multiple data sources, or more in-depth analysis of the data presented in the standard annual reports in the other Office of Applied Studies publication series.

"A" Series publications currently available:
A-1: Employment Outcomes of Indigent Clients Receiving Alcohol and Drug Treatment in Washington State
A-2: An Analysis of Worker Drug Use and Workplace Policies and Programs
A-3: Substance Use Among Women in the United States
A-4: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Statistics Source Book 1998
A-5: Services Research Outcomes Study
A-6: Prevalence of Substance Use Among Racial and Ethnic Subgroups in the U.S., 1991-1993
A-7: Analyses of Substance Abuse and Treatment Need Issues
A-8: Driving After Drug or Alcohol Use: Findings from the 1996 NHSDA
A-9: The Relationship Between Mental Health and Substance Abuse Among Adolescents
A-10: Substance Use and Mental Health Characteristics by Employment Status
A-11: Worker Drug Use and Workplace Policies and Programs: Results from the 1994 and 1997 NHSDA
A-12: Risk and Protective Factors for Adolescent Drug Use: Findings from the 1997 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse
A-13: Parental Influences on Adolescent Marijuana Use and the Baby Boom Generation: Findings from the 1979-1996 NHSDA
A-14: Youth Substance Use: State Estimates from the 1999 NHSDA
A-15: Tobacco Use in America: Findings from the 1999 NHSDA
A-16: Substance Dependence, Abuse and Treatment: Findings from the 2000 NHSDA
A-17: Initiation of Marijuana Use: Trends, Patterns and Implications

Methodology Series:
Reports in the Methodology Series address methodological issues concerning data collection systems conducted by SAMHSA's Office of Applied Studies. These reports include studies of new statistical techniques and theories, survey methods, sample design, survey instrument design, and objective evaluations of the reliability of collected data.

"M" Series publications currently available:
M-1: Substance Abuse in States and Metropolitan Areas: Model Based Estimates from the 1991-1993 NHSDA--Methodology Report
M-2: Drug Abuse Warning Network Sample Design and Estimation Procedures--Technical Report
M-3: Development of Computer-Assisted Interviewing Procedures for the NHSDA
M-4: Drug Abuse Warning Network: Development of a New Design--Methodology Report

SAMHSA

DHHS Publication No. (SMA) 02-3731
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration
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National Household Survey on Drug Abuse Series: H-16

State Estimates of Substance Use From the 2000 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Volume II. Supplementary Technical Appendices

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration
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SAMHSA

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) Office of Applied Studies

The Office of Applied Studies (OAS) serves as a focal point for data collection, analyses, and dissemination activities on the incidence and prevalence of substance abuse, the distribution and characteristics of substance abuse treatment facilities and services, and the costs and outcomes of substance abuse treatment programs. Both National and State-by-State data are available. Three major surveys provide information used by OAS:

- **National Household Survey on Drug Abuse (NHSDA).** The NHSDA provides information on the prevalence of substance use in the population, and the problems associated with use. The survey collects information on the sociodemographic characteristics of users, patterns of use, treatment, perceptions of risk, criminal behavior, and mental health. Since 1999, the NHSDA sample has been designed to provide State-level estimates, based on 70,000 respondents per year.
- **Drug Abuse Warning Network (DAWN).** The DAWN obtains information on drug-related admissions to emergency departments and drug-related deaths identified by medical examiners.
- **Drug and Alcohol Services Information System (DASIS).** The DASIS consists of three data sets (I-SATS, N-SSATS, and TEDS) developed with State governments. These data collection efforts provide National and State-level information on the substance abuse treatment system.

SAMHSA Drug Abuse
Information
Office of Applied Studies (OAS)

Parklawn Building
Room 16-105
5600 Fishers Lane
Rockville, Maryland 20857

OAS Data Request Line:
301-443-6239
Fax: 301-443-9847

Substance Use and Treatment Data

General Population: www.samhsa.gov/oas/nhsda.htm

Treatment: www.samhsa.gov/oas/dasis.htm

Emergency Dept: www.samhsa.gov/oas/dawn.htm

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Office of Applied Studies Web Site
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Statistics

www.DrugAbuseStatistics.samhsa.gov

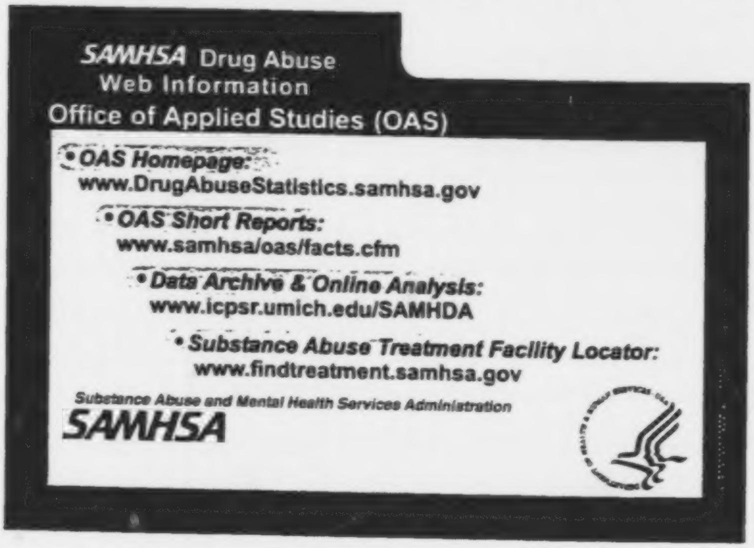
The Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), Office of Applied Studies (OAS) Web site contains highlights from the latest OAS report, data on specific drugs of abuse, and publications of alcohol, tobacco, and illegal drug use. It presents both National and State-by-State data. The Web site also contains data that have not been published, such as detailed tables of data from the NHSDA and DAWN, and substance abuse treatment admissions data by State from DASIS, as well as methodological reports.

OAS Short Reports: A new feature on the Web site is a series of illustrated short reports on selected topics from OAS major data systems (NHSDA, DAWN, and DASIS). These may be accessed at the following OAS Web site: http://www.samhsa.gov/oas/facts.cfm. Topics in this short report series include the following: club drugs, pregnancy and illicit drug use, women in treatment, marijuana use by adolescents, heroin use, heavy alcohol use, perceived availability of drugs, and beliefs about drug risks.

Substance Abuse Treatment Facility Locator: OAS's Web site also contains a searchable on-line version of the National Directory of Drug and Alcohol Abuse Treatment Programs. This Substance Abuse Treatment Facility Locator produces maps with the location of the facilities you have listed.

Other OAS Web Site Features: You can:

- Conduct data analysis online (SAMHDA)
- Download public use files
- Submit OAS publication requests
- Join the OAS mailing list
- Find answers to frequently asked questions (FAQ) about OAS data



SAMHSA Drug Abuse
Web Information
Office of Applied Studies (OAS)

- ***OAS Homepage:***
  www.DrugAbuseStatistics.samhsa.gov
- ***OAS Short Reports:***
  www.samhsa/oas/facts.cfm
- ***Data Archive & Online Analysis:***
  www.icpsr.umich.edu/SAMHDA
- ***Substance Abuse Treatment Facility Locator:***
  www.findtreatment.samhsa.gov

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration
SAMHSA

State Estimates of Substance Use from the 2000 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Volume II. Supplementary Technical Appendices

Douglas Wright

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration
Office of Applied Studies

Acknowledgments

This report was prepared by the Division of Population Surveys in the Office of Applied Studies (OAS), Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), and by RTI, Research Triangle Park, North Carolina. At SAMHSA, Douglas Wright was responsible for the content, analysis, and writing of the report, and Joseph C. Gfroerer reviewed and provided numerous suggestions and improvements on its content and format. At RTI, Ralph Folsom was responsible for the overall methodology and estimation for the model-based Bayes estimates and prediction intervals. The following staff were responsible for generating the estimates and providing other support and analysis: Akhil Vaish, Neeraja Sathe, and Lea Drye. Lisa Packer, Teresa R. Davis, Bing Liu, and Brenda Porter generated the tables, and Ms. Sathe also provided oversight for production of the report. David Chrest and Shari B. Lambert prepared the State maps. Mary Ellen Marsden reviewed the report; Richard S. Straw and David Belton edited it; and Pamela Couch Prevatt, Teresa F. Gurley, and Kim Cone prepared its Web versions.

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> Wright, D. (2002). *State Estimates of Substance Use from the 2000 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Volume II. Supplementary Technical Appendices* (DHHS Publication No. SMA 02-3732, NHSDA Series H-16). Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Office of Applied Studies.

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This publication can be accessed electronically through the Internet connections listed below:

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Rockville, MD 20857

October 2002

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Appendix B: State Estimation Methodology

Appendix B: State Estimation Methodology

B.1 Measuring Prevalence Levels for 2000 and the Change Between 1999 and 2000

This appendix describes the methodology used to measure change in State estimates based on the 1999 and 2000 National Household Surveys on Drug Abuse (NHSDAs), validation of the methodology, alternative measures evaluated, the mean squared error of the measures, and options to be considered for the 2001 NHSDA. State estimates were produced by combining State-level NHSDA data with local-area county and Census block group/tract-level estimates from the States. This small area estimation (SAE) methodology is described in this appendix. Section B.6 provides an overview of SAE methodology, while earlier sections discuss State-level estimates of change between 1999 and 2000.

The original plan was to compare three alternative estimators of the 2000 prevalence levels for a few substance use measures and three associated 1999 to 2000 change measures. One set of 2000 prevalence estimates was based on an independent analysis of the 2000 NHSDA data using models that were nearly identical to those used in 1999. The exception was that fixed predictors, which were no longer significant at the 1 percent level in SUrvey DAta ANalysis (SUDAAN) logistic regression runs (RTI, 2001), were dropped from the 2000 models. This is referred to as Model 1. The other two estimators of the prevalence level were derived from a simultaneous modeling of the 1999 and 2000 survey data.

The simultaneous models had separate vectors of fixed effects for eight year-by-age group domains (four age groups by 2 years) and separate State and substate region random effects for each of these eight domains. The State-level vectors of eight year-by-age group random effects were allowed to have a general (8 × 8) covariance matrix. There were four substate regions in each of the 42 small sample States and 16 in each of the eight large sample States,[1] which had eight element random effect vectors for the year-by-age group domains. These substate region random effect vectors were also allowed to have general 8 × 8 covariance matrices. One estimator of the 2000 prevalence (level) produced from these simultaneous model fits (Model 2) was the associated posterior mean for each State-*i*: $\bar{\pi}_i\left(00 \mid \underline{y}_{99}, \underline{y}_{00}\right)$. The other *level* estimator for 2000 (Model 3) had the following ratio form:

$$\pi R_i\left(00 \mid \underline{y}_{99}, \underline{y}_{00}\right) = \bar{\pi}_i\left(99 \mid \underline{y}_{99}\right)\left[\bar{\pi}_i\left(00 \mid \underline{y}_{99}, \underline{y}_{00}\right) \div \bar{\pi}_i\left(99 \mid \underline{y}_{99}, \underline{y}_{00}\right)\right]. \qquad \text{(B-1)}$$

---

[1] The eight large sample States are California, Florida, Illinois, Michigan, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Texas.

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Change was measured as the 2000 prevalence estimate for a State divided by its previously published 1999 prevalence estimate, $\bar{\pi}_i(99 \mid \underline{y}_{99})$ (see Office of Applied Studies [OAS], 2000). Note that the ratio estimator, $\pi R_i(00 \mid \underline{y}_{99}, \underline{y}_{00})$, has the property that the associated change measure is the ratio of simultaneously modeled posterior means contained in the equation (B-1) square bracket. The other two change measures used $\bar{\pi}_i(00 \mid \underline{y}_{00})$ and $\bar{\pi}_i(00 \mid \underline{y}_{99}, \underline{y}_{00})$ as the numerators and $\bar{\pi}_i(99 \mid \underline{y}_{99})$ as the denominator.

Estimates were produced for four outcome variables representative of a range of prevalence rates (see the following table). The age group and overall national design-based prevalence estimates based on the 1999 and 2000 data are given in the table. For the outcome variables, the modeling began with the fixed effect predictors from their 1999 SAE models. The predictors were updated where possible for the 2000 NHSDA data, and age-group-level SUDAAN fixed logistic regression models were fit to the 2000 data. The predictors still significant at the 1 percent level are referred to as "the reduced set of predictors." For an outcome variable and for a particular age group, the same set of reduced predictors was used in all three models mentioned above. This was done to minimize the effect on the accuracy of the change measure of using different sets of fixed effect predictors for different models.

Design-Based Prevalence Estimates for the 1999 and 2000 NHSDAs, by Age Group and Outcome Variable

Outcome Variable	Name	1999 Design-Based Estimates				2000 Design-Based Estimates			
		12-17	18-25	26+	Total	12-17	18-25	26+	Total
Past Month Use of Marijuana	MRJMON	7.22	14.22	2.79	4.73	7.18	13.63	2.97	4.80
Past Year Use of Cocaine	COCYR	1.61	5.24	1.11	1.69	1.66	4.40	0.97	1.49
Past Month "Binge" Alcohol Use	BNGALC	10.10	37.90	18.62	20.21	10.43	37.83	19.10	20.62
Past Month Use of Cigarettes	CIGMON	14.90	39.67	24.91	25.76	13.44	38.28	24.24	24.93

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Surveys on Drug Abuse, 1999 and 2000.

To judge the quality of the three types of SAEs, the relative absolute biases (RABs) were compared with the corresponding design-based estimates based on *very large* sample sizes, at about 7,200 respondents per year. The latter served as the "true" benchmark values (described in more detail in Section B.2). To simplify the comparisons, the following simple "shorthand" is used to describe the different SAEs for the prevalence rates:

- *Individual 2000 Prevalence Rates (P00)* are obtained by fitting Model 1 as described above. Individual 1999 prevalence rates based on the 1999 model fitting are similarly designated P99.
- *Simultaneous 2000 Prevalence Rates (S00)* are obtained by fitting Model 2 as described above. The corresponding 1999 prevalence rates are denoted by S99.
- *Adjusted 2000 Prevalence Rates (Adj00)* are obtained using the change ratio derived from the simultaneous Model 3 to produce the 2000 prevalence estimates as a ratio adjustment to the original 1999 small area prevalence estimates (i.e., Adj00 = P99*[S00/S99]).

Later in the text (and in Tables B.2 to B.6), the three point estimates, P00, S00, and Adj00, are simply denoted by P1, P2, and P3, respectively.

B.2 Validation

The validation study was performed by pairing the eight large sample States to form design-based benchmark estimates based on samples of around 7,200 respondents per year. For each of these State pairs, eight sample replicates were formed that mimicked the overlapping of sample segments in the 1999 and 2000 surveys from 1 of the 43 small sample States. A key feature of this replicate formation strategy was mimicking the 50 percent overlap between the samples of 96 area segments surveyed in 1999 and 2000 in a small sample State. Because new samples of dwellings and persons were drawn from all sample segments for the 2000 NHSDA, the survey design-induced covariance between years is limited to this 50 percent overlap of sample block groups/segments.

B.2.1 Introduction

To validate the fit of the 1999 NHSDA SAE models, the eight large sample States had been used as internal benchmarks. For this purpose, 12 pseudo field interviewer (FI) regions had been created within each large sample State by pooling the 48 initial regions into groups of four. Each of these pseudo FI regions were then expected to have eight area segments per calendar quarter. For each of these pseudo FI region-by-quarter sets of eight area segments, any segments devoid of interviews were first randomly replaced by a selection from the non-empty segments in the set. The completed set of eight segments from each pseudo FI region-by-quarter combination was then randomly partitioned into four replicates of two segments each. Combined across the 12 pseudo FI regions and the four calendar quarters, each of the four substate replicates mimicked the size and design structure of a small State sample.

Having created four pseudo small State samples and associated universe-level files for each large State, SAEs were then produced for 75 States (43 + 32), which included the 42 small States and the District of Columbia and the 32 substate territories defined across the eight large sample States. To validate the SAE models, the 32 pseudo small State SAEs were compared with the corresponding large State design-based estimates.

Commenting on the 1999 validation study, William Bell, a member of the panel of SAE advisors (see Section B.6.1), noted that the design-based estimates from a single large State were probably not precise enough to serve as an internal benchmarks because a large State sample size is only 4 times larger than a small State sample size. Therefore, to provide more precise internal benchmarks for the 2000 NHSDA SAE model validation, the eight large States were grouped into four pairs. The SAE model validation methodology used for the 2000 NHSDA is described in the next section.

B.2.2 Subsampling Pairs of States

To validate the prevalence (level) estimates produced by the 2000 SAE models and the associated measures of change between the 1999 and 2000 SAE estimates, the eight large sample States were grouped into four pairs: (a) California and Texas, (b) New York and Florida, (c) Ohio and Michigan, and (d) Pennsylvania and Illinois. This represented an improvement over the 1999 validation design in that the design-based estimates for individual large States had been somewhat imprecise to serve as internal benchmarks (the estimated unbiased "true" value) for the small State SAEs. The large State sample sizes were only approximately 4 times larger than the small State sample sizes. By grouping the eight large sample States into four pairs, the individual design-based estimate for each pair was based on a sample that was now 8 times as large as that for a small State. These pairs were formed based on State population totals so as to minimize variance inflation in the design-based estimates for the State pairs that results from unequal weighting. The design-based estimates corresponding to the four pairs were used as internal benchmarks.

To select the eight pseudo small State samples from each large State pair, six pseudo FI regions were first created within both of the paired large sample States by pooling their 48 initial regions into groups of eight. Each of these pseudo FI regions was then expected to have 16 area segments per calendar quarter. For each of these pseudo FI region-by-quarter sets of 16 area segments, any segments that were devoid of interviews were first randomly replaced by a selection from the non-empty segments in the set. The segments for the 1999 and 2000 NHSDA data were filled in separately. Once complete sets of 16 non-empty segments for the 1999 and 2000 NHSDA data in each of the pseudo FI region by quarter sets were assembled, the 1999 and 2000 data were linked using State-by-pseudo FI region-by-quarter-by segment identification codes. Approximately half of the 16 segments represented cases where the 1999 segments were reused in 2000 (i.e., common segments in 1999 and 2000), and the remaining ones represented cases where a 1999 segment was linked with a new 2000 replacement segment. Next, the 16 linked 1999 and 2000 segment pairs were stratified into two strata—the common segment pairs and the uncommon 1999 and 2000 segment pairs. One segment pair was then drawn from each of these strata and combined to form eight replicate pairs such that one of the paired replicates would have common segments in the 1999 and 2000 surveys and the other replicate pair would have uncommon segments for 1999 and 2000.

This subsampling validation exercise was repeated for all four quarters in a pseudo FI region, for all six pseudo FI regions in both States of the pair, and for all four pairs of large States. This resulted in 32 (4 large State pairs × 8 subsamples from each large State pair) replicate subsamples from four large State pairs. These subsamples mimicked the design properties of small States. For example, let CA_TX1 represent the first subsample from the California and Texas pair. Then subsample State CA_TX1 will have 12 pseudo FI regions (six from California and six from Texas), each pseudo FI region will have four quarters, and each quarter will have two segments per survey year. Of these two 1999 segments, one segment would be retained in the 2000 survey and the other 1999 segment would be replaced. This was desirable because one of the goals was to estimate the change in drug use prevalence rates between 1999 and 2000. The planned 50 percent overlap in sample segments between the 1999 and 2000 surveys would be expected to yield positive between-year correlations and reduced posterior variances for the change measures. Survey weights for the eight subsamples formed from each large State pair were appropriately scaled so that their totals over the subsamples would reproduce the age-group-level large State pair totals.

Having created eight pseudo small State samples and associated universe-level files for each large State pair, SAEs for the models described in the following section were then produced for 75 States, which include the 42 small States and the District of Columbia and the 32 substate territories defined for each large sample State.

B.2.3 Results of SAE Models of Prevalence Levels

Table B.1, provided at the end of this appendix, compares Model 1 estimates of the prevalence levels for 2000 to the "true" design-based estimates for each of the four substances estimated in the validation. A "Model 1 estimate" is the mean over the eight substates of the prevalence estimates. As shorthand, Model 1 estimates of the prevalence level for 2000 have been denoted as P1. The P1 estimates are generally quite close to the design-based estimates for each of the large State sample pairs, for each of the age categories, and across all four substances measured.

Tables B.2 to B.5 present the means over the eight substates for the three types of SAEs mentioned above. The paired large State design-based estimates are also included for comparison purposes. The RABs are shown in these tables, including the average RABs over the four pairs of large States. Overall averages of these RABs across the four outcome variables are presented in Table B.6.

Focusing on just the 12 or older age group, the overall RABs are quite small, ranging from a low of about 1 percent (for past month cigarette use) to 6 percent (for past year cocaine and past month marijuana use). This is similar to the results for 1999.

The three point estimates (P1, P2, and P3) surprisingly gave similar results, with none consistently superior over the four substances. The overall RAB averages for the 26 or older age group and the total appear to be lowest for P1.

Table B.7 shows averages over eight substates of the 95 percent lower and upper prediction interval (PI) bounds of P1 for the four outcome variables. The corresponding paired large State design-based 95 percent confidence interval (CI) bounds are also included for comparison purposes to the model-based 95 percent PIs. It should be noted that the design-based intervals of the *paired* large States are typically smaller owing to the larger sample sizes of approximately 6,000 to 8,000 cases for the 12 or older age group. Table B.8 shows ratios of average widths of 95 percent PIs for the model-based estimates divided by the corresponding averaged design-based interval widths for the eight substate replicates (denoted W1, W2, and W3 to correspond to estimators P1, P2, and P3, respectively). Here, the model-based estimates mimic the design and hierarchical Bayes estimation of the 42 small States and the District of Columbia, with each substate replicate having a sample of approximately 900 total for the 12 or older age group. The overall average shows that the model-based PIs were 25 to 35 percent shorter than the design-based CIs. The largest reduction in width occurred for the P1 PIs.

B.2.4 Results of Small Area Estimates of Change Between 1999 and 2000

Three types of change estimators were considered. These estimators were defined in terms of ratios of three types of 2000 prevalence rates defined above with respect to the 1999 individual estimates:

- R1 = P00/P99,
- R2 = S00/P99, and
- R3 = Adj00/P99.

The posterior variances of Adj00, R1, R2, and R3 and the posterior correlation between the S99 and S00 were all calculated on the logarithmic scale. Because there is no direct method of estimating posterior correlations between P99 and P00, S00, and Adj00, the correlations from the simultaneous model were used to approximate the correlations for the non-simultaneous solutions. Tables B.9 to B.12 (past month marijuana, past year cocaine, past month "binge" alcohol use, and past month cigarette use, respectively) present the model-based 32 substate change estimates and RABs relative to their corresponding large State pair design-based estimates.

Table B.13 shows the estimates of change for R1 compared with the corresponding design-based estimates of change. The design-based estimates of change were similar to those based on SAE. The paired large States' design-based estimates for change (D00/D99) were also included for comparison purposes where D99 and D00 are paired large State design-based estimates of prevalence rates for 1999 and 2000.

Table B.14 quantifies the estimated bias for all three measures of change by presenting averages over the eight substates for R1, R2, and R3. The RABs are shown in Table B.14, which also contains average RABs over the four pairs of large States and overall averages over the four outcome variables. The overall RAB averages for the 18 to 25 age group, the 26 or older age groups, and the total were lowest for R1 whereas for the 12 to 17 age group, the overall RAB was smallest for R3. In general, the estimated bias was quite small.

Table B.15 shows averages over eight substates of the 95 percent lower and upper PI bounds for the change measure R1. The corresponding paired large States' design-based 95 percent CI bounds for change are also included for comparison purposes. What is important to note from this table is that the model-based 95 percent PIs generally ranged from less than one to more than one, indicating that the interval sizes are such that the changes between 1999 and 2000 are not significant (i.e., not significantly different than "no change").

Table B.16 shows ratios of average widths of 95 percent PIs for model-based change estimates and corresponding design-based change estimates. The overall average shows that the model-based PIs were 30 to 40 percent smaller than the design-based CIs. Table B.16 basically confirms the fact that the model-based estimates of change for the 42 States and the District of Columbia were more precise than the corresponding design-based estimates based on samples of about 1,000 for persons aged 12 or older, although the estimates were still not precise enough to be very useful (Table B.15).

To summarize, the estimated RABs of all three level and change estimates were reasonably small. The past year cocaine biases for the 12 to 17 age group were larger (in the 20 percent range [see Table B.6]), but this was due to the small divisors (low cocaine prevalence rates) in the relative bias calculation. There were somewhat surprising results in Tables B.6, B.8, B.14, and B.16, including those showing the interval width ratios relative to the design-based intervals for the three types of estimators. These tables show *very little if any difference* between the three estimator types. It had been hypothesized that the change ratios based on the simultaneous solutions would be smaller due to simultaneous estimation of the 1999 and 2000 State-level random effects. This simultaneous estimation effect turned out to be minimal. For the relative widths of the intervals, the correlations between $\ell n\left[\pi_i\left(99 \mid \underset{\sim}{y}_{99}, \underset{\sim}{y}_{00}\right)\right]$ and $\ell n\left[\pi_i\left(00 \mid \underset{\sim}{y}_{99}, \underset{\sim}{y}_{00}\right)\right]$ obtained from the simultaneous solution were used to approximate the unknown correlations between $\ell n\left[\pi_i\left(99 \mid \underset{\sim}{y}_{99}\right)\right]$ and $\ell n\left[\pi_i\left(00 \mid \underset{\sim}{y}_{99}, \underset{\sim}{y}_{00}\right)\right]$. It was also assumed that the independent and simultaneous 1999 prevalence estimates were perfectly correlated on the log scale. With these assumptions about the correlations, the only way the simultaneous solutions could yield narrower PIs for the 2000 level and 1999 versus the 2000 change ratios was if the posterior variances of the log prevalence were reduced by conditioning simultaneously on both years of data. For the four outcome variables examined, conditioning simultaneously on both years of data did not noticeably reduce the posterior variances of the log prevalence.

Referring again to Table B.15, which provides the average 95 percent PIs for each of the substances for each paired State, it is clear that very few of the changes were significant (i.e., had intervals that did not overlap 1.0), and those few that were significant carry with them such large PIs as to render them not very useful for analytic purposes. Table B.17 presents the 95 percent least significant lower and upper bounds of change estimates (R1) for 2000 and 1999. It shows how low or high the change estimate has to be for it to be a significant change.

B.3 Conclusions about Measuring Change

The information provided in Sections B.1 and B.2 was also provided to the expert panel on SAE for its review. The panel's consensus was that the NHSDA should not be used to measure change between 1999 and 2000. Instead, the panel indicated that the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) would be better served by providing improved estimates of the prevalence levels based on combining the 1999 and 2000 data while exploring other possibilities for measuring change for 2001.

Several options for measuring change were discussed:

1. Calculate a 2-year moving average to increase the precision of estimated change. Change then would be measured as the difference between two consecutive 2-year moving averages (e.g., the combined 2000-2001 moving average minus the combined 1999-2000 moving average).
2. Jointly model two related variables at one time to increase the precision of the individual yearly estimates, thereby increasing the precision of year-to-year change.
3. Create a "100 percent overlap" by asking the respondent to provide retrospective information for the "year before last" as well as for the past year.
4. Using the current 50 percent overlap of segments, reinterview respondents in those segments in 2 consecutive years.
5. Encourage the Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP) and the Center for Substance Abuse Treatment (CSAT) to have States institute annual data collection of variables that are related to program participation and success and are based on consistent definitions across States.

For each option, the SAE expert panel discussed the advantages and disadvantages. The advantages were typically either a shorter time frame for implementation or a greater potential for significant improvement in precision. Results of the discussion are summarized below.

Option 1 is the only short-term solution that could be used in 2001. The variance of a difference of two 2-year moving averages is one quarter of the variance of a difference of 2 *consecutive* years. This is a significant improvement; however, it still may not be possible to detect change for some measures in many States. There is a better opportunity among those States for which the trend between 1999 and 2001 continued in the same direction (either positive or negative).

Option 2 could be implemented in about 1 year and used to complement the other options in order to give added improvement to the precision of the change estimates. This option may require significant reprogramming implementation costs. The primary impact of this multivariate approach is the improved estimation of prevalence levels; however, this will also carry over to better estimation of yearly change and better correlation between years. The NHSDA data can be used to estimate the potential improvement resulting from its implementation. Some of the possible estimates that could be used together include modeling past month marijuana use and past month use of any illicit drug simultaneously, modeling past month use of a substance with past year use of the same substance, and modeling past month use of a substance with a scale based on risk factors.

Option 3 is believed to have potential; however, there can be problems because of memory recall decay. It may be best considered in conjunction with Option 2 in that retrospective data can be modeled jointly with the main outcome to improve precision. Various methods of adjusting for potential memory recall problems were considered. Data have been collected from earlier NHSDAs that may allow the estimation of potential gain under different alternatives relating to the size of the year-to-year correlation, depending on whether the recency measure is past month, past year, or some other reference period. This method would not be applicable to measures of perceived risk (asking a retrospective question about perceptions over a year ago) or to measures based on a series of questions, such as past year dependence.

A significant difficulty with Option 4 is that it represents a major departure from current data collection protocol with respect to confidentiality and follow-up. This would probably mean that other options would be pursued before this was given greater consideration. The NHSDA has typically been presented as an annual survey that does not reinterview individuals and only maintains the household address and selected respondent identification for quality verification follow-up. There is also the issue of nonresponse, especially in the reinterview. The $30 incentive would probably ameliorate the nonresponse problem to some extent.

Option 5 is more of a long-range goal. Its viability depends on adherence to consistent definitions and its ultimate predictive ability, which cannot be known in advance. Both CSAP and CSAT obtain State-level data, but the collection is typically not annual and often does not cover all 50 States and the District of Columbia

The SAE experts suggested first conducting research based on available data and utilizing "off-the-shelf" software to better understand the potential gains that might be achievable.

B.4 Modeling Estimates Based on Combining Data from 1999 and 2000

B.4.1 Modeling Without the Region Main Effect

In addition to combining 2 years of data for the next set of State estimates, another concern was the potential impact on individual States within each region of including Census region in the model, as had been done for the 1999 State small area estimates. The concern was that the presence of a significant regional fixed effect would have an automatic result of raising or lowering the measure of substance use for each State in the region regardless of whether a given State followed the regional pattern or not. In addition to providing the best fit of the data for the States and the District of Columbia collectively, one of the primary goals was to distinguish real differences among States. Thus, including a fixed regional effect seemed counterintuitive. Although the regional effect could come collectively from a set of States in a region, it was also a concern that a single State having a relatively large population relative to the region (e.g., California in the West) could have a significant effect on the remaining States in the region, especially if its substance use level were significantly different.

To compare the impact of including versus excluding the region variable main effects, models were fit on a handful of substance use measures for the two alternatives using the SAE methodology. In addition to the region main effects, it was decided that any interactions of region with race/ethnicity or gender needed to be excluded as well because their effect on States within a region would be similar. The interactions of all other variables with region (e.g., the percentage of single mothers in the Census tract) were left in the model because differential State distributions of that data would still result in differential impacts among States within the same region.

Results are presented for four of the substances. The interest here was in comparing the average behavior across States of the two different models. Table B.18 displays the design-based estimates and SAE estimates for past month use of marijuana with region and without region. Table B.19 displays similar information for past year use of cocaine. Tables B.20 and B.21 display similar information for past month use of alcohol and past month use of cigarettes, respectively.

The estimates for past month use of marijuana for persons aged 12 or older showed that the average State differences between the SAE estimates and the design-based estimates were very similar—0.07 percent for the model without region and 0.11 percent for the model with region (Table B.18). The width of the 95 percent PIs also was similar—1.98 and 1.95 percent for the models without and with region, respectively. Also, the with-region estimate for Utah, a State that typically displays significantly lower prevalence rates than the remainder of the West region, was 0.58 percentage points higher than the design-based estimate, while the without-region estimate was only 0.14 percentage points higher.

A comparison of the estimates for alcohol use shows that the national SAE estimates were almost identical for the two models, and the difference from the national design-based estimate was only a quarter of a percent. The average difference across States between the model without region and the design-based estimate for those aged 12 or older was -0.44 percent, and the average absolute difference was 1.00 percent (Table B.20). For the model with region, the corresponding averages were -0.39 and 0.97 percent. The average PI widths were 6.26 percent for the model without region and 6.02 percent for the model with region. Thus, for example, a State such a Utah that displayed a much lower level of past month use of alcohol than other States in the West had a with-region SAE that was 3.20 percentage points higher than the corresponding design-based estimate and a without-region SAE that was only 1.92 percentage points higher.

In addition to these comparisons, the SAE estimates were validated for another substance, "the treatment gap rate" (not shown in tables) using the four large-State design-based estimates as the "true" value. The results showed that the SAE estimates for the without-region model were very close to the corresponding "true" values.

B.4.2 Validation of the SAE for the Combined 1999 and 2000 Data

Given that the decision had been made to produce SAE estimates based on combining 2 years of data, the next step was to produce those estimates for each of the substance measures for which there were 2 years of data and validate the estimates using the model that excluded any regional main effects and interactions, as described in Section B.4.1.

The 2-year estimates were validated on four variables: past month use of marijuana, past year use of cocaine, past month "binge" alcohol use, and past month use of cigarettes. For this validation exercise, large States were not combined. Each large State was divided into four substates. The results are presented in Tables B.22 to B.25. On average, the RABs were quite small. For the 12 or older age group, the RABs were as follows:

- past month use of marijuana, 4.07 percent;
- past year use of cocaine, 7.88 percent;
- past month "binge"alcohol use, 0.98 percent; and

- past month use of cigarettes, 1.22 percent.

Also, compared with the design-based CIs, the 95 percent PIs were much shorter, about 75 percent as large for marijuana, "binge" alcohol, and cigarettes and 65 percent as large for cocaine (Table B.26).

In addition, the 2-year estimates were compared with the corresponding 1-year estimates to ascertain the extent of improvement in estimation for the 42 States and the District of Columbia, given that those sample sizes would now be approximately double their size in 1999. For example, comparing the PIs' widths across the 50 States and the District of Columbia, the average SAE PI width for past month use of marijuana among persons 12 or older was 2.40 percent in 1999, but only 1.98 percent for 1999 and 2000 combined. Just as importantly, because the States (and the District of Columbia) had smaller single-year sample sizes, the national model had a greater relative influence in the SAE estimates for 1999 than for 1999 and 2000 combined. Therefore, the 1999-2000 pooled State estimates would not be shrunk as much toward the national model-based estimate as would similar estimates based on a single year of data. One result is that the 2-year SAEs would tend to be closer to their corresponding design-based estimates than SAEs based on 1 year of data. The other implication is that States with design-based estimates that were relatively lower or higher than other States would retain that distinction, and the overall range and spread of the State estimates would tend to be larger, for example, than it was in 1999. This should make it easier to identify States that have significantly lower or higher substance use prevalence rates than other States.

B.5 Caveats

Most of the caveats regarding SAE, including differential nonresponse and response bias effects, are addressed in Chapter 6 of this report. Tables B.27 and B.28 show the screening and interview response rates for the 50 States and the District of Columbia in 1999 and 2000, respectively. One other possible contributor to bias in the State estimates, and the estimates in general, is the effect of editing and imputation of the summary data. In developing the editing and imputation process for 1999 and subsequent years, the desire was to minimize the amount of editing because of its somewhat subjective nature, and instead let the random imputation process supply any partially missing information. Overall, the percentage of imputed information is quite small for any given substance.

The method described in Appendix D is based on a multivariate imputation in which some demographic and other substance use information from the respondent is used to determine a donor who is similar in those characteristics but has supplied data for the drug in question.

Often, information is also available from the partial respondent on the recency of drug use. For example, respondents may have indicated that they used the drug in their lifetime or in the past year, but left blank the question about use in the past month. For many of the records, this type of auxiliary information was available. In a small portion of the time, no auxiliary information was available, in which case a random donor with similar drug use patterns and demographic characteristics was used. For the different substances, the largest differences between the edited and the imputed estimates typically occurred when there was a lot of auxiliary information. For past month use of marijuana, based on the 1999 data, the State with the largest percentage change from edited to imputed data was Alabama, whose edited rate of use of marijuana was 2.1 percent and whose imputed rate of use was 3.1 percent—a relative increase of almost 50 percent.

B.6 SAE Methodology

B.6.1 Background

In response to the need for State-level information on substance abuse problems, SAMHSA began developing and testing SAE methods for the NHSDA in 1994 under a contract with RTI of Research Triangle Park, North Carolina. That developmental work used logistic regression models with data from the combined 1991 to 1993 NHSDAs and local area indicators, such as drug-related arrests, alcohol-related death rates, and block group/tract level characteristics from the 1990 Census that were found to be associated with substance abuse. In 1996, the results were published for 25 States for which there were sufficient sample data (OAS, 1996). A subsequent report described the methodology in detail and noted areas in which improvements were needed (Folsom & Judkins, 1997).

The increasing need for State-level estimates of substance use led to the decision to expand the NHSDA to provide estimates for all 50 States and the District of Columbia on an annual basis beginning in 1999. It was determined that, with the use of modeling similar to that used with the 1991 to 1993 NHSDA data in conjunction with a sample designed for State-level estimation, a sample of about 67,500 persons would be sufficient to make reasonably precise estimates.

The State-based NHSDA sample design implemented in 1999 and 2000 had the following characteristics:

- States were stratified into FI regions that covered the geography of each State. The FI regions are comprised of contiguous Census tracts and counties and designed to yield about 75 interviews per region. In the 42 smaller States (by population) and the District of Columbia, there are 12 FI regions; in the eight large States, there are 48 FI regions.

- Within each region, eight segments were randomly selected for 1999 and two were allocated to each calendar quarter of data collection. For 2000, one segment from each 1999 region by quarter pair was retained, and its partner was replaced by a new random selection.
- Within each segment, households were screened, and a sample of one to two persons per household was selected. An average of nine responding persons per segment was sought. For the 1999 segments that were retained in 2000, a new sample of households and persons was drawn for the 2000 survey.
- The annual samples were selected so that approximately 900 responding persons, 300 in each age group (12 to 17, 18 to 25, and 26 or older), were drawn in each of the 42 States and the District of Columbia. In the eight large States, the person samples were allocated equally to the three age groups with overall respondent sample sizes ranging from 2,669 to 4,681 in 1999 and 3,478 to 5,022 in 2000.

In preparation for the modeling of the 1999 data, RTI used the data from the combined 1994-1996 NHSDAs to develop an improved methodology that utilized more local area data and produced better estimates of the accuracy of the State estimates (Folsom, Shah, & Vaish, 1999). That effort involved the development of procedures that would validate the results for geographic areas with large samples. This work was reviewed by a panel with SAE expertise.[2] They approved of the methodology, but suggested further improvements for the modeling to be used to produce the 1999 State estimates. Those improvements were incorporated into the methodology finally used for the 1999 State estimates. Similar methodology (as described earlier) was used for this 2000 State report. The methodology, called Survey-Weighted Hierarchical Bayes Estimation (HB), is described below.

B.6.2 Goals of Modeling

There were several goals underlying the estimation process. The first was to model drug use at the lowest possible level and aggregate over the levels to form the State estimates. The

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[2] The panel included William Bell of the U.S. Bureau of the Census; Partha Lahiri of the University of Nebraska; Balgobin Nandram of Worcester Polytechnic Institute and the National Center for Health Statistics; Wesley Schaible, formerly Associate Commissioner for Research and Evaluation at the Bureau of Labor Statistics; J.N.K. Rao of Carleton University; and Alan Zaslavsky of Harvard University. Other attendees involved in the development or discussion were Ralph Folsom, Judith Lessler, Avinash Singh, and Akhil Vaish of RTI and Joe Gfroerer and Doug Wright of SAMHSA.

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chosen level of aggregation was the 32 age group (12 to 17, 18 to 25, 26 to 34, 35+) by race/ethnicity (white, non-Hispanic; black, non-Hispanic; Hispanic; Other) by gender cells at the block group level. Estimated population counts were obtained from a private vendor for each block group for each of the 32 cells. This level of aggregation was desired because the NHSDA first stage of sample selection was at the block group level, so that there would be data at this level to fit a model. In addition, there was a great deal of information from the Census at the block group level that could be used as predictors in the models. If prevalence rates could be estimated for each of the 32 cells at the block group level, it would only be necessary to multiply by the estimated population counts and aggregate to the State level.

Another goal of the estimation process was to include the sampling weight in the model in such a way that the small area estimates would converge to the design-based (sample-weighted) estimates when they were aggregated to a sufficient sample size. There was a desire for the estimates to have this characteristic so that there would be consistency with the survey-weighted national estimates based on the entire sample.

A third goal was to include as much local source data as possible, especially data related to each substance use measure. This would help provide a better fit beyond the strictly sociodemographic information. The desire was to use national sources of these data so that there would be consistency of collection and estimation methodology across States.

Recognizing that estimates based solely on these "fixed" effects would not reflect differences across States due to differences in laws, enforcement activities, advertising campaigns, outreach activities, and other such unique State contributions, a fourth goal was to include "random" effects to compensate for these differences. The types of random effects that could be supported by the NHSDA data were a function of the size of sample and the model fit to the sample data. Random effects were included at the State level and for substate regions comprised of three neighboring FI regions. Although this grouping of the three FI regions was principally motivated by the need to accumulate enough sample to support good model fitting for the low prevalence NHSDA outcomes, it was also reasoned that it would be possible to produce substate HB estimates for areas comprised of these FI region groups, once 2 or 3 years of NHSDA data were available, because that would yield substate region samples of at least 400 respondents. For substate areas that do not conform to the substate region boundaries (e.g., counties and large municipalities), HB estimates could be derived from their elemental block group level contributions, but the design-based data employed in the estimation of the associated substate region effects would not be restricted to the county or city of interest. This mismatch of FI region and county/large municipality boundaries weakens the theoretical appeal of the associated HB estimate. For this reason, substate HB estimates probably should be restricted to areas that can be matched reasonably well to FI region groups.

One of the difficulties of typical SAE has been obtaining good estimates of the accuracy of the estimates with PIs that give a good representation of the true probability of coverage of the intervals. Therefore, the final major goal was to provide accurate PIs—ones that would approach the usual sample-based intervals as the sample size increases.

B.6.3 Variables Modeled

A set of 18 measures covering a variety of aspects of substance use and abuse was designated for estimation from the 2000 NHSDA. The first 12 were based on the pooled 1999 and 2000 NHSDA data and the remaining 6 on 2000 data alone. Recall that the SAE measures of annual change evaluated in Section B.2 were not precise enough to declare significant the size of annual changes that were observed. After conferring with the SAE expert panel, the decision was made to produce averaged 1999 and 2000 State estimates for the 12 measures that were comparably defined. The 18 outcome variables are listed below:

1. past month use of any illicit drug,
2. past month use of marijuana,
3. perceptions of great risk of smoking marijuana once a month,
4. average annual rates of first use of marijuana,
5. past month use of any illicit drug other than marijuana,
6. past year use of cocaine,
7. past month use of alcohol,
8. past month "binge" alcohol use,
9. perceptions of great risk of having five or more drinks of an alcoholic beverage once or twice a week,
10. past month use of any tobacco product,
11. past month use of cigarettes,
12. perceptions of great risk of smoking one or more packs of cigarettes per day,
13. past year alcohol dependence or abuse,
14. past year alcohol dependence,
15. past year any illicit drug dependence or abuse,
16. past year any illicit drug dependence,
17. past year dependence or abuse for any illicit drug or alcohol, and
18. past year treatment gap.

Note that the "past year treatment gap" variable is not covered in this report (see, instead, OAS, 2002).

B.6.4 Predictors Used in Logistic Regression Models

Local area data used as potential predictor variables in the logistic regression models were obtained from several sources, including Claritas, the Census Bureau, the FBI (Uniform Crime Reports), Health Resources and Services Administration (Area Resource File), SAMHSA

(Uniform Facility Data Set), and the National Center for Health Statistics (mortality data). The list of sources and potential data items used in the modeling are provided below.

- *Claritas*. The demographic data package called *Building Block Basic, Age by Race* for 1999 with projections to 2004 was used.
- *Census Bureau*. Both 1990 Census (demographic and socioeconomic variables) and July 1997 Food Stamp participation rates were used.
- *Federal Bureau of Investigation*. Uniform Crime Report (UCR) arrest totals were used from http://fisher.lib.Virginia.EDU/crime/; the most current data are for 1998 for most counties, and previous years' data were used in a few cases.
- *Health Resources and Services Administration*. Some variables were used relating to income and employment from the Area Resource File (ARF) February 2000 release from the Bureau of Health Professions, Office of Research and Planning.
- *National Center for Health Statistics*. Mortality data using International Classification of Diseases, 9th revision (ICD-9), 1993 to 1998 were used. The ICD-9 death rate data are from the National Center for Health Statistics at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.
- *SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies*. Uniform Facility Data Set (UFDS), 1997 to 1998 data on drug and alcohol treatment rates were used from Synectics for Management Decisions, Inc.

The following lists provide the specific independent variables that were potential predictors in the models.

Claritas Data

Description	Level
% Population aged 0-18 in block group	Block group
% Population aged 19-24 in block group	Block group
% Population aged 25-34 in block group	Block group
% Population aged 35-44 in block group	Block group
% Population aged 45-54 in block group	Block group
% Population aged 55-64 in block group	Block group
% Population aged 65+ in block group	Block group
% Blacks in block group	Block group
% Hispanics in block group	Block group
% Other race in block group	Block group
% Whites in block group	Block group

Claritas Data

Description	Level
% Males in block group	Block group
% Females in block group	Block group
% American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut in tract	Tract
% Asian, Pacific Islander in tract	Tract
% Population aged 0-18 in tract	Tract
% Population aged 19-24 in tract	Tract
% Population aged 25-34 in tract	Tract
% Population aged 35-44 in tract	Tract
% Population aged 45-54 in tract	Tract
% Population aged 55-64 in tract	Tract
% Population aged 65+ in tract	Tract
% Blacks in tract	Tract
% Hispanics in tract	Tract
% Other race in tract	Tract
% Whites in tract	Tract
% Males in tract	Tract
% Females in tract	Tract
% Population aged 0-18 in county	County
% Population aged 19-24 in county	County
% Population aged 25-34 in county	County
% Population aged 35-44 in county	County
% Population aged 45-54 in county	County
% Population aged 55-64 in county	County
% Population aged 65+ in county	County
% Blacks in county	County
% Hispanics in county	County
% Other race in county	County
% Whites in county	County
% Males in county	County
% Females in county	County

1990 Census Data

Description	Level
% Population who dropped out of high school	Tract
% Housing units built in 1940-1949	Tract
% Persons 16-64 with a work disability	Tract
% Hispanics who are Cuban	Tract
% Females 16 years or older in labor force	Tract
% Females never married	Tract
% Females separated/divorced/widowed/other	Tract
% One-person households	Tract

1990 Census Data

Description	Level
% Female head of household, no spouse, child ≤18	Tract
% Males 16 years or older in labor force	Tract
% Males never married	Tract
% Males separated/divorced/widowed/other	Tract
% Housing units built in 1939 or earlier	Tract
Average persons per room	Tract
% Families below poverty level	Tract
% Households with public assistance income	Tract
% Housing units rented	Tract
% Population 9-12 years of school, no high school diploma	Tract
% Population 0-8 years of school	Tract
% Population with associate's degree	Tract
% Population some college and no degree	Tract
% Population with bachelor's, graduate, professional degree	Tract
Median rents for rental units	Tract
Median value of owner-occupied housing units	Tract
Median household income	Tract

Uniform Crime Report Data

Description	Level
Drug possession arrest rate	County
Drug sale/manufacture arrest rate	County
Drug violations' arrest rate	County
Marijuana possession arrest rate	County
Marijuana sale/manufacture arrest rate	County
Opium cocaine possession arrest rate	County
Opium cocaine sale/manufacture arrest rate	County
Other drug possession arrest rate	County
Other dangerous non-narcotics arrest rate	County
Serious crime arrest rate	County
Violent crime arrest rate	County

Categorical Data

Description	Source	Level
=1 if Hispanic, =0 otherwise	Sample	Person
=1 if non-Hispanic Black, =0 otherwise	Sample	Person
=1 if non-Hispanic Other, =0 otherwise	Sample	Person
=1 if male, =0 if female	Sample	Person
=1 if Northeast region, =0 otherwise	1990 Census	State
=1 if Midwest region, =0 otherwise	1990 Census	State

Categorical Data

Description	Source	Level
=1 if South region, =0 otherwise	1990 Census	State
=1 if MSA with 1 million +, =0 otherwise	1990 Census	County
=1 if MSA with <1 million, =0 otherwise	1990 Census	County
=1 if non-MSA urban, =0 otherwise	1990 Census	Tract
=1 if underclass tract	Urban Institute	Tract
=1 if no Cubans in tract, =0 otherwise	1990 Census	Tract
=1 if urban area, =0 if rural area	1990 Census	Tract
=1 if no arrests for dangerous non-narcotics, =0 otherwise	UCR	County

Miscellaneous Data

Variable Description	Source	Level
Alcohol death rate, direct cause	ICD-9	County
Alcohol death rate, indirect cause	ICD-9	County
Cigarettes death rate, direct cause	ICD-9	County
Cigarettes death rate, indirect cause	ICD-9	County
Drug death rate, direct cause	ICD-9	County
Drug death rate, indirect cause	ICD-9	County
Alcohol treatment rate	UFDS	County
Alcohol and drug treatment rate	UFDS	County
Drug treatment rate	UFDS	County
% Families below poverty level	ARF	County
Unemployment rate	ARF	County
Per capita income (in thousands)	ARF	County
Food stamp participation rate	Census Bureau	County

B.6.5 Selection of Independent Variables for the Models

For outcomes modeled using 2000 data alone, independent variables for modeling each of the substance use measures were first identified by a CHAID (Chi-squared Automatic Interaction Detector) algorithm, which does not use sample weights. Prior to this process, all the continuous variables were categorized using deciles and were treated as ordinal in CHAID. Region was treated as nominal categorical variables in CHAID. Significant (at 3 percent level) independent variables from each model and final nodes in the tree-growing process were identified as predictor variables destined for inclusion at a later step.

Independently, a SAS stepwise logistic regression model was fit for each dependent variable by age group. The SAS stepwise was used because it was able to quickly run all of the variables for all of the models, although it was recognized that the software would not take into account the complex sample design. The independent variables included all the first-order or linear polynomial trend contrasts across the 10 levels of the categorized variables plus the gender, region, and race variables. Significant variables (at the 3 percent level) were identified from this process. Based on the combined list from CHAID and SAS, a list of variables was created that included the corresponding second- and third-order polynomials and the interaction of the first-order polynomials with the gender, race, and region variables.

Next, the variables were entered into a SAS stepwise logistic model at the 1 percent significance level. Because of past concerns about overfitting of the data in earlier estimation using the 1991 to 1993 NHSDA data, the significance levels were made quite stringent. These variables were then entered into a SUDAAN logistic regression model because the SUDAAN software would adjust for the effects of the weights and other aspects of the complex sample design. All variables that were still significant at the 1 percent significance level were entered into the survey-weighted HB process.

For outcome variables modeled using pooled 1999 and 2000 data, the starting predictor set was the final predictor set used in the 1999 analyses. This set was further reduced by modeling the combined data using SUDAAN selection at the 1 percent level of significance.

B.6.6 General Model Description

The model can be characterized as a complex mixed model (including both fixed and random effects) of the form:

$$\lambda = X\beta + ZU.$$

Each of the symbols represents a matrix or vector. The leading term $X\beta$ is the usual (fixed) regression contribution, and ZU represents *random* effects for the States and FI region groups that the data will support and for which estimates are desired. Not obvious from the notation is that the form of the model is a logistic model used to estimate dichotomous data. The λ vector has elements $\ln[\pi_{ijk} / (1 - \pi_{ijk})]$, where the π_{ijk} is the propensity for the k^{th} person in the j^{th} FI composite region in the i^{th} State to engage in the behavior of interest (e.g., to use marijuana in the past month). Also not obvious from the notation is that the model fitting utilizes the final "sample" weights as discussed above. The "sample" weights have been adjusted for nonresponse and poststratified to known Census counts.

The estimate for each State behaves like a "weighted" average of the design-based estimate in that State and the predicted value based on the national regression model. The "weights" in this case are functions of the relative precision of the sample-based estimate for the

State and the predicted estimate based on the national model. The eight large States have large samples, and thus more "weight" is given to the sample estimate relative to the model-based regression estimate. The 42 small States and the District of Columbia put relatively more "weight" on the regression estimate because of their smaller samples. The national regression estimate actually uses national parameters that are based on the pooled 1999 and 2000 sample of approximately 138,000 persons; however, the regression estimate for a specific State is based on applying the national regression parameters *to that State's "local" county, block group, and tract-level predictor variables* and summing to the State level. Therefore, even the national regression component of the estimate for a State includes "local" State data. For the five outcome variables presented in this report, whose State estimates were based on the 2000 data alone, the national or fixed regression coefficients were based on a sample of roughly 72,000 persons.

The goal then was to come up with the best estimates of β and U. This would lead to the best estimates of λ, which would in turn lead to the best estimate of π. Once the best estimate of π for each block group and each age/race/gender cell within a block group has been estimated, the results could be weighted by the projected Census population counts at that level to make estimates for any geographic area larger than a block group.

In the model fitting for the pooled 1999 and 2000 data, the small number of predictor variables updated in 2000 were used in both their 1999 and 2000 versions when they appeared in a model. At the time the decision was made to form pooled data estimates, the schedule did not permit merging the updated versions of the predictors onto the 1999 analysis file. To produce the pooled data estimates, the updated versions of the predictors were always used (i.e., the versions on the 2000 universe file). For the block group-level population counts by age, race, and gender used to aggregate the block group-level prevalence estimates, the average of the 1999 and 2000 population counts were used in each demographic domain.

B.6.7 Implementation of Modeling

The solution to the equation for π in Section B.6.6 is not straightforward but involves a series of iterative steps to generate values of the desired fixed and random effects from the underlying joint distribution. The basic process can be described as follows.

Let β denote the matrix of fixed effects, η be the matrix of State random effects i = 1-51, and ν denote the matrix of FI composite region effects j within State i. Because the goal is to estimate separate models for four age groups, it is assumed that the random effect vectors are four variate Normal with null mean vectors and 4×4 covariance matrices D_η and D_ν, respectively. To estimate the individual effects, a Bayesian approach is used to represent the joint density function given the data by $f(\beta, \eta, v, D_v, D_\eta \mid y)$. According to the Bayes process, this can be estimated once the conditional distributions are known:

$$f_1(\beta \mid \eta, v, D_v, D_\eta, y), f_2(D_v, D_\eta \mid \beta\ \eta, v, y), \text{ and } f_3(\eta, v \mid \beta, D_v, D_\eta, y).$$

To generate random draws from these distributions, Markov Chain Monte Carlo (MCMC) processes need to be used. There are a body of methods for generating pseudo-random draws from probability distributions via Markov chains. A Markov chain is fully specified by its starting distribution $P(X_0)$ and the transition kernel $P(X_t|X_{t-1})$.

Each MCMC step that involves the vector of binary outcome variables y in the conditioning set needs first to be modified by defining a pseudo-likelihood using survey weights. In defining pseudo-likelihood, weights are introduced after scaling them to the effective sample size based on a suitable design effect. Note that with the pseudo-likelihood, the covariance matrix of the pseudo-score functions is no longer equal to the pseudo-information matrix; therefore, a sandwich-type of covariance matrix was used to compute the design effect. In this process, weights are largely assumed to be noninformative (i.e., unrelated to the outcome variable y). The assumption of noninformative weights is useful in finding tractable expressions for the appropriate information matrix of the pseudo score functions. The pseudo log-likelihood remains an unbiased estimate of the finite-population log-likelihood regardless of this assumption.

Step I $[\beta_a \mid \eta, v, y]$ (this does not depend on D_η, D_v)

With flat prior for β_a, the conditional posterior is proportional to the pseudo-likelihood function. For large samples, this posterior can be approximated by the multivariate normal distribution with mean vector equal to the pseudo-maximum likelihood estimate and with asymptotic covariance matrix having the associated sandwich form. Assuming that the survey weights are noninformative makes the age group specific β_a vectors conditionally independent of each other. Therefore, the β_a can be updated separately at each MCMC cycle.

Step II $[\eta_i \mid \beta, v_i, D_\eta, y]$ (this does not depend on D_v)

Here, the conditional posterior is proportional to the product of the prior $g(\eta_i|.)$, the pseudo-likelihood function $f(y|.)$ as well as the prior $p(\beta, D_v)$; this last prior can be omitted as it does not involve η_i. To calculate the denominator (or the normalization constant) of the posterior distribution for η_i requires multidimensional integration and is numerically intractable. To get around this problem, the Metropolis-Hastings (M-H) algorithm is used that requires a dominating density convenient for Monte Carlo sampling. For this purpose, the mode and curvature of the conditional posterior distribution are used; these can be simply obtained from its numerator. Then a Gaussian distribution is used with matching mode and curvature to define the dominating density for M-H. As with the age group specific β_a parameters, the State-specific random effect vectors η_i are conditionally independent of each other and can be updated separately at each MCMC cycle.

Step III $[v_{ij} \mid \beta, \eta_i, D_v, y]$ (this does not depend on D_η)

Similar to step II.

Step IV $[D_\eta \mid \eta]$, $[D_v \mid v]$ (here, η and v include all the information from y)

Here, the pseudo-likelihood involving design weights comes in implicitly through the conditioning parameters η and v evaluated at the current cycle. An exact conditional posterior distribution is obtained because the inverse Wishart priors for D_η and D_v are conjugate.

B.6.8 Remarks

- In the NHSDA application, three FI regions were combined to form a minimum of four substate regions with corresponding random effects. This was done to ensure adequate sample sizes for estimation purposes.

- There is self-calibration built in to the modeling. This is achieved via design effect-scaling of survey weights incorporated in the conditional posterior density so that small area estimates for large States become asymptotically equivalent to the design-based estimates. Similarly, survey-weighted estimates of the fixed parameters (in particular, the intercept) give calibration of the aggregate of State small area estimates to the national design-based estimate.

- For posterior variance estimation purposes, the survey weights were largely assumed to be noninformative. The survey design effects on the posterior variance are therefore restricted to unequal weighting effects. It was assumed that all the design-related clustering effects are represented by between-State and between-substate (within-State) variability of random effects. This does not take care of variability at lower levels of clustering. However, sample size is not sufficient at lower levels to support stable estimates of random effects for area segments.

- If the logistic mixed model fits well, the variance estimates should be reasonable. The self-calibration property provides some protection against model breakdown. Research is currently under way to develop a new MCMC algorithm that fully accounts for survey design effects on the small area estimate posterior PIs.

B.7 References

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Table B.1 Level Estimates (P1) for 2000

State	Age in Years			Total
	12-17	18-25	26+	
Past Month Use of Marijuana				
CA_TX (design-based)	6.93	11.98	3.19	4.85
CA_TX (average over substates)	7.02	11.49	3.60	5.10
NY_FL (design-based)	6.95	14.61	2.33	4.20
NY_FL (average over substates)	6.84	13.97	2.76	4.46
OH_MI (design-based)	6.95	15.96	3.09	5.17
OH_MI (average over substates)	7.52	15.46	2.83	4.96
PA_IL (design-based)	6.69	14.38	2.90	4.71
PA_IL (average over substates)	6.92	14.23	2.83	4.67
Past Year Use of Cocaine				
CA_TX (design-based)	2.12	4.57	0.99	1.62
CA_TX (average over substates)	2.39	4.53	1.19	1.79
NY_FL (design-based)	1.20	4.16	1.06	1.44
NY_FL (average over substates)	1.45	4.14	1.11	1.50
OH_MI (design-based)	0.96	4.20	0.78	1.24
OH_MI (average over substates)	1.30	4.12	0.83	1.31
PA_IL (design-based)	0.97	4.14	1.16	1.51
PA_IL (average over substates)	1.22	4.10	1.18	1.55
Past Month "Binge" Alcohol Use				
CA_TX (design-based)	9.64	32.54	19.60	20.29
CA_TX (average over substates)	9.79	32.10	19.39	20.09
NY_FL (design-based)	9.89	37.53	17.60	19.17
NY_FL (average over substates)	10.07	36.75	18.15	19.53
OH_MI (design-based)	11.31	43.60	18.89	21.33
OH_MI (average over substates)	11.15	43.13	19.74	21.90
PA_IL (design-based)	10.35	43.41	21.81	23.37
PA_IL (average over substates)	11.00	42.93	20.88	22.66
Past Month Use of Cigarettes				
CA_TX (design-based)	10.08	29.83	23.59	22.94
CA_TX (average over substates)	10.41	30.51	23.44	22.96
NY_FL (design-based)	11.67	34.94	23.38	23.59
NY_FL (average over substates)	12.36	35.14	23.12	23.48
OH_MI (design-based)	14.74	43.48	25.48	26.71
OH_MI (average over substates)	15.14	44.19	25.85	27.13
PA_IL (design-based)	13.93	44.47	24.68	26.08
PA_IL (average over substates)	14.30	43.68	24.45	25.84

Note: The average over substates is calculated as the average of the individual 2000 SAEs (P1) over the 8 substates.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 2000.

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Table B.2 Relative Absolute Bias of Three Types of Level Estimates for 2000: *Past Month Use of Marijuana*

State	P1				P2				P3			
	12-17	18-25	26+	Total	12-17	18-25	26+	Total	12-17	18-25	26+	Total
CA_TX (design-based)	6.93	11.98	3.19	4.85	6.93	11.98	3.19	4.85	6.93	11.98	3.19	4.85
CA_TX1	9.63	11.08	4.12	5.72	10.00	11.11	4.14	5.78	9.87	10.95	4.12	5.73
CA_TX2	6.16	12.17	3.67	5.15	5.96	12.30	3.51	5.03	5.86	12.00	3.26	4.79
CA_TX3	7.02	10.17	3.21	4.62	7.13	10.20	3.21	4.64	7.19	10.16	3.17	4.61
CA_TX4	6.21	9.50	3.15	4.39	6.43	9.65	3.42	4.64	6.51	9.96	3.57	4.80
CA_TX5	6.50	14.11	3.66	5.45	6.66	14.65	3.76	5.62	6.68	14.72	3.80	5.66
CA_TX6	6.93	11.88	4.00	5.44	6.82	11.72	3.81	5.27	6.71	11.39	3.49	4.99
CA_TX7	7.25	12.64	3.47	5.19	7.00	12.57	3.23	4.97	6.89	12.02	3.10	4.78
CA_TX8	6.49	10.35	3.53	4.82	6.52	10.33	3.61	4.88	6.62	10.46	3.75	5.01
Average over substates	7.02	11.49	3.60	5.10	7.07	11.57	3.59	5.10	7.04	11.46	3.53	5.05
Relative Absolute Bias	**1.28**	**4.13**	**12.96**	**5.13**	**1.89**	**3.47**	**12.57**	**5.26**	**1.57**	**4.37**	**10.84**	**4.07**
NY_FL (design-based)	6.95	14.61	2.33	4.20	6.95	14.61	2.33	4.20	6.95	14.61	2.33	4.20
NY_FL1	6.63	15.27	2.80	4.62	6.57	15.32	2.81	4.63	6.56	15.04	2.71	4.52
NY_FL2	7.28	15.13	2.54	4.46	7.34	15.27	2.55	4.49	7.34	15.23	2.59	4.52
NY_FL3	7.77	13.42	2.63	4.38	8.05	13.57	2.77	4.53	8.04	13.71	2.86	4.62
NY_FL4	6.78	12.33	2.83	4.32	6.81	12.18	2.94	4.38	7.00	12.54	3.09	4.57
NY_FL5	6.81	11.63	2.45	3.94	6.95	11.59	2.60	4.06	7.21	11.79	2.73	4.21
NY_FL6	6.84	15.55	3.30	5.06	6.74	15.65	3.27	5.05	6.71	15.73	3.31	5.08
NY_FL7	5.08	12.70	2.32	3.79	4.92	13.00	2.47	3.93	5.15	13.52	2.66	4.17
NY_FL8	7.56	15.72	3.23	5.10	7.47	15.62	3.16	5.02	7.42	15.22	3.07	4.90
Average over substates	6.84	13.97	2.76	4.46	6.86	14.03	2.82	4.51	6.93	14.10	2.88	4.57
Relative Absolute Bias	**1.49**	**4.39**	**18.68**	**6.13**	**1.30**	**4.00**	**21.16**	**7.41**	**0.24**	**3.51**	**23.51**	**8.81**

Table B.2 (continued)

State	P1				P2				P3			
	12-17	18-25	26+	Total	12-17	18-25	26+	Total	12-17	18-25	26+	Total
OH_MI (design-based)	6.95	15.96	3.09	5.17	6.95	15.96	3.09	5.17	6.95	15.96	3.09	5.17
OH_MI1	6.73	14.45	2.81	4.73	6.59	14.47	2.79	4.71	6.59	14.41	2.74	4.67
OH_MI2	7.13	14.56	2.67	4.68	7.07	14.50	2.62	4.63	7.11	14.66	2.69	4.71
OH_MI3	8.10	15.38	2.69	4.90	7.91	15.23	2.58	4.78	7.72	14.87	2.59	4.73
OH_MI4	8.04	16.97	3.43	5.67	7.56	16.40	3.07	5.27	7.18	15.60	2.76	4.89
OH_MI5	7.49	15.35	2.95	5.03	7.37	15.26	2.85	4.94	7.25	15.13	2.82	4.89
OH_MI6	7.01	18.04	3.21	5.54	6.60	17.98	2.98	5.31	6.40	17.64	2.83	5.13
OH_MI7	7.24	13.27	2.52	4.41	7.12	13.09	2.53	4.38	7.14	13.00	2.53	4.37
OH_MI8	8.41	15.63	2.39	4.74	8.49	15.81	2.43	4.80	8.42	15.43	2.47	4.78
Average over substates	7.52	15.46	2.83	4.96	7.34	15.34	2.73	4.85	7.22	15.09	2.68	4.77
Relative Absolute Bias	**8.24**	**3.14**	**8.36**	**3.95**	**5.64**	**3.86**	**11.61**	**6.09**	**3.99**	**5.43**	**13.33**	**7.72**
PA_IL (design-based)	6.69	14.38	2.90	4.71	6.69	14.38	2.90	4.71	6.69	14.38	2.90	4.71
PA_IL1	7.39	15.74	2.90	4.96	7.19	15.37	2.72	4.75	7.05	14.98	2.57	4.57
PA_IL2	8.50	15.02	3.61	5.53	8.68	14.85	3.62	5.53	8.50	14.69	3.57	5.46
PA_IL3	7.88	15.44	3.08	5.11	7.98	15.45	3.08	5.12	7.84	15.25	2.99	5.01
PA_IL4	5.92	12.18	2.47	4.03	5.79	12.00	2.48	4.00	5.73	11.90	2.33	3.88
PA_IL5	7.14	14.80	3.60	5.36	6.99	14.36	3.40	5.13	6.86	14.02	3.07	4.85
PA_IL6	6.95	15.16	2.32	4.39	6.88	15.46	2.37	4.46	6.87	15.68	2.39	4.50
PA_IL7	6.09	13.06	2.06	3.84	6.28	13.86	2.31	4.15	6.55	14.32	2.47	4.36
PA_IL8	5.45	12.42	2.59	4.10	5.37	12.46	2.77	4.25	5.44	12.69	2.75	4.27
Average over substates	6.92	14.23	2.83	4.67	6.89	14.23	2.84	4.67	6.85	14.19	2.77	4.61
Relative Absolute Bias	**3.44**	**1.02**	**2.32**	**1.01**	**3.11**	**1.05**	**1.85**	**0.84**	**2.49**	**1.29**	**4.42**	**2.13**
Overall	**3.61**	**3.17**	**10.58**	**4.05**	**2.99**	**3.10**	**11.80**	**4.90**	**2.07**	**3.65**	**13.03**	**5.68**

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 and 2000.

Table B.3 Relative Absolute Bias of Three Types of Level Estimates for 2000: *Past Year Use of Cocaine*

	P1				P2				P3			
State	**12-17**	**18-25**	**26+**	**Total**	**12-17**	**18-25**	**26+**	**Total**	**12-17**	**18-25**	**26+**	**Total**
CA_TX (design-based)	2.12	4.57	0.99	1.62	2.12	4.57	0.99	1.62	2.12	4.57	0.99	1.62
CA_TX1	2.23	4.65	1.06	1.70	2.21	4.77	1.14	1.77	2.24	4.73	1.17	1.79
CA_TX2	2.83	3.76	1.31	1.83	2.83	3.65	1.27	1.78	2.89	3.62	1.20	1.73
CA_TX3	2.29	4.63	1.10	1.73	2.25	4.58	1.10	1.72	2.28	4.53	1.05	1.68
CA_TX4	2.26	3.72	1.08	1.59	2.25	3.68	1.20	1.67	2.24	3.75	1.24	1.71
CA_TX5	2.42	5.66	1.18	1.95	2.41	5.66	1.19	1.95	2.37	5.69	1.22	1.98
CA_TX6	2.18	4.70	1.00	1.66	2.17	4.82	1.06	1.71	2.13	4.76	1.08	1.71
CA_TX7	2.66	5.24	1.22	1.95	2.70	5.30	1.19	1.94	2.68	5.27	1.23	1.97
CA_TX8	2.25	3.89	1.52	1.93	2.20	3.85	1.50	1.91	2.20	3.90	1.48	1.90
Average over substates	2.39	4.53	1.19	1.79	2.38	4.54	1.21	1.81	2.38	4.53	1.21	1.81
Relative Absolute Bias	**12.64**	**0.74**	**19.61**	**10.51**	**12.14**	**0.59**	**21.75**	**11.48**	**12.15**	**0.84**	**22.06**	**11.60**
NY_FL (design-based)	1.20	4.16	1.06	1.44	1.20	4.16	1.06	1.44	1.20	4.16	1.06	1.44
NY_FL1	1.41	4.18	1.12	1.50	1.37	4.17	1.13	1.51	1.38	4.14	1.11	1.48
NY_FL2	1.44	3.63	0.95	1.31	1.45	3.67	0.98	1.34	1.47	3.69	0.99	1.35
NY_FL3	1.33	3.98	0.99	1.37	1.29	4.09	1.03	1.41	1.28	4.08	1.06	1.44
NY_FL4	1.26	3.28	0.97	1.27	1.23	3.30	1.05	1.33	1.25	3.31	1.06	1.34
NY_FL5	1.43	4.10	1.01	1.41	1.43	4.15	1.05	1.44	1.44	4.13	1.06	1.46
NY_FL6	1.94	5.79	1.46	2.01	1.90	5.64	1.34	1.89	1.91	5.45	1.27	1.81
NY_FL7	1.19	3.30	0.75	1.09	1.14	3.38	0.85	1.17	1.10	3.47	0.84	1.17
NY_FL8	1.63	4.88	1.63	2.01	1.57	4.79	1.48	1.87	1.57	4.74	1.45	1.84
Average over substates	1.45	4.14	1.11	1.50	1.42	4.15	1.11	1.50	1.42	4.13	1.10	1.48
Relative Absolute Bias	**20.87**	**0.32**	**4.47**	**4.19**	**18.23**	**0.19**	**4.82**	**4.22**	**18.42**	**0.72**	**3.75**	**3.36**

Table B.3 (continued)

State	P1				P2				P3			
	12-17	18-25	26+	Total	12-17	18-25	26+	Total	12-17	18-25	26+	Total
OH_MI (design-based)	0.96	4.20	0.78	1.24	0.96	4.20	0.78	1.24	0.96	4.20	0.78	1.24
OH_MI1	1.17	4.59	0.77	1.31	1.17	4.67	0.81	1.35	1.15	4.73	0.87	1.41
OH_MI2	1.07	3.21	0.70	1.06	1.05	3.30	0.79	1.14	1.09	3.29	0.83	1.17
OH_MI3	1.60	3.99	0.85	1.34	1.63	3.92	0.82	1.31	1.66	4.01	0.83	1.33
OH_MI4	1.23	4.94	0.80	1.39	1.19	5.10	0.78	1.39	1.17	5.03	0.76	1.36
OH_MI5	1.38	4.11	0.91	1.37	1.40	4.11	0.90	1.37	1.43	4.10	0.97	1.43
OH_MI6	1.10	4.58	0.72	1.26	1.05	4.68	0.74	1.29	1.04	4.63	0.77	1.30
OH_MI7	1.44	4.17	1.15	1.57	1.36	4.05	1.04	1.47	1.35	4.05	0.98	1.42
OH_MI8	1.39	3.40	0.76	1.17	1.41	3.39	0.79	1.19	1.44	3.38	0.78	1.19
Average over substates	1.30	4.12	0.83	1.31	1.28	4.15	0.83	1.31	1.29	4.15	0.85	1.33
Relative Absolute Bias	35.79	1.78	7.23	5.54	34.19	1.08	7.33	5.77	34.93	1.13	9.24	6.77
PA_IL (design-based)	0.97	4.14	1.16	1.51	0.97	4.14	1.16	1.51	0.97	4.14	1.16	1.51
PA_IL1	1.15	5.16	1.17	1.67	1.09	5.22	1.17	1.67	1.08	5.17	1.18	1.67
PA_IL2	1.09	3.98	1.40	1.69	1.01	3.75	1.38	1.64	1.00	3.83	1.31	1.61
PA_IL3	1.51	4.39	1.36	1.76	1.54	4.43	1.32	1.73	1.50	4.36	1.30	1.71
PA_IL4	1.01	3.55	0.90	1.25	0.97	3.60	1.02	1.34	0.95	3.65	1.02	1.34
PA_IL5	1.08	3.61	1.07	1.39	1.04	3.50	1.13	1.42	1.04	3.52	1.12	1.42
PA_IL6	1.27	4.87	1.15	1.63	1.29	5.04	1.17	1.66	1.27	4.95	1.17	1.65
PA_IL7	1.31	3.76	0.92	1.32	1.39	3.87	0.99	1.39	1.39	3.90	1.06	1.45
PA_IL8	1.33	3.51	1.48	1.72	1.30	3.41	1.47	1.70	1.31	3.44	1.44	1.68
Average over substates	1.22	4.10	1.18	1.55	1.20	4.10	1.21	1.57	1.19	4.10	1.20	1.57
Relative Absolute Bias	25.35	0.83	2.27	2.69	23.90	0.84	4.23	3.76	22.93	0.79	3.98	3.61
Overall	23.66	0.92	8.40	5.73	22.12	0.67	9.54	6.31	22.11	0.87	9.73	6.34

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 and 2000.

Table B.4 Relative Absolute Bias of Three Types of Level Estimates for 2000: *Past Month "Binge" Alcohol Use*

State	P1				P2				P3			
	12-17	18-25	26+	Total	12-17	18-25	26+	Total	12-17	18-25	26+	Total
CA_TX (design-based)	9.64	32.54	19.60	20.29	9.64	32.54	19.60	20.29	9.64	32.54	19.60	20.29
CA_TX1	11.21	31.64	19.38	20.18	11.42	31.68	19.36	20.20	11.56	31.88	19.54	20.37
CA_TX2	9.54	28.90	19.71	19.85	9.75	29.02	20.41	20.42	9.77	29.06	20.97	20.81
CA_TX3	9.29	30.16	17.42	18.29	9.39	29.87	17.25	18.13	9.42	29.69	17.13	18.03
CA_TX4	8.97	33.49	19.79	20.50	8.82	34.02	20.37	20.99	8.89	34.47	20.54	21.18
CA_TX5	9.28	32.71	19.01	19.84	9.37	33.42	19.43	20.26	9.62	33.69	20.10	20.81
CA_TX6	9.71	32.28	18.07	19.13	9.81	32.79	18.17	19.28	9.78	33.16	18.22	19.37
CA_TX7	9.77	33.15	21.59	21.88	9.51	33.01	21.64	21.87	9.53	33.03	21.49	21.76
CA_TX8	10.54	34.44	20.16	21.08	10.31	33.73	19.44	20.42	10.24	32.82	18.79	19.79
Average over substates	9.79	32.10	19.39	20.09	9.80	32.19	19.51	20.20	9.85	32.22	19.60	20.26
Relative Absolute Bias	**1.56**	**1.35**	**1.06**	**0.98**	**1.63**	**1.06**	**0.45**	**0.47**	**2.20**	**0.96**	**0.00**	**0.13**
NY_FL (design-based)	9.89	37.53	17.60	19.17	9.89	37.53	17.60	19.17	9.89	37.53	17.60	19.17
NY_FL1	9.94	37.78	17.57	19.18	9.90	38.19	17.51	19.18	10.17	38.50	17.48	19.20
NY_FL2	9.99	37.17	19.81	20.88	9.80	36.91	19.99	20.98	9.71	36.94	19.84	20.85
NY_FL3	10.41	37.40	17.90	19.45	10.49	37.39	17.93	19.48	10.62	37.66	18.01	19.57
NY_FL4	9.86	38.10	18.02	19.56	9.69	38.07	17.87	19.43	9.62	37.76	17.40	19.00
NY_FL5	11.77	36.70	18.80	20.20	12.24	36.80	18.99	20.41	12.64	37.30	19.40	20.82
NY_FL6	9.55	36.69	17.27	18.78	9.51	36.82	17.26	18.79	9.79	36.92	17.47	18.99
NY_FL7	7.92	34.76	15.48	16.99	7.94	35.57	15.56	17.15	8.45	35.68	15.80	17.40
NY_FL8	11.14	35.45	20.33	21.20	11.41	34.84	20.59	21.36	11.50	35.04	20.92	21.64
Average over substates	10.07	36.75	18.15	19.53	10.12	36.82	18.22	19.60	10.31	36.97	18.29	19.69
Relative Absolute Bias	**1.84**	**2.06**	**3.11**	**1.87**	**2.36**	**1.88**	**3.49**	**2.21**	**4.25**	**1.47**	**3.91**	**2.68**

Table B.4 (continued)

	P1				P2				P3			
State	12-17	18-25	26+	Total	12-17	18-25	26+	Total	12-17	18-25	26+	Total
OH_MI (design-based)	11.31	43.60	18.89	21.33	11.31	43.60	18.89	21.33	11.31	43.60	18.89	21.33
OH_MI1	9.90	42.49	16.77	19.41	9.94	42.72	16.48	19.23	10.14	42.42	16.42	19.16
OH_MI2	10.80	40.97	18.80	20.86	10.80	40.57	18.47	20.56	10.66	40.41	18.39	20.46
OH_MI3	11.14	41.19	19.55	21.50	11.36	41.32	19.57	21.56	11.60	41.35	20.04	21.94
OH_MI4	11.74	43.98	21.12	23.13	11.74	43.61	20.86	22.88	11.44	43.46	20.51	22.56
OH_MI5	11.77	44.37	19.21	21.72	11.63	44.24	18.56	21.19	11.47	43.25	18.06	20.65
OH_MI6	9.84	44.45	19.44	21.70	9.56	44.66	19.26	21.56	9.41	44.26	19.14	21.41
OH_MI7	11.59	43.67	21.65	23.48	11.53	43.38	21.46	23.29	11.24	43.19	21.04	22.90
OH_MI8	12.39	43.95	21.38	23.39	12.43	43.62	21.12	23.15	12.12	43.71	20.84	22.91
Average over substates	11.15	43.13	19.74	21.90	11.12	43.02	19.47	21.68	11.01	42.76	19.30	21.50
Relative Absolute Bias	1.41	1.07	4.48	2.68	1.63	1.34	3.07	1.64	2.62	1.94	2.18	0.80
PA_IL (design-based)	10.35	43.41	21.81	23.37	10.35	43.41	21.81	23.37	10.35	43.41	21.81	23.37
PA_IL1	10.47	43.48	20.59	22.45	10.13	43.74	20.76	22.58	10.23	43.71	20.87	22.67
PA_IL2	10.73	42.29	21.37	22.93	10.59	42.26	21.55	23.05	10.48	42.23	21.67	23.13
PA_IL3	12.59	44.10	23.07	24.66	12.36	43.38	22.89	24.41	11.90	43.18	22.45	23.99
PA_IL4	9.61	42.33	20.13	21.86	9.27	42.37	20.13	21.83	9.37	42.05	19.75	21.50
PA_IL5	11.52	44.27	20.80	22.81	11.35	44.06	20.71	22.70	11.26	43.75	20.76	22.69
PA_IL6	12.20	47.99	21.00	23.50	12.03	48.47	20.78	23.37	12.40	48.07	20.88	23.44
PA_IL7	10.27	40.46	18.79	20.65	10.37	40.84	19.17	21.01	10.50	41.38	19.62	21.44
PA_IL8	10.59	38.50	21.30	22.39	10.47	37.79	21.58	22.50	10.28	37.76	21.25	22.23
Average over substates	11.00	42.93	20.88	22.66	10.82	42.86	20.95	22.68	10.80	42.77	20.91	22.64
Relative Absolute Bias	**6.30**	**1.12**	**4.24**	**3.05**	**4.60**	**1.26**	**3.95**	**2.94**	**4.42**	**1.49**	**4.13**	**3.13**
Overall	**2.78**	**1.40**	**3.22**	**2.14**	**2.56**	**1.38**	**2.74**	**1.82**	**3.37**	**1.46**	**2.56**	**1.69**

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 and 2000.

Table B.5 Relative Absolute Bias of Three Types of Level Estimates for 2000: ***Past Month Use of Cigarettes***

	P1				P2				P3			
State	**12-17**	**18-25**	**26+**	**Total**	**12-17**	**18-25**	**26+**	**Total**	**12-17**	**18-25**	**26+**	**Total**
CA_TX (design-based)	10.08	29.83	23.59	22.94	10.08	29.83	23.59	22.94	10.08	29.83	23.59	22.94
CA_TX1	11.78	30.28	23.44	23.08	11.95	29.86	23.34	22.97	12.04	29.52	23.31	22.90
CA_TX2	10.51	26.51	22.34	21.59	10.84	26.15	22.50	21.69	10.98	26.18	22.57	21.76
CA_TX3	10.53	32.31	22.40	22.45	10.42	32.47	21.98	22.15	10.38	32.66	21.79	22.03
CA_TX4	10.32	30.64	22.48	22.25	10.36	30.67	22.40	22.20	10.34	30.61	22.34	22.15
CA_TX5	10.60	31.40	24.99	24.27	10.58	31.46	25.27	24.48	10.58	31.65	25.35	24.56
CA_TX6	9.13	27.76	22.55	21.77	9.07	28.13	22.44	21.73	9.07	28.53	22.47	21.81
CA_TX7	10.63	34.24	24.94	24.63	10.40	34.52	25.08	24.75	10.50	34.21	24.89	24.57
CA_TX8	9.79	30.91	24.41	23.67	9.53	30.80	24.56	23.73	9.49	30.71	24.37	23.58
Average over substates	10.41	30.51	23.44	22.96	10.39	30.51	23.45	22.96	10.42	30.51	23.39	22.92
Relative Absolute Bias	**3.32**	**2.27**	**0.63**	**0.10**	**3.15**	**2.26**	**0.63**	**0.09**	**3.44**	**2.27**	**0.88**	**0.09**
NY_FL (design-based)	11.67	34.94	23.38	23.59	11.67	34.94	23.38	23.59	11.67	34.94	23.38	23.59
NY_FL1	11.89	38.29	24.44	24.84	11.45	38.49	24.61	24.95	11.60	38.10	24.56	24.88
NY_FL2	11.94	32.77	21.92	22.22	11.99	32.65	22.00	22.27	11.99	33.22	22.08	22.39
NY_FL3	13.05	34.88	23.61	23.90	13.04	34.47	23.64	23.88	13.12	34.50	23.48	23.76
NY_FL4	11.19	32.95	21.91	22.16	11.12	33.23	21.75	22.05	11.40	33.87	21.49	21.93
NY_FL5	13.63	37.49	24.08	24.63	13.71	37.38	24.15	24.68	13.79	37.59	24.00	24.59
NY_FL6	13.03	35.51	24.82	24.92	12.95	35.25	25.13	25.13	13.15	34.94	24.97	24.99
NY_FL7	10.77	32.25	22.21	22.27	10.74	32.62	22.23	22.33	10.91	32.98	22.49	22.59
NY_FL8	13.41	37.00	21.97	22.89	13.35	36.90	21.62	22.59	13.64	36.92	21.39	22.43
Average over substates	12.36	35.14	23.12	23.48	12.29	35.12	23.14	23.49	12.45	35.26	23.06	23.45
Relative Absolute Bias	**5.97**	**0.57**	**1.11**	**0.48**	**5.37**	**0.52**	**1.02**	**0.45**	**6.72**	**0.92**	**1.38**	**0.62**

Table B.5 (continued)

	P1				P2				P3			
State	12-17	18-25	26+	Total	12-17	18-25	26+	Total	12-17	18-25	26+	Total
OH_MI (design-based)	14.74	43.48	25.48	26.71	14.74	43.48	25.48	26.71	14.74	43.48	25.48	26.71
OH_MI1	14.49	43.65	25.30	26.57	14.73	43.77	25.20	26.53	14.92	43.88	25.44	26.76
OH_MI2	16.30	42.63	26.60	27.62	16.69	41.96	26.70	27.65	16.56	42.18	26.51	27.51
OH_MI3	15.11	42.62	22.57	24.41	15.39	42.55	22.24	24.18	15.70	42.35	22.35	24.27
OH_MI4	14.95	47.16	27.41	28.70	14.97	47.37	27.56	28.84	15.04	47.28	27.69	28.94
OH_MI5	15.98	46.61	25.05	26.92	15.89	46.48	24.70	26.63	16.00	45.82	24.49	26.39
OH_MI6	12.68	46.71	27.11	28.17	12.21	47.39	27.30	28.35	12.30	47.16	27.58	28.55
OH_MI7	15.15	41.87	26.73	27.50	15.42	41.66	27.06	27.76	15.51	41.92	27.34	28.02
OH_MI8	16.42	42.27	26.00	27.13	16.77	41.77	26.06	27.15	16.89	41.98	25.90	27.06
Average over substates	15.14	44.19	25.85	27.13	15.26	44.12	25.85	27.14	15.37	44.07	25.91	27.19
Relative Absolute Bias	**2.65**	**1.64**	**1.44**	**1.55**	**3.48**	**1.48**	**1.47**	**1.58**	**4.22**	**1.37**	**1.71**	**1.78**
PA_IL (design-based)	13.93	44.47	24.68	26.08	13.93	44.47	24.68	26.08	13.93	44.47	24.68	26.08
PA_IL1	13.84	42.31	24.66	25.79	13.71	42.12	24.75	25.82	13.79	42.33	24.45	25.61
PA_IL2	14.99	40.62	24.98	25.94	15.07	40.23	25.19	26.06	15.21	40.21	25.19	26.07
PA_IL3	14.14	45.30	23.91	25.62	13.97	45.04	23.61	25.33	13.94	44.78	23.53	25.24
PA_IL4	12.83	42.19	23.17	24.52	12.55	42.26	23.08	24.44	12.28	42.81	22.97	24.36
PA_IL5	13.52	48.49	25.96	27.54	13.05	48.84	26.00	27.57	12.86	48.63	26.59	27.96
PA_IL6	15.38	44.65	24.44	26.06	15.43	44.76	24.24	25.94	15.22	44.61	24.23	25.88
PA_IL7	16.07	45.51	24.38	26.20	16.25	45.68	24.19	26.09	16.08	45.40	24.37	26.18
PA_IL8	13.65	40.35	24.06	25.06	13.77	40.25	24.11	25.10	13.76	40.52	23.93	24.98
Average over substates	14.30	43.68	24.45	25.84	14.23	43.65	24.40	25.79	14.14	43.66	24.41	25.79
Relative Absolute Bias	**2.64**	**1.79**	**0.93**	**0.93**	**2.10**	**1.85**	**1.13**	**1.11**	**1.51**	**1.82**	**1.09**	**1.14**
Overall	**3.65**	**1.57**	**1.03**	**0.76**	**3.53**	**1.53**	**1.06**	**0.81**	**3.97**	**1.59**	**1.27**	**0.91**

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 2000.

Table B.6 Relative Absolute Bias of Three Types of Level Estimates for 2000

	P1				P2				P3			
State	12-17	18-25	26+	Total	12-17	18-25	26+	Total	12-17	18-25	26+	Total
Past Month Use of Marijuana												
CA_TX	1.28	4.13	12.96	5.13	1.89	3.47	12.57	5.26	1.57	4.37	10.84	4.07
NY_FL	1.49	4.39	18.68	6.13	1.30	4.00	21.16	7.41	0.24	3.51	23.51	8.81
OH_MI	8.24	3.14	8.36	3.95	5.64	3.86	11.61	6.09	3.99	5.43	13.33	7.72
PA_IL	3.44	1.02	2.32	1.01	3.11	1.05	1.85	0.84	2.49	1.29	4.42	2.13
Average	**3.61**	**3.17**	**10.58**	**4.05**	**2.99**	**3.10**	**11.80**	**4.90**	**2.07**	**3.65**	**13.03**	**5.68**
Past Year Use of Cocaine												
CA_TX	12.64	0.74	19.61	10.51	12.14	0.59	21.75	11.48	12.15	0.84	22.06	11.60
NY_FL	20.87	0.32	4.47	4.19	18.23	0.19	4.82	4.22	18.42	0.72	3.75	3.36
OH_MI	35.79	1.78	7.23	5.54	34.19	1.08	7.33	5.77	34.93	1.13	9.24	6.77
PA_IL	25.35	0.83	2.27	2.69	23.90	0.84	4.23	3.76	22.93	0.79	3.95	3.61
Average	**23.66**	**0.92**	**8.40**	**5.73**	**22.12**	**0.67**	**9.54**	**6.31**	**22.11**	**0.87**	**9.75**	**6.34**
Past Month "Binge" Alcohol Use												
CA_TX	1.56	1.35	1.06	0.98	1.63	1.06	0.45	0.47	2.20	0.96	0.00	0.13
NY_FL	1.84	2.06	3.11	1.87	2.36	1.88	3.49	2.21	4.25	1.47	3.91	2.68
OH_MI	1.41	1.07	4.48	2.68	1.63	1.34	3.07	1.64	2.62	1.94	2.18	0.80
PA_IL	6.30	1.12	4.24	3.05	4.60	1.26	3.95	2.94	4.42	1.49	4.13	3.13
Average	**2.78**	**1.40**	**3.22**	**2.14**	**2.56**	**1.38**	**2.74**	**1.82**	**3.37**	**1.46**	**2.56**	**1.69**
Past Month Use of Cigarettes												
CA_TX	3.32	2.27	0.63	0.10	3.15	2.26	0.63	0.09	3.44	2.27	0.88	0.09
NY_FL	5.97	0.57	1.11	0.48	5.37	0.52	1.02	0.45	6.72	0.92	1.38	0.62
OH_MI	2.65	1.64	1.44	1.55	3.48	1.48	1.47	1.58	4.22	1.37	1.71	1.78
PA_IL	2.64	1.79	0.93	0.93	2.10	1.85	1.13	1.11	1.51	1.82	1.09	1.14
Average	**3.65**	**1.57**	**1.03**	**0.76**	**3.53**	**1.53**	**1.06**	**0.81**	**3.97**	**1.59**	**1.27**	**0.91**
Overall	**8.43**	**1.76**	**5.81**	**3.17**	**7.80**	**1.67**	**6.28**	**3.46**	**7.88**	**1.89**	**6.65**	**3.65**

Note: Relative absolute bias (Pi) = 100 × abs(mean of 8 substate Pi - P) / P, i = 1,2, and 3.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 and 2000.

Table B.7 Average 95 Percent Lower and Upper Bounds for Level Estimates (P1) for 2000

	Age in Years							
	12-17		18-25		26+		Total	
State	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper
Past Month Use of Marijuana								
CA_TX (design-based)	5.96	8.06	10.32	13.87	2.50	4.06	4.24	5.54
CA_TX (avg. over substates)	5.17	9.28	8.69	14.82	2.23	5.48	3.80	6.68
NY_FL (design-based)	5.96	8.08	12.85	16.56	1.76	3.08	3.66	4.82
NY_FL (avg. over substates)	4.86	9.33	10.73	17.75	1.71	4.22	3.37	5.78
OH_MI (design-based)	6.05	7.97	14.12	17.98	2.42	3.95	4.53	5.90
OH_MI (avg. over substates)	5.44	10.09	12.07	19.36	1.78	4.26	3.85	6.29
PA_IL (design-based)	5.72	7.80	12.27	16.77	2.20	3.81	4.02	5.53
PA_IL (avg. over substates)	5.02	9.26	10.95	18.06	1.78	4.28	3.56	5.99
Past Year Use of Cocaine								
CA_TX (design-based)	1.67	2.69	3.69	5.65	0.58	1.68	1.25	2.10
CA_TX (avg. over substates)	1.52	3.57	2.97	6.61	0.55	2.23	1.18	2.62
NY_FL (design-based)	0.76	1.90	3.37	5.11	0.72	1.57	1.11	1.85
NY_FL (avg. over substates)	0.83	2.38	2.64	6.16	0.53	2.05	0.94	2.26
OH_MI (design-based)	0.64	1.43	3.43	5.13	0.50	1.21	0.97	1.58
OH_MI (avg. over substates)	0.72	2.16	2.66	6.10	0.40	1.53	0.86	1.91
PA_IL (design-based)	0.68	1.39	3.21	5.31	0.75	1.78	1.15	1.99
PA_IL (avg. over substates)	0.68	2.01	2.61	6.12	0.57	2.19	0.97	2.35
Past Month "Binge" Alcohol Use								
CA_TX (design-based)	8.60	10.79	30.28	34.88	17.81	21.51	18.88	21.78
CA_TX (avg. over substates)	7.70	12.22	27.72	36.72	15.84	23.35	17.21	23.23
NY_FL (design-based)	8.72	11.20	35.04	40.08	15.88	19.46	17.73	20.70
NY_FL (avg. over substates)	7.73	12.84	31.92	41.79	14.76	21.94	16.65	22.68
OH_MI (design-based)	10.02	12.73	40.64	46.61	17.13	20.79	19.86	22.87
OH_MI (avg. over substates)	8.69	14.02	38.19	48.18	16.39	23.44	19.10	24.91
PA_IL (design-based)	9.14	11.69	40.46	46.41	19.99	23.74	21.87	24.94
PA_IL (avg. over substates)	8.61	13.78	38.01	47.96	17.39	24.72	19.71	25.82
Past Month Use of Cigarettes								
CA_TX (design-based)	8.96	11.31	27.34	32.45	21.26	26.09	21.14	24.85
CA_TX (avg. over substates)	8.25	12.91	26.17	35.12	19.43	27.85	19.82	26.35
NY_FL (design-based)	10.15	13.38	32.68	37.28	21.64	25.21	22.19	25.05
NY_FL (avg. over substates)	9.73	15.41	30.38	40.13	19.35	27.23	20.38	26.80
OH_MI (design-based)	13.39	16.21	40.89	46.10	23.64	27.41	25.25	28.23
OH_MI (avg. over substates)	12.17	18.50	39.17	49.29	22.00	29.99	24.01	30.42
PA_IL (design-based)	12.54	15.45	42.28	46.68	22.63	26.85	24.36	27.88
PA_IL (avg. over substates)	11.53	17.45	38.63	48.82	20.65	28.56	22.73	29.14

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 2000.

Table B.8 Ratio of Widths of 95 Percent Confidence Intervals of Level Estimates for 2000

	W1				W2				W3			
State	12-17	18-25	26+	Total	12-17	18-25	26+	Total	12-17	18-25	26+	Total
Past Month Use of Marijuana												
CA_TX	0.76	0.69	0.62	0.70	0.78	0.72	0.60	0.65	0.79	0.72	0.61	0.67
NY_FL	0.67	0.74	0.66	0.72	0.72	0.76	0.66	0.69	0.74	0.77	0.71	0.73
OH_MI	0.77	0.68	0.57	0.66	0.79	0.70	0.54	0.61	0.79	0.69	0.55	0.62
PA_IL	0.71	0.64	0.57	0.61	0.76	0.67	0.57	0.58	0.76	0.67	0.58	0.60
Average	**0.72**	**0.69**	**0.60**	**0.67**	**0.76**	**0.71**	**0.59**	**0.63**	**0.77**	**0.72**	**0.61**	**0.65**
Past Year Use of Cocaine												
CA_TX	0.65	0.71	0.51	0.62	0.69	0.73	0.47	0.57	0.71	0.75	0.51	0.59
NY_FL	0.50	0.70	0.59	0.72	0.54	0.75	0.55	0.67	0.57	0.77	0.57	0.69
OH_MI	0.52	0.65	0.49	0.59	0.58	0.70	0.47	0.56	0.62	0.73	0.51	0.58
PA_IL	0.53	0.62	0.62	0.67	0.59	0.66	0.59	0.63	0.62	0.68	0.63	0.64
Average	**0.55**	**0.67**	**0.55**	**0.65**	**0.60**	**0.71**	**0.52**	**0.61**	**0.63**	**0.73**	**0.55**	**0.62**
Past Month "Binge" Alcohol Use												
CA_TX	0.68	0.73	0.65	0.67	0.74	0.78	0.71	0.71	0.75	0.78	0.72	0.71
NY_FL	0.64	0.69	0.73	0.73	0.71	0.71	0.76	0.74	0.73	0.71	0.77	0.75
OH_MI	0.66	0.66	0.77	0.74	0.73	0.68	0.81	0.77	0.73	0.68	0.81	0.76
PA_IL	0.72	0.63	0.70	0.69	0.77	0.67	0.75	0.71	0.78	0.67	0.75	0.72
Average	**0.68**	**0.68**	**0.71**	**0.71**	**0.74**	**0.71**	**0.76**	**0.73**	**0.75**	**0.71**	**0.76**	**0.74**
Past Month Use of Cigarettes												
CA_TX	0.69	0.74	0.61	0.61	0.75	0.79	0.67	0.66	0.76	0.79	0.68	0.67
NY_FL	0.65	0.69	0.74	0.75	0.71	0.72	0.81	0.81	0.73	0.73	0.82	0.81
OH_MI	0.77	0.77	0.72	0.71	0.84	0.80	0.80	0.77	0.86	0.81	0.81	0.78
PA_IL	0.68	0.75	0.68	0.66	0.73	0.80	0.74	0.71	0.74	0.81	0.75	0.72
Average	**0.70**	**0.74**	**0.69**	**0.68**	**0.76**	**0.78**	**0.76**	**0.74**	**0.77**	**0.79**	**0.76**	**0.74**
Overall	**0.66**	**0.69**	**0.64**	**0.68**	**0.71**	**0.73**	**0.66**	**0.68**	**0.73**	**0.74**	**0.67**	**0.69**

W1 = WP1 / WP, W2 = WP2 / WP, and W3 = WP3 / WP

where

WP1 = mean of widths of PIs of P1 over substates,
WP2 = mean of widths of PIs of P2 over substates,
WP3 = mean of widths of PIs of P3 over substates, and
WP = mean of widths of CIs of 2000 design-based estimate over substates.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 and 2000.

Table B.9 Relative Absolute Bias of Three Types of Change Estimates for 2000/1999: ***Past Month Use of Marijuana***

	R1				R2				R3			
State	**12-17**	**18-25**	**26+**	**Total**	**12-17**	**18-25**	**26+**	**Total**	**12-17**	**18-25**	**26+**	**Total**
CA_TX (design-based)	0.99	0.92	1.06	1.00	0.99	0.92	1.06	1.00	0.99	0.92	1.06	1.00
CA_TX1	1.13	0.76	1.20	1.03	1.17	0.77	1.20	1.04	1.16	0.75	1.20	1.03
CA_TX2	0.96	1.16	1.24	1.17	0.93	1.17	1.18	1.14	0.91	1.14	1.10	1.09
CA_TX3	0.97	0.86	1.07	0.98	0.99	0.87	1.08	0.99	1.00	0.86	1.06	0.98
CA_TX4	0.85	0.72	0.91	0.84	0.88	0.74	0.99	0.89	0.89	0.76	1.04	0.92
CA_TX5	0.71	0.98	1.00	0.95	0.73	1.02	1.03	0.98	0.73	1.02	1.04	0.98
CA_TX6	0.93	1.00	1.48	1.21	0.92	0.99	1.41	1.17	0.90	0.96	1.29	1.11
CA_TX7	1.39	1.13	1.15	1.18	1.34	1.12	1.07	1.13	1.32	1.07	1.03	1.08
CA_TX8	1.10	0.75	1.03	0.94	1.10	0.75	1.05	0.95	1.12	0.76	1.09	0.97
Average over substates	1.01	0.92	1.14	1.04	1.01	0.93	1.13	1.04	1.00	0.92	1.11	1.02
Relative Absolute Bias	**1.27**	**0.47**	**7.01**	**3.72**	**1.50**	**1.07**	**6.27**	**3.58**	**1.16**	**0.03**	**4.23**	**2.18**
NY_FL (design-based)	1.22	0.91	0.78	0.88	1.22	0.91	0.78	0.88	1.22	0.91	0.78	0.88
NY_FL1	0.94	1.03	1.13	1.06	0.93	1.03	1.14	1.07	0.93	1.02	1.09	1.04
NY_FL2	1.17	1.02	0.87	0.97	1.18	1.03	0.88	0.98	1.18	1.03	0.89	0.98
NY_FL3	1.10	0.84	0.85	0.88	1.14	0.85	0.90	0.91	1.14	0.85	0.93	0.93
NY_FL4	1.15	0.77	0.87	0.87	1.16	0.76	0.90	0.88	1.19	0.79	0.95	0.92
NY_FL5	1.05	0.72	0.90	0.85	1.07	0.72	0.96	0.88	1.11	0.73	1.01	0.91
NY_FL6	1.02	0.99	1.07	1.04	1.00	1.00	1.07	1.03	1.00	1.00	1.08	1.04
NY_FL7	0.88	0.90	0.75	0.82	0.86	0.92	0.80	0.85	0.90	0.96	0.86	0.90
NY_FL8	1.06	1.03	1.20	1.12	1.05	1.02	1.17	1.10	1.05	1.00	1.14	1.07
Average over substates	1.05	0.91	0.96	0.95	1.05	0.92	0.98	0.96	1.06	0.92	0.99	0.97
Relative Absolute Bias	**14.24**	**0.19**	**23.35**	**7.73**	**14.11**	**0.25**	**25.80**	**8.99**	**13.10**	**0.76**	**27.95**	**10.34**

Table B.9 (continued)

	R1				R2				R3			
State	12-17	18-25	26+	Total	12-17	18-25	26+	Total	12-17	18-25	26+	Total
OH_MI (design-based)	1.02	1.08	1.09	1.08	1.02	1.08	1.09	1.08	1.02	1.08	1.09	1.08
OH_MI1	0.84	0.99	1.11	1.02	0.82	0.99	1.11	1.01	0.82	0.99	1.09	1.00
OH_MI2	1.09	0.91	0.91	0.94	1.08	0.91	0.90	0.93	1.08	0.92	0.92	0.94
OH_MI3	1.27	1.00	0.95	1.01	1.24	0.99	0.91	0.99	1.21	0.97	0.91	0.98
OH_MI4	1.13	1.29	1.50	1.35	1.06	1.25	1.34	1.25	1.01	1.19	1.20	1.17
OH_MI5	0.96	1.07	1.02	1.03	0.94	1.06	0.99	1.01	0.93	1.06	0.98	1.00
OH_MI6	0.93	1.29	1.21	1.19	0.88	1.28	1.12	1.14	0.85	1.26	1.06	1.11
OH_MI7	1.03	0.94	1.02	0.99	1.01	0.92	1.02	0.98	1.02	0.92	1.02	0.98
OH_MI8	1.06	0.98	0.87	0.95	1.07	0.99	0.89	0.96	1.06	0.97	0.90	0.96
Average over substates	1.04	1.06	1.07	1.06	1.01	1.05	1.03	1.04	1.00	1.03	1.01	1.02
Relative Absolute Bias	1.24	1.83	1.11	1.43	1.22	2.61	4.78	3.74	2.78	4.26	6.87	5.52
PA_IL (design-based)	0.87	1.02	1.20	1.07	0.87	1.02	1.20	1.07	0.87	1.02	1.20	1.07
PA_IL1	1.23	1.17	1.14	1.17	1.20	1.14	1.07	1.12	1.17	1.11	1.01	1.08
PA_IL2	1.06	0.90	1.19	1.05	1.08	0.89	1.19	1.05	1.06	0.88	1.17	1.04
PA_IL3	0.97	0.94	1.17	1.04	0.98	0.94	1.17	1.05	0.96	0.93	1.13	1.02
PA_IL4	1.01	0.94	1.13	1.03	0.99	0.92	1.13	1.03	0.98	0.92	1.06	0.99
PA_IL5	0.86	1.09	1.55	1.24	0.84	1.05	1.46	1.19	0.82	1.03	1.32	1.12
PA_IL6	0.99	1.09	0.82	0.95	0.98	1.11	0.84	0.96	0.98	1.13	0.84	0.97
PA_IL7	0.78	0.81	0.72	0.77	0.80	0.86	0.80	0.83	0.84	0.89	0.86	0.87
PA_IL8	0.75	0.89	1.08	0.95	0.74	0.90	1.16	0.98	0.75	0.91	1.15	0.99
Average over substates	0.96	0.98	1.10	1.03	0.95	0.98	1.10	1.03	0.94	0.97	1.07	1.01
Relative Absolute Bias	10.45	4.08	8.70	4.45	9.91	4.22	8.43	4.43	9.22	4.49	11.13	5.80
Overall	6.80	1.64	10.04	4.33	6.69	2.04	11.32	5.18	6.57	2.39	12.55	5.96

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 and 2000.

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Table B.10 Relative Absolute Bias of Three Types of Change Estimates for 2000/1999: *Past Year Use of Cocaine*

	R1				R2				R3			
State	12-17	18-25	26+	Total	12-17	18-25	26+	Total	12-17	18-25	26+	Total
CA_TX (design-based)	0.86	0.75	0.80	0.79	0.86	0.75	0.80	0.79	0.86	0.75	0.80	0.79
CA_TX1	0.96	0.68	0.70	0.72	0.95	0.69	0.75	0.75	0.97	0.69	0.77	0.76
CA_TX2	1.14	0.66	1.03	0.90	1.14	0.64	0.99	0.88	1.16	0.63	0.94	0.85
CA_TX3	1.09	0.96	0.89	0.94	1.07	0.95	0.89	0.94	1.09	0.94	0.85	0.92
CA_TX4	0.89	0.59	0.65	0.66	0.89	0.59	0.72	0.69	0.89	0.60	0.75	0.71
CA_TX5	1.01	0.99	0.73	0.86	1.01	0.99	0.73	0.86	0.99	1.00	0.75	0.87
CA_TX6	0.91	0.70	0.72	0.74	0.91	0.72	0.76	0.76	0.89	0.71	0.77	0.76
CA_TX7	1.26	0.84	0.76	0.84	1.28	0.85	0.74	0.84	1.27	0.85	0.76	0.85
CA_TX8	0.87	0.62	1.05	0.87	0.86	0.62	1.04	0.85	0.85	0.63	1.03	0.85
Average over substates	**1.02**	**0.76**	**0.81**	**0.82**	**1.01**	**0.76**	**0.83**	**0.82**	**1.01**	**0.75**	**0.83**	**0.82**
Relative Absolute Bias	**18.13**	**0.70**	**2.23**	**3.33**	**17.63**	**0.74**	**3.86**	**4.10**	**17.66**	**0.47**	**3.78**	**4.08**
NY_FL (design-based)	0.82	0.77	0.96	0.88	0.82	0.77	0.96	0.88	0.82	0.77	0.96	0.88
NY_FL1	0.87	0.85	0.71	0.76	0.85	0.85	0.71	0.76	0.86	0.84	0.70	0.75
NY_FL2	0.89	0.75	0.59	0.66	0.90	0.76	0.61	0.68	0.91	0.76	0.61	0.68
NY_FL3	0.82	0.71	0.58	0.64	0.80	0.73	0.61	0.66	0.79	0.73	0.63	0.67
NY_FL4	0.81	0.64	0.60	0.62	0.79	0.64	0.65	0.66	0.81	0.64	0.65	0.66
NY_FL5	1.03	0.78	0.59	0.67	1.03	0.79	0.61	0.69	1.03	0.79	0.62	0.69
NY_FL6	1.25	1.14	0.90	1.00	1.23	1.11	0.83	0.94	1.23	1.07	0.78	0.90
NY_FL7	0.60	0.77	0.51	0.59	0.58	0.79	0.57	0.63	0.56	0.81	0.57	0.63
NY_FL8	1.05	0.98	0.90	0.94	1.01	0.97	0.82	0.88	1.01	0.96	0.80	0.86
Average over substates	**0.92**	**0.83**	**0.67**	**0.74**	**0.90**	**0.83**	**0.68**	**0.74**	**0.90**	**0.83**	**0.67**	**0.73**
Relative Absolute Bias	**11.60**	**7.11**	**29.72**	**16.12**	**9.25**	**7.26**	**29.32**	**16.02**	**9.50**	**6.75**	**30.05**	**16.72**

Table B.10 (continued)

State	R1 12-17	R1 18-25	R1 26+	R1 Total	R2 12-17	R2 18-25	R2 26+	R2 Total	R3 12-17	R3 18-25	R3 26+	R3 Total
OH_MI (design-based)	1.15	0.72	0.77	0.77	1.15	0.72	0.77	0.77	1.15	0.72	0.77	0.77
OH_MI1	1.07	0.82	0.63	0.74	1.07	0.83	0.65	0.75	1.04	0.84	0.71	0.79
OH_MI2	1.14	0.51	0.60	0.59	1.12	0.53	0.67	0.63	1.15	0.52	0.71	0.65
OH_MI3	1.80	0.86	0.78	0.87	1.83	0.84	0.75	0.85	1.86	0.86	0.76	0.87
OH_MI4	1.20	1.08	0.97	1.04	1.15	1.11	0.94	1.03	1.14	1.09	0.91	1.01
OH_MI5	1.53	0.76	0.72	0.78	1.56	0.76	0.72	0.78	1.58	0.76	0.77	0.81
OH_MI6	1.15	1.00	0.71	0.86	1.10	1.02	0.73	0.88	1.09	1.01	0.76	0.89
OH_MI7	1.48	0.95	1.26	1.15	1.40	0.93	1.14	1.07	1.39	0.93	1.07	1.04
OH_MI8	1.51	0.69	0.81	0.80	1.53	0.69	0.84	0.82	1.56	0.68	0.83	0.82
Average over substates	1.36	0.83	0.81	0.85	1.34	0.84	0.81	0.85	1.35	0.84	0.81	0.86
Relative Absolute Bias	**17.73**	**15.76**	**5.15**	**11.09**	**16.45**	**16.49**	**4.79**	**11.04**	**17.19**	**16.40**	**5.97**	**11.77**
PA_IL (design-based)	0.84	0.99	1.22	1.10	0.84	0.99	1.22	1.10	0.84	0.99	1.22	1.10
PA_IL1	1.14	1.11	1.32	1.22	1.09	1.12	1.32	1.23	1.08	1.11	1.34	1.23
PA_IL2	0.90	1.17	1.60	1.38	0.83	1.10	1.58	1.34	0.83	1.12	1.51	1.32
PA_IL3	1.32	0.96	1.53	1.28	1.34	0.97	1.47	1.26	1.31	0.95	1.46	1.24
PA_IL4	0.76	0.86	1.07	0.96	0.73	0.88	1.21	1.03	0.71	0.89	1.21	1.03
PA_IL5	0.91	0.75	1.27	1.01	0.87	0.73	1.34	1.03	0.87	0.73	1.32	1.03
PA_IL6	1.12	1.05	1.27	1.17	1.14	1.09	1.29	1.20	1.12	1.07	1.29	1.19
PA_IL7	1.17	0.74	0.92	0.87	1.24	0.76	0.99	0.91	1.24	0.77	1.06	0.95
PA_IL8	1.26	0.85	1.58	1.28	1.23	0.83	1.56	1.26	1.25	0.83	1.53	1.25
Average over substates	1.07	0.94	1.32	1.15	1.06	0.93	1.35	1.16	1.05	0.93	1.34	1.15
Relative Absolute Bias	**28.03**	**5.70**	**8.09**	**3.77**	**26.59**	**5.97**	**10.21**	**4.76**	**25.65**	**5.82**	**9.80**	**4.54**
Overall	**18.87**	**7.32**	**11.30**	**8.58**	**17.48**	**7.61**	**12.04**	**8.98**	**17.50**	**7.36**	**12.40**	**9.28**

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 and 2000.

Table B.11 Relative Absolute Bias of Three Types of Change Estimates for 2000/1999: *Past Month "Binge" Alcohol Use*

	R1				R2				R3			
State	**12-17**	**18-25**	**26+**	**Total**	**12-17**	**18-25**	**26+**	**Total**	**12-17**	**18-25**	**26+**	**Total**
CA_TX (design-based)	0.95	0.93	1.05	1.02	0.95	0.93	1.05	1.02	0.95	0.93	1.05	1.02
CA_TX1	1.10	0.90	1.00	0.98	1.12	0.90	0.99	0.98	1.14	0.91	1.00	0.99
CA_TX2	0.90	0.81	1.08	1.00	0.92	0.81	1.12	1.03	0.92	0.81	1.15	1.05
CA_TX3	1.01	0.96	1.12	1.07	1.02	0.95	1.11	1.06	1.02	0.94	1.10	1.06
CA_TX4	0.82	0.97	1.00	0.98	0.81	0.99	1.03	1.01	0.82	1.00	1.04	1.02
CA_TX5	0.77	0.85	1.00	0.95	0.77	0.87	1.02	0.97	0.79	0.88	1.06	1.00
CA_TX6	0.85	0.96	0.97	0.96	0.86	0.98	0.98	0.97	0.85	0.99	0.98	0.98
CA_TX7	1.14	1.02	1.02	1.03	1.11	1.02	1.03	1.03	1.11	1.02	1.02	1.02
CA_TX8	1.38	1.01	1.21	1.17	1.35	0.99	1.17	1.13	1.34	0.97	1.13	1.10
Average over substates	1.00	0.94	1.05	1.02	0.99	0.94	1.06	1.02	1.00	0.94	1.06	1.03
Relative Absolute Bias	**4.87**	**0.55**	**0.32**	**0.41**	**4.77**	**0.80**	**0.83**	**0.84**	**5.26**	**0.89**	**1.21**	**1.11**
NY_FL (design-based)	1.17	1.00	0.94	0.96	1.17	1.00	0.94	0.96	1.17	1.00	0.94	0.96
NY_FL1	1.20	1.05	0.87	0.92	1.19	1.06	0.86	0.92	1.23	1.07	0.86	0.92
NY_FL2	1.08	0.99	1.16	1.12	1.06	0.99	1.17	1.12	1.05	0.99	1.16	1.11
NY_FL3	1.07	1.03	0.97	0.99	1.08	1.03	0.97	0.99	1.10	1.04	0.98	1.00
NY_FL4	1.21	1.14	1.04	1.07	1.19	1.14	1.03	1.06	1.18	1.13	1.00	1.03
NY_FL5	1.22	0.91	0.91	0.93	1.27	0.92	0.92	0.93	1.31	0.93	0.94	0.95
NY_FL6	1.14	0.99	0.89	0.92	1.14	0.99	0.89	0.92	1.17	1.00	0.90	0.93
NY_FL7	0.88	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.88	0.92	0.91	0.91	0.94	0.92	0.92	0.92
NY_FL8	1.01	0.87	1.15	1.08	1.03	0.85	1.17	1.09	1.04	0.86	1.19	1.10
Average over substates	1.10	0.99	0.99	0.99	1.11	0.99	0.99	0.99	1.13	0.99	0.99	1.00
Relative Absolute Bias	**6.17**	**1.21**	**5.30**	**3.05**	**5.81**	**1.02**	**5.70**	**3.38**	**4.06**	**0.63**	**6.09**	**3.81**

Table B.11 (continued)

	R1				R2				R3			
State	**12-17**	**18-25**	**26+**	**Total**	**12-17**	**18-25**	**26+**	**Total**	**12-17**	**18-25**	**26+**	**Total**
OH_MI (design-based)	1.19	1.08	0.92	0.97	1.19	1.08	0.92	0.97	1.19	1.08	0.92	0.97
OH_MI1	0.93	1.04	0.85	0.90	0.94	1.04	0.84	0.90	0.96	1.04	0.84	0.89
OH_MI2	1.14	1.07	0.94	0.98	1.14	1.06	0.92	0.96	1.13	1.05	0.92	0.96
OH_MI3	1.04	0.92	0.94	0.94	1.06	0.92	0.94	0.94	1.08	0.92	0.97	0.96
OH_MI4	1.13	1.12	1.04	1.06	1.13	1.11	1.03	1.05	1.10	1.10	1.01	1.04
OH_MI5	1.38	1.13	1.01	1.06	1.37	1.13	0.98	1.03	1.35	1.10	0.95	1.01
OH_MI6	1.07	1.15	0.99	1.03	1.04	1.16	0.98	1.03	1.02	1.15	0.98	1.02
OH_MI7	1.19	1.14	1.06	1.08	1.18	1.13	1.05	1.07	1.15	1.12	1.03	1.05
OH_MI8	1.15	1.12	0.93	0.98	1.16	1.11	0.92	0.97	1.13	1.11	0.90	0.96
Average over substates	1.13	1.08	0.97	1.01	1.13	1.08	0.96	0.99	1.11	1.07	0.95	0.99
Relative Absolute Bias	**5.25**	**0.20**	**5.84**	**3.71**	**5.52**	**0.08**	**4.39**	**2.64**	**6.52**	**0.69**	**3.47**	**1.77**
PA_IL (design-based)	0.99	1.07	1.08	1.08	0.99	1.07	1.08	1.08	0.99	1.07	1.08	1.08
PA_IL1	1.07	1.06	0.99	1.01	1.04	1.06	1.00	1.02	1.05	1.06	1.01	1.02
PA_IL2	1.00	1.05	1.07	1.06	0.98	1.05	1.08	1.07	0.97	1.05	1.09	1.07
PA_IL3	1.07	1.10	1.23	1.19	1.05	1.09	1.22	1.18	1.01	1.08	1.19	1.16
PA_IL4	1.03	1.05	1.04	1.05	1.00	1.05	1.04	1.04	1.01	1.04	1.02	1.03
PA_IL5	1.06	1.05	1.06	1.06	1.05	1.04	1.06	1.06	1.04	1.03	1.06	1.06
PA_IL6	1.20	1.06	0.94	0.98	1.18	1.07	0.93	0.97	1.22	1.06	0.93	0.98
PA_IL7	0.87	0.97	0.91	0.93	0.88	0.98	0.93	0.94	0.89	1.00	0.96	0.96
PA_IL8	1.11	1.01	1.09	1.07	1.10	0.99	1.10	1.08	1.08	0.99	1.08	1.06
Average over substates	1.05	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.03	1.04	1.05	1.05	1.03	1.04	1.04	1.04
Relative Absolute Bias	**6.66**	**2.60**	**3.71**	**3.04**	**4.89**	**2.78**	**3.41**	**2.94**	**4.78**	**3.00**	**3.63**	**3.16**
Overall	**5.74**	**1.14**	**3.79**	**2.55**	**5.25**	**1.17**	**3.58**	**2.45**	**5.15**	**1.30**	**3.60**	**2.46**

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 and 2000.

Table B.12 Relative Absolute Bias of Three Types of Change Estimates for 2000/1999: ***Past Month Use of Cigarettes***

	R1				R2				R3			
State	**12-17**	**18-25**	**26+**	**Total**	**12-17**	**18-25**	**26+**	**Total**	**12-17**	**18-25**	**26+**	**Total**
CA_TX (design-based)	0.95	0.89	1.11	1.05	0.95	0.89	1.11	1.05	0.95	0.89	1.11	1.05
CA_TX1	1.05	0.85	1.08	1.03	1.07	0.84	1.08	1.02	1.08	0.83	1.07	1.02
CA_TX2	0.94	0.75	1.04	0.97	0.97	0.74	1.04	0.97	0.98	0.74	1.05	0.98
CA_TX3	0.89	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.88	1.01	0.98	0.98	0.87	1.01	0.98	0.98
CA_TX4	0.91	0.89	1.01	0.98	0.92	0.89	1.00	0.98	0.92	0.89	1.00	0.97
CA_TX5	0.84	0.92	1.13	1.07	0.84	0.92	1.15	1.08	0.84	0.93	1.15	1.08
CA_TX6	0.78	0.88	1.03	0.98	0.78	0.89	1.02	0.98	0.78	0.90	1.02	0.98
CA_TX7	1.01	0.97	1.15	1.11	0.99	0.98	1.16	1.11	1.00	0.97	1.15	1.10
CA_TX8	0.88	0.91	1.17	1.10	0.86	0.91	1.18	1.10	0.85	0.91	1.17	1.09
Average over substates	0.91	0.90	1.08	1.03	0.91	0.90	1.08	1.03	0.91	0.90	1.07	1.03
Relative Absolute Bias	**4.09**	**0.37**	**2.75**	**2.34**	**4.25**	**0.39**	**2.73**	**2.35**	**3.97**	**0.42**	**2.98**	**2.53**
NY_FL (design-based)	1.00	0.97	0.91	0.92	1.00	0.97	0.91	0.92	1.00	0.97	0.91	0.92
NY_FL1	0.88	0.99	1.01	1.00	0.85	0.99	1.01	1.00	0.86	0.98	1.01	1.00
NY_FL2	0.82	0.89	0.88	0.88	0.83	0.89	0.88	0.88	0.83	0.90	0.89	0.89
NY_FL3	0.95	0.93	0.97	0.96	0.95	0.92	0.97	0.96	0.96	0.92	0.96	0.96
NY_FL4	0.85	0.92	0.81	0.83	0.85	0.93	0.81	0.83	0.87	0.95	0.80	0.82
NY_FL5	0.92	0.98	0.90	0.92	0.93	0.97	0.91	0.92	0.93	0.98	0.90	0.92
NY_FL6	1.01	0.89	1.03	1.00	1.01	0.89	1.04	1.01	1.02	0.88	1.03	1.01
NY_FL7	0.82	0.87	0.94	0.92	0.82	0.88	0.94	0.93	0.83	0.89	0.95	0.94
NY_FL8	1.06	1.03	0.83	0.87	1.05	1.03	0.82	0.86	1.08	1.03	0.81	0.86
Average over substates	0.92	0.94	0.92	0.92	0.91	0.94	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.94	0.92	0.92
Relative Absolute Bias	**8.29**	**2.82**	**1.18**	**0.07**	**8.83**	**2.87**	**1.30**	**0.02**	**7.63**	**2.45**	**0.95**	**0.18**

Table B.12 (continued)

	R1				R2				R3			
State	12-17	18-25	26+	Total	12-17	18-25	26+	Total	12-17	18-25	26+	Total
OH_MI (design-based)	0.88	0.94	0.91	0.91	0.88	0.94	0.91	0.91	0.88	0.94	0.91	0.91
OH_MI1	0.77	0.93	0.85	0.86	0.78	0.93	0.85	0.86	0.79	0.94	0.85	0.87
OH_MI2	0.95	1.02	0.88	0.91	0.97	1.00	0.88	0.91	0.96	1.01	0.88	0.91
OH_MI3	0.90	0.92	0.81	0.84	0.92	0.92	0.80	0.83	0.94	0.91	0.80	0.83
OH_MI4	0.81	1.03	0.95	0.96	0.81	1.03	0.96	0.96	0.82	1.03	0.96	0.97
OH_MI5	1.05	1.04	0.93	0.96	1.04	1.04	0.92	0.95	1.05	1.02	0.91	0.94
OH_MI6	0.76	0.99	0.99	0.98	0.73	1.00	1.00	0.98	0.74	0.99	1.01	0.99
OH_MI7	0.82	0.88	0.91	0.90	0.84	0.87	0.92	0.91	0.84	0.88	0.93	0.91
OH_MI8	1.00	1.00	0.90	0.93	1.03	0.99	0.90	0.93	1.03	0.99	0.90	0.92
Average over substates	0.88	0.97	0.90	0.92	0.89	0.97	0.90	0.92	0.90	0.97	0.91	0.92
Relative Absolute Bias	0.50	3.39	0.22	0.48	1.28	3.19	0.21	0.50	2.00	3.09	0.02	0.68
PA_IL (design-based)	0.78	1.08	0.95	0.97	0.78	1.08	0.95	0.97	0.78	1.08	0.95	0.97
PA_IL1	0.90	1.06	0.91	0.93	0.89	1.05	0.91	0.94	0.90	1.06	0.90	0.93
PA_IL2	0.92	0.93	0.95	0.95	0.92	0.92	0.96	0.95	0.93	0.92	0.96	0.95
PA_IL3	0.82	1.07	0.91	0.94	0.81	1.07	0.90	0.93	0.81	1.06	0.90	0.93
PA_IL4	0.77	1.14	0.90	0.94	0.75	1.14	0.90	0.94	0.74	1.16	0.90	0.93
PA_IL5	0.68	1.06	1.06	1.03	0.65	1.07	1.06	1.03	0.64	1.06	1.08	1.05
PA_IL6	0.95	1.06	0.92	0.95	0.96	1.06	0.91	0.94	0.94	1.05	0.91	0.94
PA_IL7	0.99	1.06	0.97	0.99	1.00	1.06	0.97	0.99	0.99	1.06	0.97	0.99
PA_IL8	0.80	1.01	0.82	0.85	0.81	1.01	0.82	0.85	0.81	1.01	0.82	0.85
Average over substates	0.85	1.05	0.93	0.95	0.85	1.05	0.93	0.95	0.84	1.05	0.93	0.95
Relative Absolute Bias	9.48	2.58	2.51	2.02	8.98	2.66	2.71	2.21	8.37	2.59	2.64	2.23
Overall	5.59	2.29	1.66	1.23	5.83	2.28	1.74	1.27	5.49	2.14	1.65	1.40

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 and 2000.

Table B.13 Change Estimates (R1) for 2000/1999

State	Age in Years			Total
	12-17	18-25	26+	
Past Month Use of Marijuana				
CA_TX (design-based)	0.99	0.92	1.06	1.00
CA_TX (average over substates)	1.01	0.92	1.14	1.04
NY_FL (design-based)	1.22	0.91	0.78	0.88
NY_FL (average over substates)	1.05	0.91	0.96	0.95
OH_MI (design-based)	1.02	1.08	1.09	1.08
OH_MI (average over substates)	1.04	1.06	1.07	1.06
PA_IL (design-based)	0.87	1.02	1.20	1.07
PA_IL (average over substates)	0.96	0.98	1.10	1.03
Past Year Use of Cocaine				
CA_TX (design-based)	0.86	0.75	0.80	0.79
CA_TX (average over substates)	1.02	0.76	0.81	0.82
NY_FL (design-based)	0.82	0.77	0.96	0.88
NY_FL (average over substates)	0.92	0.83	0.67	0.74
OH_MI (design-based)	1.15	0.72	0.77	0.77
OH_MI (average over substates)	1.36	0.83	0.81	0.85
PA_IL (design-based)	0.84	0.99	1.22	1.10
PA_IL (average over substates)	1.07	0.94	1.32	1.15
Past Month "Binge" Alcohol Use				
CA_TX (design-based)	0.95	0.93	1.05	1.02
CA_TX (average over substates)	1.00	0.94	1.05	1.02
NY_FL (design-based)	1.17	1.00	0.94	0.96
NY_FL (average over substates)	1.10	0.99	0.99	0.99
OH_MI (design-based)	1.19	1.08	0.92	0.97
OH_MI (average over substates)	1.13	1.08	0.97	1.01
PA_IL (design-based)	0.99	1.07	1.08	1.08
PA_IL (average over substates)	1.05	1.04	1.04	1.04
Past Month Use of Cigarettes				
CA_TX (design-based)	0.95	0.89	1.11	1.05
CA_TX (average over substates)	0.91	0.90	1.08	1.03
NY_FL (design-based)	1.00	0.97	0.91	0.92
NY_FL (average over substates)	0.92	0.94	0.92	0.92
OH_MI (design-based)	0.88	0.94	0.91	0.91
OH_MI (average over substates)	0.88	0.97	0.90	0.92
PA_IL (design-based)	0.78	1.08	0.95	0.97
PA_IL (average over substates)	0.85	1.05	0.93	0.95

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 and 2000.

Table B.14 Relative Absolute Bias of Three Types of Change Estimates for 2000/1999

	R1				R2				R3			
State	**12-17**	**18-25**	**26+**	**Total**	**12-17**	**18-25**	**26+**	**Total**	**12-17**	**18-25**	**26+**	**Total**
Past Month Use of Marijuana												
CA_TX	1.27	0.47	7.01	3.72	1.50	1.07	6.27	3.58	1.16	0.03	4.23	2.18
NY_FL	14.24	0.19	23.35	7.73	14.11	0.25	25.80	8.99	13.10	0.76	27.95	10.34
OH_MI	1.24	1.83	1.11	1.43	1.22	2.61	4.78	3.74	2.78	4.26	6.87	5.52
PA_IL	10.45	4.08	8.70	4.45	9.91	4.22	8.43	4.43	9.22	4.49	11.13	5.80
Average	**6.80**	**1.64**	**10.04**	**4.33**	**6.68**	**2.04**	**11.32**	**5.18**	**6.57**	**2.39**	**12.55**	**5.96**
Past Year Use of Cocaine												
CA_TX	18.13	0.70	2.23	3.33	17.63	0.74	3.86	4.10	17.66	0.47	3.78	4.08
NY_FL	11.60	7.11	29.72	16.12	9.25	7.26	29.32	16.02	9.50	6.75	30.05	16.72
OH_MI	17.73	15.76	5.15	11.09	16.45	16.49	4.79	11.04	17.19	16.40	5.97	11.77
PA_IL	28.03	5.70	8.09	3.77	26.59	5.97	10.21	4.76	25.65	5.82	9.80	4.54
Average	**18.87**	**7.32**	**11.30**	**8.58**	**17.48**	**7.61**	**12.04**	**8.98**	**17.50**	**7.36**	**12.40**	**9.28**
Past Month "Binge" Alcohol Use												
CA_TX	4.87	0.55	0.32	0.41	4.77	0.80	0.83	0.84	5.26	0.89	1.21	1.11
NY_FL	6.17	1.21	5.30	3.05	5.81	1.02	5.70	3.38	4.06	0.63	6.09	3.81
OH_MI	5.25	0.20	5.84	3.71	5.52	0.08	4.39	2.64	6.52	0.69	3.47	1.77
PA_IL	6.66	2.60	3.71	3.03	4.89	2.78	3.41	2.94	4.77	3.00	3.63	3.16
Average	**5.74**	**1.14**	**3.79**	**2.55**	**5.25**	**1.17**	**3.58**	**2.45**	**5.15**	**1.30**	**3.60**	**2.46**
Past Month Use of Cigarettes												
CA_TX	4.09	0.37	2.75	2.34	4.25	0.39	2.73	2.35	3.97	0.42	2.98	2.53
NY_FL	8.29	2.82	1.18	0.07	8.83	2.87	1.30	0.02	7.63	2.45	0.95	0.18
OH_MI	0.50	3.39	0.22	0.48	1.28	3.19	0.21	0.50	2.00	3.08	0.02	0.68
PA_IL	9.48	2.58	2.51	2.02	8.98	2.66	2.71	2.21	8.37	2.59	2.64	2.23
Average	**5.59**	**2.29**	**1.66**	**1.23**	**5.83**	**2.28**	**1.74**	**1.27**	**5.49**	**2.14**	**1.65**	**1.40**
Overall	**9.25**	**3.10**	**6.70**	**4.17**	**8.81**	**3.27**	**7.17**	**4.47**	**8.68**	**3.30**	**7.55**	**4.78**

Note: Relative absolute bias (Ri) = 100 × abs(mean of 8 substate Ri - R) / R, i = 1, 2, and 3, where R = ratio of 2000 design-based estimates to 1999 design-based estimates.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 and 2000.

Table B.15 Average 95 Percent Lower and Upper Bounds for Change Estimates (R1) for 2000/1999

State	Age in Years						Total	
	12-17		18-25		26+			
	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper
Past Month Use of Marijuana								
CA_TX (design-based)	0.83	1.19	0.75	1.12	0.73	1.54	0.82	1.22
CA_TX (avg. over substates)	0.68	1.49	0.64	1.32	0.62	2.08	0.73	1.47
NY_FL (design-based)	0.95	1.57	0.77	1.09	0.52	1.15	0.74	1.06
NY_FL (avg. over substates)	0.66	1.66	0.64	1.29	0.53	1.73	0.68	1.33
OH_MI (design-based)	0.83	1.27	0.89	1.30	0.74	1.60	0.87	1.32
OH_MI (avg. over substates)	0.67	1.61	0.76	1.47	0.61	1.90	0.78	1.44
PA_IL (design-based)	0.69	1.09	0.83	1.25	0.81	1.79	0.88	1.31
PA_IL (avg. over substates)	0.62	1.48	0.70	1.37	0.62	1.95	0.75	1.40
Past Year Use of Cocaine								
CA_TX (design-based)	0.61	1.21	0.57	0.99	0.38	1.67	0.56	1.11
CA_TX (avg. over substates)	0.56	1.84	0.46	1.26	0.34	1.93	0.50	1.33
NY_FL (design-based)	0.41	1.63	0.58	1.03	0.53	1.71	0.61	1.26
NY_FL (avg. over substates)	0.44	1.93	0.48	1.44	0.29	1.54	0.42	1.28
OH_MI (design-based)	0.56	2.37	0.50	1.03	0.39	1.52	0.52	1.13
OH_MI (avg. over substates)	0.62	2.97	0.48	1.44	0.34	1.92	0.51	1.43
PA_IL (design-based)	0.48	1.46	0.70	1.42	0.65	2.31	0.75	1.63
PA_IL (avg. over substates)	0.50	2.28	0.53	1.64	0.58	3.01	0.68	1.95
Past Month "Binge" Alcohol Use								
CA_TX (design-based)	0.80	1.12	0.85	1.02	0.90	1.23	0.90	1.14
CA_TX (avg. over substates)	0.72	1.37	0.77	1.13	0.79	1.39	0.83	1.26
NY_FL (design-based)	0.94	1.47	0.91	1.10	0.78	1.12	0.84	1.10
NY_FL (avg. over substates)	0.76	1.60	0.81	1.19	0.74	1.31	0.79	1.23
OH_MI (design-based)	1.01	1.41	0.99	1.18	0.81	1.04	0.88	1.06
OH_MI (avg. over substates)	0.80	1.60	0.91	1.29	0.75	1.26	0.83	1.22
PA_IL (design-based)	0.80	1.22	0.98	1.17	0.95	1.23	0.97	1.19
PA_IL (avg. over substates)	0.75	1.48	0.89	1.23	0.81	1.35	0.86	1.27
Past Month Use of Cigarettes								
CA_TX (design-based)	0.82	1.10	0.79	1.01	0.96	1.28	0.94	1.18
CA_TX (avg. over substates)	0.68	1.23	0.74	1.09	0.83	1.39	0.84	1.26
NY_FL (design-based)	0.81	1.23	0.88	1.06	0.81	1.03	0.84	1.02
NY_FL (avg. over substates)	0.66	1.27	0.77	1.14	0.72	1.18	0.76	1.13
OH_MI (design-based)	0.76	1.02	0.86	1.03	0.80	1.02	0.83	1.00
OH_MI (avg. over substates)	0.66	1.18	0.83	1.14	0.72	1.13	0.77	1.09
PA_IL (design-based)	0.67	0.90	1.00	1.16	0.83	1.09	0.87	1.07
PA_IL (avg. over substates)	0.64	1.14	0.89	1.24	0.73	1.18	0.79	1.14

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 and 2000.

Table B.16 Ratio of Widths of 95 Percent Confidence Intervals of Change Estimates for 2000/1999

State	W1				W2				W3			
	12-17	18-25	26+	Total	12-17	18-25	26+	Total	12-17	18-25	26+	Total
Past Month Use of Marijuana												
CA_TX	0.70	0.65	0.61	0.58	0.71	0.66	0.60	0.56	0.71	0.66	0.56	0.52
NY_FL	0.45	0.75	0.43	0.58	0.46	0.77	0.43	0.58	0.47	0.78	0.42	0.55
OH_MI	0.61	0.63	0.46	0.56	0.61	0.64	0.44	0.53	0.60	0.63	0.41	0.49
PA_IL	0.62	0.62	0.51	0.52	0.64	0.64	0.51	0.50	0.64	0.64	0.47	0.47
Average	**0.59**	**0.66**	**0.50**	**0.56**	**0.60**	**0.68**	**0.50**	**0.54**	**0.61**	**0.68**	**0.47**	**0.51**
Past Year Use of Cocaine												
CA_TX	0.64	0.63	0.88	0.47	0.66	0.64	0.84	0.45	0.68	0.64	0.78	0.43
NY_FL	0.36	0.63	0.31	0.51	0.38	0.66	0.30	0.48	0.39	0.68	0.29	0.47
OH_MI	0.74	0.66	0.81	0.45	0.78	0.69	0.78	0.44	0.82	0.70	0.74	0.42
PA_IL	0.57	0.38	0.40	0.50	0.61	0.39	0.39	0.48	0.64	0.41	0.37	0.47
Average	**0.58**	**0.57**	**0.60**	**0.48**	**0.61**	**0.60**	**0.57**	**0.46**	**0.63**	**0.61**	**0.54**	**0.45**
Past Month "Binge" Alcohol Use												
CA_TX	0.70	0.75	0.63	0.65	0.73	0.77	0.65	0.67	0.74	0.79	0.66	0.66
NY_FL	0.54	0.68	0.63	0.64	0.57	0.69	0.64	0.65	0.59	0.70	0.65	0.65
OH_MI	0.57	0.69	0.74	0.73	0.59	0.70	0.76	0.74	0.60	0.70	0.75	0.72
PA_IL	0.63	0.65	0.64	0.64	0.64	0.66	0.66	0.65	0.66	0.67	0.66	0.64
Average	**0.61**	**0.69**	**0.66**	**0.67**	**0.63**	**0.71**	**0.68**	**0.68**	**0.65**	**0.72**	**0.68**	**0.67**
Past Month Use of Cigarettes												
CA_TX	0.64	0.75	0.60	0.61	0.66	0.77	0.63	0.64	0.68	0.79	0.66	0.66
NY_FL	0.53	0.66	0.68	0.67	0.56	0.68	0.71	0.70	0.59	0.71	0.74	0.72
OH_MI	0.70	0.74	0.68	0.68	0.73	0.76	0.71	0.71	0.77	0.79	0.74	0.73
PA_IL	0.72	0.70	0.64	0.65	0.75	0.72	0.66	0.67	0.76	0.74	0.69	0.68
Average	**0.65**	**0.71**	**0.65**	**0.65**	**0.68**	**0.73**	**0.68**	**0.68**	**0.70**	**0.76**	**0.71**	**0.70**
Overall	**0.61**	**0.66**	**0.60**	**0.59**	**0.63**	**0.68**	**0.61**	**0.59**	**0.65**	**0.69**	**0.60**	**0.58**

W1 = WR1 / WR, W2 = WR2 / WR, and W3 = WR3 / WR

where

WR1 = mean of widths of PIs of R1 over substates,
WR2 = mean of widths of PIs of R2 over substates,
WR3 = mean of widths of PIs of R3 over substates, and
WR = mean of widths of CIs of design-based estimate over substates.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 and 2000.

Table B.17 95 Percent Least Significant Lower and Upper Bounds of Change Estimates (R1) for 2000/1999

State	12-17		18-25		26+		Total	
	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper
				Past Month Use of Marijuana				
CA_TX	0.67	1.49	0.70	1.43	0.55	1.83	0.71	1.42
NY_FL	0.63	1.59	0.71	1.42	0.55	1.81	0.71	1.40
OH_MI	0.64	1.56	0.72	1.39	0.56	1.78	0.74	1.36
PA_IL	0.65	1.55	0.72	1.40	0.56	1.78	0.73	1.37
Average	**0.65**	**1.54**	**0.71**	**1.41**	**0.56**	**1.80**	**0.72**	**1.39**
				Past Year Use of Cocaine				
CA_TX	0.55	1.81	0.60	1.66	0.42	2.36	0.61	1.63
NY_FL	0.47	2.11	0.57	1.74	0.43	2.31	0.57	1.74
OH_MI	0.46	2.19	0.58	1.73	0.42	2.37	0.59	1.68
PA_IL	0.47	2.14	0.57	1.76	0.44	2.29	0.59	1.70
Average	**0.49**	**2.06**	**0.58**	**1.72**	**0.43**	**2.33**	**0.59**	**1.69**
				Past Month "Binge" Alcohol Use				
CA_TX	0.73	1.38	0.83	1.21	0.76	1.32	0.81	1.23
NY_FL	0.69	1.45	0.82	1.21	0.75	1.33	0.80	1.25
OH_MI	0.71	1.42	0.84	1.19	0.77	1.30	0.82	1.21
PA_IL	0.71	1.40	0.85	1.18	0.77	1.29	0.82	1.21
Average	**0.71**	**1.41**	**0.84**	**1.20**	**0.76**	**1.31**	**0.82**	**1.23**
				Past Month Use of Cigarettes				
CA_TX	0.74	1.35	0.82	1.22	0.77	1.30	0.82	1.22
NY_FL	0.72	1.39	0.82	1.22	0.78	1.28	0.82	1.22
OH_MI	0.75	1.34	0.85	1.17	0.80	1.26	0.84	1.19
PA_IL	0.75	1.34	0.85	1.18	0.79	1.27	0.83	1.20
Average	**0.74**	**1.36**	**0.84**	**1.20**	**0.78**	**1.28**	**0.83**	**1.21**

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 and 2000.

Table B.18 *Past Month Use of Marijuana* Based on Pooled 1999 and 2000 Data

State	Design-Based Estimates				SAE with Region				SAE Without Region			
	12-17	18-25	26+	Total	12-17	18-25	26+	Total	12-17	18-25	26+	Total
National	7.20	13.92	2.88	4.76	7.25	13.69	2.98	4.81	7.24	13.69	2.97	4.80
Northeast	7.57	17.74	3.05	5.24	7.69	17.50	3.11	5.26	7.87	16.77	3.23	5.29
Midwest	7.40	14.11	2.46	4.52	7.44	13.95	2.50	4.53	7.38	14.06	2.56	4.59
South	6.32	11.76	2.31	3.95	6.40	11.72	2.43	4.05	6.38	11.78	2.56	4.15
West	8.08	14.13	4.13	5.92	8.03	13.52	4.30	5.96	7.95	13.88	3.85	5.65
Alabama	7.02	11.12	1.43	3.26	6.49	11.24	2.19	3.80	6.40	11.18	2.27	3.84
Alaska	8.73	18.84	4.02	6.77	8.74	16.82	4.37	6.73	8.65	17.35	3.76	6.35
Arizona	8.00	10.09	3.46	4.85	7.47	11.05	3.48	4.93	7.48	11.40	2.89	4.53
Arkansas	7.96	11.06	1.88	3.71	7.10	9.93	2.30	3.78	7.09	10.00	2.43	3.89
California	7.60	13.94	4.16	5.86	7.56	13.16	4.35	5.90	7.50	13.49	4.02	5.69
Colorado	11.75	22.47	5.30	8.24	10.97	19.91	5.73	8.14	10.80	20.49	5.21	7.80
Connecticut	10.85	17.10	3.16	5.47	9.79	18.38	3.35	5.66	9.99	17.05	3.57	5.70
Delaware	13.50	21.05	3.51	6.70	12.00	20.83	4.07	6.93	11.89	20.81	4.48	7.24
District of Columbia	7.21	11.83	2.89	4.53	7.24	12.40	3.74	5.25	7.25	12.48	3.69	5.23
Florida	6.33	13.31	3.39	4.73	6.68	13.05	3.29	4.65	6.63	13.11	3.40	4.74
Georgia	5.44	11.22	3.79	4.97	5.85	11.85	2.68	4.25	5.89	12.01	2.91	4.45
Hawaii	10.07	14.67	5.78	7.26	8.86	13.65	4.86	6.30	8.72	14.35	4.48	6.07
Idaho	5.01	10.33	2.85	4.25	6.00	10.83	2.96	4.52	5.99	11.12	2.36	4.12
Illinois	8.57	14.31	2.51	4.70	8.18	14.18	2.62	4.73	8.13	14.25	2.67	4.77
Indiana	7.70	11.87	3.11	4.76	7.50	12.09	2.54	4.33	7.48	12.26	2.65	4.43
Iowa	3.71	9.27	1.24	2.57	4.88	9.29	1.40	2.81	4.94	9.43	1.34	2.79
Kansas	6.93	12.18	1.38	3.46	6.85	12.03	1.77	3.71	6.82	12.00	1.74	3.68
Kentucky	6.50	13.30	1.74	3.76	6.80	12.55	2.26	4.07	6.79	12.71	2.41	4.21
Louisiana	6.53	11.00	1.63	3.57	6.10	11.17	1.76	3.64	6.07	11.19	1.89	3.74
Maine	8.61	21.37	3.25	5.88	9.01	21.40	3.27	5.93	9.25	20.31	3.42	5.95
Maryland	9.23	12.61	1.59	3.64	8.39	13.13	2.54	4.37	8.25	13.23	2.66	4.46
Massachusetts	13.30	26.58	6.96	9.90	12.20	26.01	5.79	8.77	12.35	24.81	6.28	9.03
Michigan	7.77	16.64	3.53	5.68	8.01	16.54	3.34	5.55	7.94	16.61	3.49	5.66
Minnesota	10.72	14.62	1.71	4.44	9.24	14.97	2.25	4.71	9.13	15.08	2.27	4.73

Table B.18 (continued)

	Design-Based Estimates				SAE with Region				SAE Without Region			
State	12-17	18-25	26+	Total	12-17	18-25	26+	Total	12-17	18-25	26+	Total
Mississippi	5.17	11.63	0.49	2.62	5.28	10.63	1.33	3.11	5.28	10.67	1.40	3.16
Missouri	5.84	14.28	1.92	3.95	6.62	13.40	2.38	4.26	6.55	13.62	2.45	4.33
Montana	10.51	15.71	2.41	5.01	9.42	14.80	3.10	5.30	9.26	15.05	2.55	4.89
Nebraska	5.64	11.42	1.19	3.09	6.16	11.55	1.65	3.50	6.17	11.54	1.57	3.45
Nevada	10.05	14.58	3.65	5.55	9.72	13.21	4.15	5.75	9.54	13.73	3.54	5.31
New Hampshire	11.20	18.56	2.87	5.59	10.54	19.95	3.26	5.98	10.73	18.74	3.39	5.96
New Jersey	6.01	16.79	2.37	4.39	6.63	15.86	2.81	4.69	6.81	14.88	2.86	4.63
New Mexico	10.52	15.95	3.55	6.12	9.74	14.86	4.13	6.30	9.52	15.15	3.60	5.93
New York	6.32	16.77	2.02	4.26	6.64	16.26	2.38	4.51	6.83	15.79	2.42	4.50
North Carolina	5.76	15.34	4.16	5.69	6.53	14.29	3.71	5.29	6.51	14.35	3.98	5.50
North Dakota	7.41	10.20	0.57	2.75	6.80	10.27	1.38	3.27	6.80	10.16	1.27	3.17
Ohio	6.07	14.31	2.49	4.40	6.46	13.66	2.38	4.26	6.44	13.77	2.41	4.30
Oklahoma	5.13	7.69	1.36	2.63	5.58	8.39	1.64	2.98	5.66	8.39	1.68	3.02
Oregon	8.83	17.37	4.17	6.28	9.48	17.16	4.95	6.90	9.39	17.68	4.40	6.53
Pennsylvania	5.83	14.16	2.79	4.42	6.28	14.43	2.74	4.45	6.46	13.96	2.81	4.47
Rhode Island	9.17	23.20	4.77	7.32	10.20	22.71	4.33	7.00	10.35	21.79	4.70	7.20
South Carolina	6.41	12.03	1.98	3.68	6.57	12.46	2.21	3.93	6.54	12.49	2.33	4.02
South Dakota	7.04	10.14	1.91	3.69	6.49	11.37	1.84	3.72	6.50	11.37	1.85	3.73
Tennessee	6.49	11.13	2.41	3.94	6.61	11.14	2.72	4.17	6.57	11.23	2.88	4.31
Texas	6.00	10.41	1.34	3.22	5.91	10.32	1.51	3.32	5.92	10.34	1.56	3.36
Utah	4.02	5.77	2.01	3.01	4.85	7.34	2.27	3.59	4.85	7.44	1.58	3.15
Vermont	11.23	26.28	3.99	7.48	10.50	25.65	3.79	7.18	10.62	24.60	4.05	7.26
Virginia	5.06	11.54	2.25	3.67	5.83	12.31	2.43	3.98	5.82	12.50	2.60	4.13
Washington	8.40	14.47	5.05	6.58	8.83	13.96	4.50	6.14	8.70	14.28	3.80	5.62
West Virginia	8.32	10.86	0.72	2.70	7.39	10.57	1.89	3.48	7.32	10.67	1.90	3.49
Wisconsin	8.05	16.30	2.69	5.10	8.20	16.31	2.70	5.09	8.08	16.60	2.86	5.24
Wyoming	7.28	13.08	2.50	4.58	7.51	12.69	2.91	4.85	7.42	12.99	2.26	4.40

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 and 2000.

Table B.19 *Past Year Use of Cocaine* **Based on Pooled 1999 and 2000 Data**

State	Design-Based Estimates				SAE with Region				SAE Without Region			
	12-17	18-25	26+	Total	12-17	18-25	26+	Total	12-17	18-25	26+	Total
National	1.63	4.82	1.04	1.59	1.67	4.73	1.13	1.65	1.67	4.73	1.12	1.64
Northeast	1.16	4.56	1.16	1.56	1.18	4.55	1.27	1.65	1.43	4.63	1.09	1.54
Midwest	1.16	4.65	0.80	1.35	1.18	4.48	0.86	1.37	1.42	4.50	1.00	1.50
South	1.75	4.75	1.04	1.60	1.80	4.72	1.13	1.66	1.66	4.74	1.19	1.70
West	2.32	5.28	1.18	1.86	2.35	5.14	1.28	1.92	2.13	5.03	1.18	1.80
Alabama	2.36	3.88	1.12	1.60	1.71	4.13	1.28	1.69	1.54	4.17	1.38	1.76
Alaska	0.92	5.39	2.38	2.63	1.93	5.36	1.86	2.37	1.62	5.17	1.71	2.20
Arizona	4.05	6.70	1.36	2.37	3.41	6.12	1.43	2.27	3.15	5.98	1.27	2.11
Arkansas	1.26	3.63	1.07	1.42	1.62	3.70	1.12	1.50	1.44	3.72	1.15	1.51
California	2.05	4.79	1.29	1.85	2.14	4.73	1.26	1.83	2.00	4.67	1.16	1.73
Colorado	2.93	10.88	1.31	2.74	2.74	8.98	1.54	2.64	2.42	8.73	1.38	2.45
Connecticut	1.32	2.94	1.19	1.40	1.22	4.27	1.31	1.64	1.55	4.43	1.08	1.51
Delaware	1.79	5.75	3.98	3.98	1.75	6.05	2.08	2.53	1.62	6.10	2.02	2.48
District of Columbia	1.50	4.30	2.10	2.34	1.01	4.14	1.87	2.09	0.89	4.12	1.88	2.08
Florida	1.52	5.96	1.18	1.73	1.70	5.32	1.14	1.64	1.58	5.31	1.22	1.69
Georgia	1.13	5.29	1.40	1.90	1.33	4.82	1.25	1.74	1.20	4.80	1.33	1.79
Hawaii	1.20	4.93	1.69	2.03	1.86	3.93	1.72	1.99	1.61	3.72	1.54	1.81
Idaho	2.06	2.54	0.36	0.90	2.20	3.56	0.84	1.42	1.86	3.51	0.79	1.33
Illinois	0.96	3.93	1.11	1.47	1.08	4.12	0.97	1.40	1.28	4.13	1.08	1.51
Indiana	1.66	4.88	0.23	1.00	1.34	4.55	0.67	1.26	1.64	4.61	0.85	1.43
Iowa	1.00	3.79	0.59	1.06	1.19	4.05	0.72	1.21	1.44	4.07	0.83	1.33
Kansas	0.16	4.26	0.63	1.07	1.01	4.33	0.82	1.31	1.22	4.41	0.99	1.48
Kentucky	0.99	5.27	0.80	1.41	1.63	5.02	1.11	1.68	1.45	4.99	1.12	1.66
Louisiana	1.21	3.93	1.16	1.57	1.31	4.02	1.29	1.69	1.17	4.05	1.34	1.71
Maine	2.21	3.41	0.69	1.16	1.55	3.90	0.97	1.37	1.92	4.06	0.83	1.31
Maryland	1.79	3.09	0.61	1.02	1.51	3.82	0.88	1.29	1.35	3.80	0.90	1.29
Massachusetts	1.10	6.89	2.52	2.90	1.28	6.32	1.77	2.25	1.63	6.44	1.46	2.06
Michigan	1.02	5.04	0.86	1.42	1.09	4.69	0.91	1.42	1.27	4.68	1.04	1.54
Minnesota	2.39	4.82	1.03	1.69	1.63	4.90	0.84	1.47	2.02	4.88	1.01	1.64

Table B.19 (continued)

State	Design-Based Estimates				SAE with Region				SAE Without Region			
	12-17	18-25	26+	Total	12-17	18-25	26+	Total	12-17	18-25	26+	Total
Mississippi	1.07	3.82	0.44	1.00	1.21	3.84	1.02	1.44	1.06	3.84	1.11	1.49
Missouri	0.75	3.57	0.45	0.89	1.03	3.79	0.75	1.17	1.27	3.84	0.87	1.30
Montana	3.03	5.32	0.40	1.32	2.64	5.13	0.90	1.63	2.28	4.95	0.86	1.54
Nebraska	0.86	4.32	0.52	1.08	1.18	4.42	0.74	1.29	1.46	4.42	0.88	1.43
Nevada	2.61	6.72	1.14	1.94	2.47	5.81	1.72	2.27	2.10	5.53	1.64	2.14
New Hampshire	1.92	5.39	0.39	1.14	1.46	4.83	0.90	1.42	1.82	4.99	0.80	1.40
New Jersey	0.76	4.77	0.91	1.35	1.03	4.58	1.21	1.59	1.27	4.71	1.01	1.47
New Mexico	3.22	8.49	2.01	3.07	3.49	7.52	1.95	2.92	3.19	7.33	1.84	2.77
New York	1.18	3.87	1.01	1.37	1.16	4.04	1.27	1.60	1.38	4.10	1.10	1.49
North Carolina	1.65	3.77	1.12	1.50	1.57	4.15	1.19	1.59	1.41	4.19	1.20	1.59
North Dakota	1.42	3.89	0.20	0.87	1.34	3.88	0.64	1.18	1.62	3.91	0.77	1.31
Ohio	0.78	4.98	0.92	1.43	0.99	4.54	0.93	1.40	1.16	4.53	1.05	1.51
Oklahoma	1.05	3.21	0.70	1.07	1.60	3.79	1.03	1.46	1.39	3.77	1.08	1.47
Oregon	1.98	4.70	0.69	1.32	2.14	4.82	1.08	1.65	1.83	4.65	0.97	1.51
Pennsylvania	1.18	4.39	1.00	1.41	1.16	4.31	1.13	1.50	1.37	4.37	1.00	1.43
Rhode Island	0.72	7.25	0.84	1.56	1.16	5.83	1.29	1.79	1.47	5.96	1.11	1.69
South Carolina	1.52	3.86	0.96	1.38	1.45	4.17	1.15	1.55	1.31	4.20	1.26	1.63
South Dakota	2.35	5.73	0.26	1.28	1.79	4.62	0.72	1.39	2.20	4.63	0.87	1.56
Tennessee	2.08	2.64	2.18	2.23	1.84	3.84	1.50	1.83	1.67	3.89	1.49	1.81
Texas	2.66	6.10	0.83	1.82	2.64	5.69	1.01	1.89	2.56	5.72	1.10	1.95
Utah	1.62	2.31	0.44	0.97	2.01	3.54	0.91	1.56	1.68	3.42	0.90	1.48
Vermont	1.49	7.62	1.16	1.98	1.40	6.21	1.22	1.84	1.77	6.36	1.05	1.77
Virginia	1.29	4.70	0.41	1.02	1.46	4.76	0.96	1.47	1.30	4.77	1.00	1.49
Washington	2.46	4.04	0.82	1.39	2.34	4.49	1.05	1.62	2.02	4.35	0.95	1.49
West Virginia	1.60	3.47	0.52	0.99	1.84	3.78	0.84	1.30	1.62	3.81	0.86	1.30
Wisconsin	1.78	6.19	0.99	1.77	1.49	5.42	0.92	1.58	1.82	5.50	1.06	1.73
Wyoming	1.58	4.78	0.61	1.32	2.01	4.89	0.96	1.65	1.68	4.68	0.89	1.53

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 and 2000.

Table B.20 *Past Month Use of Alcohol* Based on Pooled 1999 and 2000 Data

State	Design-Based Estimates				SAE with Region				SAE Without Region			
	12-17	18-25	26+	Total	12-17	18-25	26+	Total	12-17	18-25	26+	Total
National	16.45	57.04	48.88	46.53	16.40	56.82	48.55	46.26	16.40	56.81	48.55	46.25
Northeast	18.08	62.76	54.04	51.56	18.12	63.08	54.14	51.69	17.90	62.40	54.28	51.70
Midwest	17.25	62.68	51.70	49.51	17.18	62.39	50.54	48.59	17.34	62.27	50.33	48.44
South	15.47	53.06	42.45	40.99	15.37	52.84	42.16	40.73	15.25	52.91	42.82	41.23
West	15.88	52.91	51.73	47.95	15.85	52.38	51.84	47.96	16.05	52.86	50.82	47.28
Alabama	14.94	51.25	37.42	36.93	14.60	50.18	36.23	35.84	14.46	50.18	37.59	36.87
Alaska	16.41	56.82	59.59	53.66	16.35	57.28	58.91	53.23	16.57	58.13	58.22	52.87
Arizona	17.09	53.66	54.13	49.90	16.77	54.42	49.92	46.78	17.06	54.95	49.22	46.36
Arkansas	19.11	46.94	36.37	35.93	17.69	46.38	35.12	34.75	17.34	46.23	35.92	35.32
California	15.50	51.77	50.36	46.71	15.50	51.06	50.86	46.99	15.56	51.28	50.15	46.49
Colorado	19.90	70.64	63.21	59.61	19.76	66.83	63.76	59.53	20.08	68.16	62.15	58.51
Connecticut	22.03	67.20	57.74	55.43	21.07	68.19	58.98	56.47	20.58	67.17	58.61	56.01
Delaware	19.33	59.55	55.60	52.37	18.35	60.80	54.58	51.65	17.82	60.83	55.69	52.46
District of Columbia	12.79	56.79	47.05	44.86	12.30	54.46	47.40	44.75	12.19	54.78	47.55	44.90
Florida	14.29	54.97	49.41	46.74	14.49	54.54	48.18	45.73	14.37	54.52	48.63	46.08
Georgia	15.25	51.36	44.32	42.17	15.21	51.99	44.52	42.40	15.08	52.12	45.60	43.23
Hawaii	18.06	53.19	47.56	45.34	16.69	53.32	45.70	43.76	16.83	54.25	44.93	43.28
Idaho	13.26	45.80	44.71	41.07	13.87	46.71	45.86	42.14	14.26	47.38	44.83	41.54
Illinois	18.57	60.45	52.50	50.08	17.93	60.94	53.43	50.79	18.05	60.88	53.25	50.66
Indiana	12.36	57.54	43.45	42.11	13.20	54.87	41.21	40.13	13.54	54.63	40.62	39.69
Iowa	18.14	72.11	54.93	53.35	19.08	70.09	52.58	51.41	19.31	70.01	52.82	51.60
Kansas	16.21	59.50	51.88	48.90	15.92	60.52	50.39	47.90	16.15	59.84	49.92	47.48
Kentucky	14.37	53.65	31.89	33.01	14.72	52.77	33.36	34.05	14.65	52.98	33.81	34.41
Louisiana	20.91	57.09	44.38	43.45	19.81	57.60	43.99	43.13	19.44	57.94	44.99	43.88
Maine	19.57	66.12	50.37	49.15	19.59	65.57	51.67	50.12	19.42	64.98	51.49	49.90
Maryland	16.73	58.43	50.50	48.12	15.83	57.64	52.02	49.13	15.70	58.01	52.11	49.23
Massachusetts	22.64	72.54	64.18	61.11	22.45	72.50	62.94	60.14	21.94	71.74	63.35	60.33
Michigan	16.76	62.59	49.83	48.01	16.59	61.81	48.81	47.11	16.70	61.71	48.65	46.99
Minnesota	18.87	70.14	57.10	54.66	18.73	70.34	56.15	53.97	18.88	70.30	55.86	53.76

Table B.20 (continued)

State	Design-Based Estimates				SAE with Region				SAE Without Region			
	12-17	18-25	26+	Total	12-17	18-25	26+	Total	12-17	18-25	26+	Total
Mississippi	13.74	44.82	29.16	29.62	13.52	43.60	28.99	29.28	13.50	43.48	29.75	29.83
Missouri	15.74	58.28	46.88	45.09	15.77	59.29	46.91	45.24	16.06	58.94	46.37	44.81
Montana	22.06	64.60	60.06	56.45	21.80	63.29	59.72	56.01	22.00	64.31	58.61	55.32
Nebraska	18.27	71.64	55.17	53.26	18.71	71.40	54.32	52.69	19.03	71.32	53.95	52.44
Nevada	18.56	56.27	57.20	53.40	17.51	56.68	57.14	53.30	17.89	57.53	56.10	52.62
New Hampshire	21.83	65.03	62.06	58.22	21.72	68.70	59.95	57.01	21.15	67.38	60.50	57.23
New Jersey	18.44	60.22	54.05	51.45	18.00	60.28	54.39	51.68	17.69	58.95	54.36	51.47
New Mexico	17.79	58.97	57.04	52.70	18.41	56.98	55.34	51.22	18.60	58.00	54.71	50.92
New York	17.25	60.82	51.58	49.31	17.30	60.87	51.74	49.44	17.18	60.39	51.92	49.51
North Carolina	12.66	53.66	35.37	35.28	13.00	52.63	37.21	36.62	12.93	52.77	37.69	37.01
North Dakota	27.90	79.70	57.52	57.22	26.15	76.04	58.32	57.08	26.21	76.27	57.75	56.69
Ohio	15.55	59.46	49.10	47.00	15.67	59.01	47.23	45.52	15.81	58.97	47.20	45.50
Oklahoma	14.91	52.33	35.51	35.43	14.59	51.09	36.62	36.07	14.46	51.18	37.35	36.62
Oregon	14.91	58.31	52.99	49.90	15.45	57.86	53.86	50.63	15.88	58.92	52.17	49.48
Pennsylvania	15.24	60.27	50.42	48.14	15.84	60.80	50.92	48.65	15.79	60.47	51.09	48.74
Rhode Island	16.87	64.11	58.04	54.56	18.03	66.25	55.47	52.93	17.65	65.13	55.89	53.10
South Carolina	13.51	46.54	39.05	37.31	13.55	47.19	36.18	35.19	13.31	47.07	37.15	35.89
South Dakota	19.89	69.38	55.11	52.91	19.81	69.77	51.86	50.55	20.02	69.60	52.00	50.66
Tennessee	13.36	43.32	32.93	32.31	13.25	44.92	33.73	33.11	13.10	44.79	34.67	33.81
Texas	17.98	54.73	44.86	43.15	17.73	54.62	44.39	42.76	17.70	54.66	44.76	43.04
Utah	9.50	29.49	28.86	26.15	10.00	32.31	32.71	29.36	10.62	32.66	30.55	28.07
Vermont	19.34	69.47	60.31	57.02	20.02	68.63	59.46	56.38	19.63	67.87	59.79	56.50
Virginia	10.76	58.64	49.25	46.57	12.26	57.77	47.36	45.14	12.24	57.91	48.40	45.96
Washington	14.90	50.23	52.12	48.07	14.82	50.20	52.48	48.33	15.10	50.60	50.69	47.03
West Virginia	17.33	46.46	31.92	32.42	16.20	48.16	32.00	32.59	16.03	48.09	32.18	32.70
Wisconsin	21.94	68.25	64.33	60.22	21.47	68.97	60.17	57.15	21.46	68.92	60.29	57.24
Wyoming	21.45	64.93	52.83	50.90	20.53	62.03	54.02	51.27	21.00	63.32	52.28	50.22

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 and 2000.

Table B.21 ***Past Month Use of Cigarettes*** **Based on Pooled 1999 and 2000 Data**

State	Design-Based Estimates				SAE with Region				SAE Without Region			
	12-17	18-25	26+	Total	12-17	18-25	26+	Total	12-17	18-25	26+	Total
National	14.16	38.97	24.57	25.34	14.15	38.68	24.60	25.33	14.15	38.69	24.59	25.32
Northeast	14.28	40.17	23.38	24.49	14.36	39.56	23.37	24.41	14.20	39.44	23.83	24.74
Midwest	16.13	44.60	25.90	27.35	16.10	44.33	25.97	27.35	16.21	44.00	25.74	27.15
South	14.72	38.01	25.49	25.98	14.65	37.86	25.59	26.03	14.49	37.94	25.64	26.06
West	11.22	33.67	22.73	22.94	11.23	33.42	22.63	22.83	11.47	33.77	22.34	22.69
Alabama	16.09	34.65	25.86	26.01	15.99	35.86	26.32	26.51	15.81	35.90	26.45	26.60
Alaska	15.80	44.44	24.55	26.31	15.95	43.10	23.29	25.22	16.37	43.83	23.13	25.26
Arizona	13.59	40.43	23.08	24.31	13.49	38.97	23.41	24.36	13.95	39.60	23.04	24.21
Arkansas	20.59	36.13	28.64	28.77	18.89	37.20	28.47	28.60	18.56	37.29	28.35	28.48
California	8.73	29.62	22.07	21.62	8.76	29.65	21.84	21.45	8.85	29.78	21.58	21.29
Colorado	18.13	45.29	22.90	25.35	16.62	43.20	23.40	25.28	17.17	44.01	23.17	25.27
Connecticut	18.87	43.50	21.06	23.40	16.90	42.29	21.74	23.62	16.63	42.18	22.40	24.11
Delaware	17.77	45.50	25.13	26.89	15.55	43.65	25.75	26.91	15.39	43.72	25.78	26.93
District of Columbia	9.05	33.27	25.17	24.61	10.15	32.20	25.23	24.62	9.90	32.42	25.28	24.66
Florida	10.92	34.60	25.16	24.85	11.41	34.87	25.26	25.00	11.30	34.96	25.23	24.98
Georgia	14.54	37.33	27.21	27.23	14.37	37.23	26.34	26.53	14.19	37.29	26.45	26.60
Hawaii	11.95	39.86	22.32	23.40	11.47	38.76	21.38	22.47	12.05	39.63	21.14	22.45
Idaho	10.86	35.30	23.15	23.51	12.31	35.76	23.45	23.98	12.64	36.28	23.14	23.87
Illinois	15.61	43.44	25.57	26.93	15.44	43.13	25.62	26.91	15.54	42.94	25.46	26.77
Indiana	17.40	41.86	26.03	27.26	16.18	41.73	26.72	27.63	16.28	41.31	26.24	27.22
Iowa	17.03	42.70	25.49	26.89	16.76	43.36	24.39	26.11	16.89	42.87	24.02	25.77
Kansas	11.82	39.50	23.55	24.38	13.60	40.19	23.31	24.49	13.66	39.62	22.97	24.16
Kentucky	23.42	47.03	32.57	33.57	22.58	46.89	31.34	32.51	22.42	47.01	31.32	32.49
Louisiana	15.12	40.44	27.79	28.13	15.03	40.02	27.22	27.66	14.92	40.05	27.21	27.63
Maine	15.48	45.99	25.41	26.82	17.04	44.96	24.77	26.34	16.72	44.67	25.23	26.64
Maryland	15.89	34.40	21.41	22.40	14.25	34.89	22.80	23.39	14.04	35.06	22.84	23.42
Massachusetts	15.59	42.50	21.65	23.52	15.69	41.48	22.22	23.84	15.49	41.33	22.84	24.29
Michigan	15.68	43.81	25.14	26.57	15.82	43.54	26.01	27.22	15.88	43.29	25.88	27.09
Minnesota	19.87	49.38	25.84	28.36	19.14	48.88	24.63	27.28	19.34	48.36	24.35	27.02

Table B.21 (continued)

State	Design-Based Estimates				SAE with Region				SAE Without Region			
	12-17	18-25	26+	Total	12-17	18-25	26+	Total	12-17	18-25	26+	Total
Mississippi	14.93	33.45	26.85	26.43	15.04	33.61	27.36	26.83	14.79	33.65	27.39	26.83
Missouri	14.06	46.38	30.55	30.88	14.91	45.98	28.62	29.43	15.09	45.62	28.29	29.15
Montana	17.68	41.29	21.91	23.94	17.05	40.90	22.32	24.13	17.47	41.39	22.10	24.07
Nebraska	12.48	44.69	20.10	22.61	13.77	43.52	21.23	23.45	13.91	43.01	20.90	23.14
Nevada	17.31	41.30	30.51	30.52	15.85	40.35	28.98	29.07	16.42	41.27	28.77	29.07
New Hampshire	15.67	41.56	24.68	25.73	16.04	42.65	23.67	25.12	15.76	42.35	24.15	25.43
New Jersey	12.75	41.71	21.11	22.73	12.68	39.79	21.63	22.91	12.58	39.67	22.24	23.37
New Mexico	15.06	42.85	22.76	24.70	15.33	40.45	23.74	25.11	15.80	41.19	23.73	25.26
New York	12.28	36.29	23.95	24.31	12.38	36.20	23.72	24.13	12.25	36.08	24.09	24.39
North Carolina	17.85	45.13	26.34	27.77	17.41	43.80	26.87	27.97	17.29	44.04	27.03	28.11
North Dakota	21.34	47.22	24.46	27.35	20.50	46.50	23.76	26.59	20.61	46.03	23.65	26.46
Ohio	15.83	45.66	28.21	29.21	15.79	44.99	28.28	29.17	15.89	44.87	28.18	29.09
Oklahoma	13.51	43.56	29.91	29.88	15.25	42.66	27.97	28.50	14.95	42.67	28.07	28.54
Oregon	14.42	43.04	23.06	24.70	14.66	41.42	23.99	25.24	15.03	41.99	23.61	25.05
Pennsylvania	16.21	42.32	24.97	26.14	16.55	41.93	24.72	25.93	16.44	41.88	25.08	26.20
Rhode Island	12.94	37.18	27.36	27.02	14.27	37.50	25.99	26.11	14.03	37.25	26.40	26.39
South Carolina	16.47	35.01	23.95	24.54	15.68	35.42	25.51	25.71	15.49	35.46	25.54	25.72
South Dakota	19.36	45.25	21.87	24.86	18.90	45.11	22.44	25.19	18.95	44.60	22.22	24.96
Tennessee	16.88	45.67	26.87	28.28	17.35	44.17	26.87	28.12	17.15	44.38	27.02	28.24
Texas	12.73	34.49	23.12	23.57	12.73	34.67	23.23	23.68	12.59	34.67	23.26	23.68
Utah	8.33	22.37	12.81	13.96	9.82	24.61	17.12	17.46	10.05	24.75	16.91	17.39
Vermont	14.40	44.69	22.61	24.42	14.72	43.94	22.13	24.01	14.49	43.66	22.59	24.30
Virginia	12.85	39.23	22.00	23.19	13.31	38.26	22.90	23.83	13.13	38.41	22.92	23.84
Washington	12.69	32.80	26.02	25.51	13.12	33.88	24.13	24.23	13.44	34.42	23.54	23.87
West Virginia	19.75	46.11	30.03	31.12	20.06	45.35	29.21	30.40	19.90	45.55	29.34	30.51
Wisconsin	17.60	46.43	22.00	24.79	17.58	46.63	23.72	26.09	17.70	45.96	23.46	25.81
Wyoming	16.30	42.58	23.32	25.28	15.79	42.06	23.87	25.54	16.20	42.83	23.67	25.55

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 and 2000.

Table B.22 Relative Absolute Bias for *Past Month Use of Marijuana* Based on Pooled 1999 and 2000 Data

	Age in Years			
State	**12-17**	**18-25**	**26+**	**Total**
CA (design-based)	7.60	13.94	4.16	5.86
CA1	7.30	14.22	5.26	6.70
CA2	7.69	13.28	3.41	5.22
CA3	7.34	13.53	3.08	4.96
CA4	7.53	12.78	3.34	5.09
Average across 4 substates	7.47	13.45	3.77	5.49
Relative Absolute Bias	**1.75**	**3.54**	**9.28**	**6.35**
FL (design-based)	6.33	13.31	3.39	4.73
FL1	7.39	14.64	3.59	5.13
FL2	7.51	11.76	3.68	4.90
FL3	5.66	13.22	3.10	4.42
FL4	6.63	13.52	3.71	5.03
Average across 4 substates	6.80	13.28	3.52	4.87
Relative Absolute Bias	**7.39**	**0.19**	**3.77**	**3.02**
IL (design-based)	8.57	14.31	2.51	4.70
IL1	7.41	17.15	3.02	5.35
IL2	8.27	14.36	2.85	4.93
IL3	6.83	12.49	2.46	4.24
IL4	8.25	13.82	2.66	4.72
Average across 4 substates	7.69	14.45	2.75	4.81
Relative Absolute Bias	**10.24**	**1.01**	**9.66**	**2.44**
MI (design-based)	7.77	16.64	3.53	5.68
MI1	7.85	18.00	3.40	5.77
MI2	7.90	17.12	3.48	5.72
MI3	7.77	16.17	3.34	5.48
MI4	8.51	16.37	3.37	5.60
Average across 4 substates	8.01	16.92	3.40	5.64
Relative Absolute Bias	**3.08**	**1.69**	**3.71**	**0.68**
NY (design-based)	6.32	16.77	2.02	4.26
NY1	7.29	14.69	2.54	4.51
NY2	7.06	15.60	2.70	4.72
NY3	7.38	15.26	2.85	4.82
NY4	6.61	15.98	2.40	4.49
Average across 4 substates	7.08	15.38	2.62	4.63
Relative Absolute Bias	**12.08**	**8.26**	**29.53**	**8.69**

Table B.22 (continued)

State	Age in Years			Total
	12-17	18-25	26+	
OH (design-based)	6.07	14.31	2.49	4.40
OH1	5.92	13.31	2.21	4.04
OH2	6.83	13.14	2.57	4.38
OH3	7.00	14.75	2.60	4.63
OH4	6.98	14.72	2.37	4.45
Average across 4 substates	6.68	13.98	2.44	4.38
Relative Absolute Bias	**10.03**	**2.31**	**2.17**	**0.50**
PA (design-based)	5.83	14.16	2.79	4.42
PA1	7.45	14.49	3.13	4.88
PA2	6.33	12.47	2.40	3.96
PA3	6.37	13.12	2.58	4.18
PA4	7.11	15.58	2.88	4.78
Average across 4 substates	6.81	13.91	2.75	4.45
Relative Absolute Bias	**16.90**	**1.75**	**1.63**	**0.71**
TX (design-based)	6.00	10.41	1.34	3.22
TX1	5.99	9.27	1.63	3.26
TX2	6.01	11.52	1.86	3.77
TX3	6.06	10.75	1.84	3.64
TX4	5.29	10.83	1.77	3.51
Average across 4 substates	5.84	10.59	1.77	3.55
Relative Absolute Bias	**2.65**	**1.79**	**32.35**	**10.19**
Average Relative Absolute Bias	**8.01**	**2.57**	**11.51**	**4.07**

Note: Relative Absolute Bias = 100 × abs(Average SAE over 4 substates - Large State design-based estimate) / Large State design-based estimate.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 and 2000.

Table B.23 Relative Absolute Bias for *Past Year Use of Cocaine* Based on Pooled 1999 and 2000 Data

State	Age in Years			Total
	12-17	18-25	26+	
CA (design-based)	2.05	4.79	1.29	1.85
CA1	1.86	4.21	0.99	1.52
CA2	1.82	4.81	1.00	1.61
CA3	2.20	5.43	1.63	2.21
CA4	2.13	4.58	1.06	1.65
Average across 4 substates	2.00	4.76	1.17	1.75
Relative Absolute Bias	**2.19**	**0.65**	**9.24**	**5.36**
FL (design-based)	1.52	5.96	1.18	1.73
FL1	1.72	5.56	1.49	1.95
FL2	1.53	4.13	1.01	1.40
FL3	1.55	5.18	1.20	1.66
FL4	1.42	4.58	1.10	1.50
Average across 4 substates	1.55	4.86	1.20	1.63
Relative Absolute Bias	**2.18**	**18.43**	**1.60**	**5.78**
IL (design-based)	0.96	3.93	1.11	1.47
IL1	1.32	4.42	1.06	1.53
IL2	1.49	4.88	1.19	1.71
IL3	1.61	4.50	0.98	1.52
IL4	1.24	3.66	1.07	1.43
Average across 4 substates	1.41	4.36	1.08	1.55
Relative Absolute Bias	**47.60**	**10.97**	**2.88**	**5.43**
MI (design-based)	1.02	5.04	0.86	1.42
MI1	1.27	5.32	1.22	1.76
MI2	1.46	4.34	1.04	1.51
MI3	1.38	4.54	1.00	1.50
MI4	1.53	4.68	1.25	1.72
Average across 4 substates	1.41	4.72	1.13	1.62
Relative Absolute Bias	**38.23**	**6.34**	**30.39**	**14.07**
NY (design-based)	1.18	3.87	1.01	1.37
NY1	1.31	4.08	1.07	1.46
NY2	1.41	4.70	1.08	1.56
NY3	1.71	4.52	1.05	1.54
NY4	1.41	3.90	1.20	1.55
Average across 4 substates	1.46	4.30	1.10	1.53
Relative Absolute Bias	**23.10**	**11.10**	**9.67**	**11.32**

Table B.23 (continued)

State	Age in Years			Total
	12-17	18-25	26+	
OH (design-based)	0.78	4.98	0.92	1.43
OH1	1.26	4.72	1.18	1.65
OH2	1.32	4.32	1.03	1.49
OH3	1.40	5.03	1.04	1.59
OH4	1.31	4.64	1.05	1.54
Average across 4 substates	1.32	4.68	1.07	1.57
Relative Absolute Bias	**69.04**	**6.15**	**17.00**	**9.45**
PA (design-based)	1.18	4.39	1.00	1.41
PA1	1.50	4.13	1.01	1.42
PA2	1.24	4.33	0.82	1.27
PA3	1.55	4.73	1.18	1.63
PA4	1.59	5.10	1.06	1.58
Average across 4 substates	1.47	4.57	1.02	1.48
Relative Absolute Bias	**25.11**	**4.01**	**1.71**	**4.45**
TX (design-based)	2.66	6.10	0.83	1.82
TX1	2.48	5.43	1.04	1.85
TX2	2.15	5.69	1.19	1.96
TX3	2.29	5.34	1.21	1.94
TX4	2.35	5.73	1.26	2.04
Average across 4 substates	2.32	5.54	1.17	1.95
Relative Absolute Bias	**12.90**	**9.07**	**41.21**	**7.17**
Average Relative Absolute Bias	**27.54**	**8.34**	**14.21**	**7.88**

Note: Relative Absolute Bias = 100 × abs(Average SAE over 4 substates - Large State design-based estimate) / Large State design-based estimate.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 and 2000.

Table B.24 Relative Absolute Bias for *Past Month "Binge" Alcohol Use* Based on Pooled 1999 and 2000 Data

State	Age in Years			Total
	12-17	18-25	26+	
CA (design-based)	9.12	32.46	18.58	19.42
CA1	9.01	31.04	18.40	19.08
CA2	8.50	30.35	17.77	18.45
CA3	9.77	35.11	19.18	20.30
CA4	9.35	32.13	18.83	19.59
Average across 4 substates	9.16	32.16	18.55	19.36
Relative Absolute Bias	**0.40**	**0.93**	**0.18**	**0.32**
FL (design-based)	7.93	35.02	17.72	18.67
FL1	8.56	34.49	17.41	18.42
FL2	9.49	32.97	17.82	18.67
FL3	8.30	34.20	17.06	18.08
FL4	8.83	37.06	18.13	19.29
Average across 4 substates	8.79	34.68	17.60	18.62
Relative Absolute Bias	**10.94**	**0.97**	**0.68**	**0.28**
IL (design-based)	11.53	41.83	21.43	23.13
IL1	9.98	41.10	19.09	21.08
IL2	12.38	43.38	22.76	24.44
IL3	10.39	40.60	20.69	22.28
IL4	11.25	41.42	21.46	23.07
Average across 4 substates	11.00	41.62	21.00	22.72
Relative Absolute Bias	**4.60**	**0.50**	**2.00**	**1.77**
MI (design-based)	10.88	42.23	19.08	21.23
MI1	9.65	40.35	18.37	20.31
MI2	11.00	41.60	19.54	21.51
MI3	10.68	41.86	20.57	22.30
MI4	12.03	40.64	19.72	21.63
Average across 4 substates	10.84	41.12	19.55	21.44
Relative Absolute Bias	**0.38**	**2.64**	**2.47**	**1.00**
NY (design-based)	10.14	39.47	18.61	20.33
NY1	8.99	34.89	18.74	19.76
NY2	9.35	42.29	18.54	20.54
NY3	10.66	40.54	19.07	20.87
NY4	10.68	38.23	18.62	20.24
Average across 4 substates	9.92	38.99	18.74	20.35
Relative Absolute Bias	**2.25**	**1.22**	**0.72**	**0.11**

Table B.24 (continued)

State	Age in Years			Total
	12-17	18-25	26+	
OH (design-based)	9.97	41.73	20.32	22.04
OH1	9.86	42.08	19.89	21.74
OH2	11.03	42.39	19.08	21.28
OH3	10.31	40.68	20.32	21.93
OH4	10.48	41.52	20.50	22.20
Average across 4 substates	10.42	41.67	19.95	21.79
Relative Absolute Bias	**4.48**	**0.15**	**1.84**	**1.13**
PA (design-based)	9.30	42.13	20.55	21.97
PA1	11.17	44.23	20.02	21.99
PA2	9.94	39.78	19.15	20.66
PA3	10.03	42.50	20.54	22.08
PA4	9.64	41.15	18.97	20.65
Average across 4 substates	10.20	41.92	19.67	21.35
Relative Absolute Bias	**9.67**	**0.50**	**4.26**	**2.84**
TX (design-based)	11.07	35.62	20.08	21.31
TX1	10.66	34.17	19.50	20.62
TX2	10.31	40.01	20.94	22.50
TX3	11.64	32.77	19.33	20.40
TX4	10.53	37.29	20.84	22.04
Average across 4 substates	10.78	36.06	20.15	21.39
Relative Absolute Bias	**2.59**	**1.24**	**0.35**	**0.39**
Average Relative Absolute Bias	**4.41**	**1.02**	**1.56**	**0.98**

Note: Relative Absolute Bias = 100 × abs(Average SAE over 4 substates - Large State design-based estimate) / Large State design-based estimate.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 and 2000.

Table B.25 Relative Absolute Bias for *Past Month Use of Cigarettes* Based on Pooled 1999 and 2000 Data

State	Age in Years			Total
	12-17	18-25	26+	
CA (design-based)	8.73	29.62	22.07	21.62
CA1	9.53	30.29	22.31	21.99
CA2	8.96	32.22	21.72	21.74
CA3	9.30	30.84	21.28	21.25
CA4	8.87	29.25	20.82	20.65
Average across 4 substates	9.16	30.65	21.53	21.41
Relative Absolute Bias	**4.93**	**3.49**	**2.41**	**0.98**
FL (design-based)	10.92	34.60	25.16	24.85
FL1	10.67	35.75	24.02	24.04
FL2	12.75	34.25	25.95	25.62
FL3	10.10	35.28	25.34	24.99
FL4	12.85	36.80	24.37	24.63
Average across 4 substates	11.59	35.52	24.92	24.82
Relative Absolute Bias	**6.16**	**2.65**	**0.96**	**0.13**
IL (design-based)	15.61	43.44	25.57	26.93
IL1	13.45	41.65	24.49	25.64
IL2	16.27	44.36	27.65	28.70
IL3	16.16	42.55	24.36	25.94
IL4	14.76	40.70	24.66	25.78
Average across 4 substates	15.16	42.31	25.29	26.51
Relative Absolute Bias	**2.87**	**2.60**	**1.11**	**1.53**
MI (design-based)	15.68	43.81	25.14	26.57
MI1	16.08	44.79	25.40	26.94
MI2	16.06	42.04	26.92	27.74
MI3	14.70	42.18	26.85	27.57
MI4	16.79	42.27	26.36	27.42
Average across 4 substates	15.91	42.82	26.38	27.42
Relative Absolute Bias	**1.45**	**2.27**	**4.93**	**3.17**
NY (design-based)	12.28	36.29	23.95	24.31
NY1	12.89	37.88	25.07	25.44
NY2	12.52	35.60	23.19	23.65
NY3	11.36	33.66	23.54	23.58
NY4	11.98	38.06	24.53	24.94
Average across 4 substates	12.19	36.30	24.08	24.40
Relative Absolute Bias	**0.76**	**0.83**	**0.54**	**0.38**

Table B.25 (continued)

State	Age in Years			Total
	12-17	18-25	26+	
OH (design-based)	15.83	45.66	28.21	29.21
OH1	16.20	44.45	26.39	27.69
OH2	14.48	43.82	26.18	27.27
OH3	17.37	47.51	29.15	30.32
OH4	16.18	42.92	29.07	29.54
Average across 4 substates	16.06	44.67	27.70	28.71
Relative Absolute Bias	**1.45**	**2.16**	**1.83**	**1.71**
PA (design-based)	16.21	42.32	24.97	26.14
PA1	16.94	39.47	23.81	24.97
PA2	17.27	42.45	26.64	27.57
PA3	14.71	40.80	24.96	25.81
PA4	16.54	44.22	25.88	27.11
Average across 4 substates	16.36	41.74	25.32	26.37
Relative Absolute Bias	**0.97**	**1.39**	**1.44**	**0.87**
TX (design-based)	12.73	34.49	23.12	23.57
TX1	13.11	35.49	23.15	23.78
TX2	11.83	36.65	23.12	23.78
TX3	12.43	32.79	22.03	22.48
TX4	12.17	35.52	25.17	25.17
Average across 4 substates	12.39	35.11	23.37	23.80
Relative Absolute Bias	**2.74**	**1.79**	**1.07**	**0.98**
Average Relative Absolute Bias	**2.67**	**2.05**	**1.79**	**1.22**

Note: Relative Absolute Bias = 100 × abs(Average SAE over 4 substates - Large State design-based estimate) / Large Stair design-based estimate.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 and 2000.

Table B.26 Ratio of Average Widths for Pooled 1999 and 2000 Data

State	Age in Years			Total
	12-17	18-25	26+	
	Past Month Use of Marijuana			
CA	0.76	0.71	0.75	0.76
FL	0.72	0.76	0.77	0.81
IL	0.62	0.70	0.79	0.74
MI	0.72	0.81	0.73	0.80
NY	0.79	0.70	0.91	0.85
OH	0.67	0.64	0.62	0.67
PA	0.71	0.65	0.65	0.71
TX	0.72	0.72	0.67	0.75
Average	**0.71**	**0.71**	**0.74**	**0.76**
	Past Year Use of Cocaine			
CA	0.70	0.66	0.52	0.58
FL	0.53	0.60	0.60	0.64
IL	0.65	0.66	0.46	0.54
MI	0.54	0.58	0.59	0.65
NY	0.46	0.71	0.75	0.79
OH	0.60	0.62	0.61	0.68
PA	0.61	0.59	0.50	0.57
TX	0.62	0.65	0.72	0.71
Average	**0.59**	**0.63**	**0.59**	**0.65**
	Past Month "Binge" Alcohol Use			
CA	0.82	0.76	0.77	0.81
FL	0.71	0.63	0.72	0.73
IL	0.64	0.66	0.70	0.69
MI	0.69	0.75	0.71	0.71
NY	0.74	0.60	0.76	0.77
OH	0.85	0.60	0.75	0.72
PA	0.75	0.59	0.70	0.69
TX	0.79	0.71	0.70	0.72
Average	**0.75**	**0.66**	**0.73**	**0.73**
	Past Month Use of Cigarettes			
CA	0.82	0.84	0.65	0.66
FL	0.71	0.74	0.86	0.86
IL	0.67	0.83	0.69	0.69
MI	0.79	0.71	0.73	0.72
NY	0.64	0.76	0.82	0.82
OH	0.72	0.81	0.75	0.75
PA	0.72	0.69	0.81	0.78
TX	0.72	0.74	0.68	0.66
Average	**0.72**	**0.77**	**0.75**	**0.74**

Note: Ratio = Average width of model-based PIs for substates / Average width of design-based CIs for substates.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 2000.

Table B.27 1999 NHSDA Weighted Screening and Interview Response Rates, by State

State	Screening Response Rate	Interview Response Rate	Overall Response Rate	State	Screening Response Rate	Interview Response Rate	Overall Response Rate
Total	89.63	68.55	61.44	Missouri	91.32	73.59	67.21
Alabama	92.60	71.36	66.08	Montana	92.76	76.39	70.86
Alaska	91.07	77.20	70.31	Nebraska	89.99	72.05	64.84
Arizona	94.43	65.87	62.21	Nevada	79.89	63.05	50.37
Arkansas	95.71	80.45	77.00	New Hampshire	85.36	69.87	59.65
California	87.47	64.12	56.08	New Jersey	89.65	65.24	58.48
Colorado	91.62	65.84	60.32	New Mexico	96.12	77.77	74.75
Connecticut	85.62	58.60	50.17	New York	84.28	59.98	50.55
Delaware	87.13	58.36	50.85	North Carolina	92.87	71.84	66.72
District of Columbia	93.35	79.93	74.61	North Dakota	89.89	77.48	69.65
Florida	89.94	68.20	61.33	Ohio	90.35	67.78	61.24
Georgia	90.47	66.97	60.59	Oklahoma	91.58	67.79	62.08
Hawaii	89.11	67.61	60.25	Oregon	85.20	71.57	60.98
Idaho	92.93	75.45	70.11	Pennsylvania	92.34	68.99	63.71
Illinois	87.35	63.74	55.68	Rhode Island	86.68	66.72	57.83
Indiana	91.68	73.06	66.98	South Carolina	91.96	65.92	60.61
Iowa	92.44	69.69	64.41	South Dakota	94.35	76.14	71.84
Kansas	90.59	72.89	66.03	Tennessee	90.92	67.70	61.56
Kentucky	92.36	73.75	68.12	Texas	92.57	75.12	69.54
Louisiana	94.81	76.97	72.98	Utah	93.16	81.70	76.11
Maine	89.96	75.18	67.63	Vermont	90.26	74.49	67.24
Maryland	87.78	64.66	56.76	Virginia	89.84	66.28	59.55
Massachusetts	80.59	61.82	49.82	Washington	86.49	75.06	64.92
Michigan	88.21	66.54	58.70	West Virginia	95.59	74.31	71.03
Minnesota	89.46	77.72	69.53	Wisconsin	90.19	73.05	65.89
Mississippi	94.51	82.77	78.23	Wyoming	93.79	72.62	68.11

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999.

Table B.28 2000 NHSDA Weighted Screening and Interview Response Rates, by State

State	Screening Response Rate	Interview Response Rate	Overall Response Rate	State	Screening Response Rate	Interview Response Rate	Overall Response Rate
Total	92.84	73.93	68.64	Missouri	92.25	70.80	65.31
Alabama	95.50	77.98	74.47	Montana	94.91	80.21	76.13
Alaska	95.43	80.24	76.58	Nebraska	93.13	74.58	69.46
Arizona	92.99	73.78	68.61	Nevada	92.08	74.44	68.54
Arkansas	97.19	81.00	78.73	New Hampshire	92.41	75.12	69.42
California	90.99	69.50	63.24	New Jersey	91.96	66.56	61.21
Colorado	94.84	75.26	71.37	New Mexico	97.43	80.80	78.72
Connecticut	89.83	71.36	64.10	New York	88.78	73.73	65.46
Delaware	92.91	68.25	63.42	North Carolina	94.51	73.19	69.17
District of Columbia	93.50	85.56	80.00	North Dakota	94.43	79.46	75.03
Florida	94.64	75.73	71.67	Ohio	94.89	75.79	71.92
Georgia	92.95	69.76	64.84	Oklahoma	93.06	74.85	69.66
Hawaii	91.95	78.45	72.14	Oregon	91.87	73.91	67.90
Idaho	93.94	74.45	69.94	Pennsylvania	94.37	73.50	69.36
Illinois	88.71	65.59	58.19	Rhode Island	91.26	74.11	67.63
Indiana	92.62	73.87	68.42	South Carolina	94.69	77.84	73.71
Iowa	94.78	80.00	75.83	South Dakota	95.15	76.67	72.95
Kansas	92.28	73.45	67.79	Tennessee	90.25	72.45	65.39
Kentucky	95.79	84.14	80.59	Texas	94.72	78.12	74.00
Louisiana	95.04	80.81	76.80	Utah	95.11	83.44	79.36
Maine	92.39	78.46	72.49	Vermont	92.62	80.80	74.83
Maryland	94.88	76.88	72.94	Virginia	91.44	75.18	68.75
Massachusetts	89.77	66.45	59.65	Washington	93.59	75.45	70.61
Michigan	93.19	73.18	68.20	West Virginia	95.19	78.17	74.41
Minnesota	94.66	80.62	76.32	Wisconsin	94.33	75.06	70.81
Mississippi	93.60	79.14	74.07	Wyoming	95.41	76.61	73.09

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 2000.

Appendix C: State-by-State Model-Based Tables (All Substances)

ALABAMA

Table C.1 Estimated Numbers (in Thousands) Reporting Use of Selected Drugs, Perceptions of Great Risk, Average Annual Marijuana Initiates, and Past Year Substance Dependence or Abuse in *Alabama*, by Age Group: 1999 and 2000

Drug Characteristic	Total	AGE GROUP (Years)		
		12-17	18-25	26 or Older
Based on 1999 and 2000 Pooled Data:				
ILLICIT DRUGS				
Past Month Any Illicit Drug[1] Use	196	36	69	92
Past Month Marijuana Use	140	24	53	63
Past Month Use of Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana[1]	96	19	32	45
Past Year Cocaine Use	64	6	20	39
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month	1,890	161	158	1,572
Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates[2]	34	17	15	2
ALCOHOL				
Past Month Alcohol Use	1,341	54	238	1,049
Past Month Binge Alcohol[3] Use	657	37	148	472
Perception of Great Risk of Drinking Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week	1,709	168	180	1,360
TOBACCO				
Past Month Tobacco[4] Use	1,219	68	205	947
Past Month Cigarette Use	967	59	171	738
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	2,456	228	293	1,935
Based on 2000 Data Only:				
PAST YEAR DEPENDENCE OR ABUSE[5]				
Illicit Drug[1] Dependence	47	7	19	21
Illicit Drug[1] Dependence or Abuse	68	14	28	26
Alcohol Dependence	94	8	24	62
Alcohol Dependence or Abuse	197	22	58	116
Alcohol or Illicit Drug[1] Dependence or Abuse	231	32	69	131

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.

[1] Any Illicit Drug includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically. Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana includes cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

[2] Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates = Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months/2.

[3] "Binge" Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other.

[4] Use of any Tobacco product indicates using at least once cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

[5] Dependence or Abuse is based on the definition found in the 4th ed. of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV).

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 and 2000.

Table C.2 Percentages Reporting Use of Selected Drugs, Perceptions of Great Risk, Average Annual Rates of First Use of Marijuana, and Past Year Substance Dependence or Abuse in *Alabama*, by Age Group: 1999 and 2000

Drug Characteristic	Total	AGE GROUP (Years)		
		12-17	18-25	26 or Older
Based on 1999 and 2000 Pooled Data:				
ILLICIT DRUGS				
Past Month Any Illicit Drug[1] Use	5.38	9.62	14.43	3.29
Past Month Marijuana Use	3.84	6.40	11.18	2.27
Past Month Use of Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana[1]	2.63	5.10	6.70	1.62
Past Year Cocaine Use	1.76	1.54	4.17	1.38
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month	52.00	43.37	33.20	56.32
Average Annual Rate of First Use of Marijuana[2]	1.28	5.19	5.35	0.10
ALCOHOL				
Past Month Alcohol Use	36.87	14.46	50.18	37.59
Past Month Binge Alcohol[3] Use	18.05	9.89	31.10	16.92
Perception of Great Risk of Drinking Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week	46.99	45.33	37.94	48.74
TOBACCO				
Past Month Tobacco[4] Use	33.53	18.41	43.06	33.92
Past Month Cigarette Use	26.60	15.81	35.90	26.45
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	67.55	61.65	61.63	69.33
Based on 2000 Data Only:				
PAST YEAR DEPENDENCE OR ABUSE[5]				
Illicit Drug[1] Dependence	1.28	1.90	3.98	0.74
Illicit Drug[1] Dependence or Abuse	1.86	3.77	5.90	0.92
Alcohol Dependence	2.58	2.21	5.11	2.20
Alcohol Dependence or Abuse	5.39	6.02	12.25	4.15
Alcohol or Illicit Drug[1] Dependence or Abuse	6.33	8.49	14.40	4.68

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.

[1] Any Illicit Drug includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically. Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana includes cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

[2] Average Annual Rate={(Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months)/[(Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months * 0.5) + Number of persons who never used Marijuana]}/2. Both the computation components, Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months and Number of persons who never used Marijuana, are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach. Note that the age group is based on a respondent's age at the time of the interview, not his or her age at first use.

[3] "Binge" Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other.

[4] Use of any Tobacco product indicates using at least once cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

[5] Dependence or Abuse is based on the definition found in the 4th ed. of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV).

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 and 2000.

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Table C.3 Estimated Numbers (in Thousands) Reporting Use of Selected Drugs, Perceptions of Great Risk, Average Annual Marijuana Initiates, and Past Year Substance Dependence or Abuse in *Alaska*, by Age Group: 1999 and 2000

Drug Characteristic	Total	AGE GROUP (Years)		
		12-17	18-25	26 or Older
Based on 1999 and 2000 Pooled Data:				
ILLICIT DRUGS				
Past Month Any Illicit Drug[1] Use	43	7	14	22
Past Month Marijuana Use	31	5	12	13
Past Month Use of Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana[1]	15	2	5	8
Past Year Cocaine Use	11	1	4	6
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month	158	20	14	124
Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates[2]	6	4	2	0
ALCOHOL				
Past Month Alcohol Use	258	10	41	206
Past Month Binge Alcohol[3] Use	105	7	27	71
Perception of Great Risk of Drinking Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week	217	25	25	167
TOBACCO				
Past Month Tobacco[4] Use	155	12	33	109
Past Month Cigarette Use	123	10	31	82
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	319	38	43	238
Based on 2000 Data Only:				
PAST YEAR DEPENDENCE OR ABUSE[5]				
Illicit Drug[1] Dependence	6	1	2	3
Illicit Drug[1] Dependence or Abuse	13	3	5	5
Alcohol Dependence	13	2	3	8
Alcohol Dependence or Abuse	34	4	11	19
Alcohol or Illicit Drug[1] Dependence or Abuse	39	5	13	21

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.

[1] Any Illicit Drug includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically. Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana includes cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

[2] Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates = Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months/2.

[3] "Binge" Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other.

[4] Use of any Tobacco product indicates using at least once cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

[5] Dependence or Abuse is based on the definition found in the 4th ed. of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV).

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 and 2000.

Table C.4 Percentages Reporting Use of Selected Drugs, Perceptions of Great Risk, Average Annual Rates of First Use of Marijuana, and Past Year Substance Dependence or Abuse in *Alaska*, by Age Group: 1999 and 2000

Drug Characteristic	Total	AGE GROUP (Years) 12-17	18-25	26 or Older
Based on 1999 and 2000 Pooled Data:				
ILLICIT DRUGS				
Past Month Any Illicit Drug[1] Use	8.80	10.67	19.90	6.26
Past Month Marijuana Use	6.35	8.65	17.35	3.76
Past Month Use of Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana[1]	3.16	3.88	6.49	2.37
Past Year Cocaine Use	2.20	1.62	5.17	1.71
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month	32.40	31.80	19.96	34.99
Average Annual Rate of First Use of Marijuana[2]	2.32	7.29	6.48	0.17
ALCOHOL				
Past Month Alcohol Use	52.87	16.57	58.13	58.22
Past Month Binge Alcohol[3] Use	21.49	10.86	38.35	20.00
Perception of Great Risk of Drinking Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week	44.48	39.61	35.31	47.16
TOBACCO				
Past Month Tobacco[4] Use	31.79	19.77	47.35	30.80
Past Month Cigarette Use	25.26	16.37	43.83	23.13
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	65.52	61.07	61.10	67.18
Based on 2000 Data Only:				
PAST YEAR DEPENDENCE OR ABUSE[5]				
Illicit Drug[1] Dependence	1.31	2.26	3.22	0.76
Illicit Drug[1] Dependence or Abuse	2.59	4.25	7.23	1.38
Alcohol Dependence	2.74	3.24	4.50	2.29
Alcohol Dependence or Abuse	6.91	6.17	15.90	5.24
Alcohol or Illicit Drug[1] Dependence or Abuse	7.85	7.89	17.56	5.90

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.

[1] Any Illicit Drug includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically. Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana includes cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

[2] Average Annual Rate={(Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months)/[(Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months * 0.5) + Number of persons who never used Marijuana]}/2. Both the computation components, Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months and Number of persons who never used Marijuana, are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach. Note that the age group is based on a respondent's age at the time of the interview, not his or her age at first use.

[3] "Binge" Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other.

[4] Use of any Tobacco product indicates using at least once cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

[5] Dependence or Abuse is based on the definition found in the 4th ed. of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV).

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 and 2000.

Table C.5 Estimated Numbers (in Thousands) Reporting Use of Selected Drugs, Perceptions of Great Risk, Average Annual Marijuana Initiates, and Past Year Substance Dependence or Abuse in *Arizona*, by Age Group: 1999 and 2000

Drug Characteristic	Total	AGE GROUP (Years) 12-17	18-25	26 or Older
Based on 1999 and 2000 Pooled Data:				
ILLICIT DRUGS				
Past Month Any Illicit Drug[1] Use	233	47	69	116
Past Month Marijuana Use	173	32	58	83
Past Month Use of Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana[1]	118	22	29	67
Past Year Cocaine Use	81	14	30	37
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month	1,724	157	159	1,409
Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates[2]	45	29	13	2
ALCOHOL				
Past Month Alcohol Use	1,769	73	278	1,418
Past Month Binge Alcohol[3] Use	786	49	179	558
Perception of Great Risk of Drinking Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week	1,760	187	198	1,375
TOBACCO				
Past Month Tobacco[4] Use	1,093	63	220	809
Past Month Cigarette Use	924	60	201	664
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	2,657	275	323	2,060
Based on 2000 Data Only:				
PAST YEAR DEPENDENCE OR ABUSE[5]				
Illicit Drug[1] Dependence	67	12	18	37
Illicit Drug[1] Dependence or Abuse	111	26	30	55
Alcohol Dependence	101	11	23	67
Alcohol Dependence or Abuse	230	24	59	147
Alcohol or Illicit Drug[1] Dependence or Abuse	287	35	76	176

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.

[1] Any Illicit Drug includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically. Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana includes cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

[2] Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates = Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months/2.

[3] "Binge" Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other.

[4] Use of any Tobacco product indicates using at least once cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

[5] Dependence or Abuse is based on the definition found in the 4th ed. of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV).

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 and 2000.

Table C.6 Percentages Reporting Use of Selected Drugs, Perceptions of Great Risk, Average Annual Rates of First Use of Marijuana, and Past Year Substance Dependence or Abuse in *Arizona*, by Age Group: 1999 and 2000

Drug Characteristic	Total	AGE GROUP (Years) 12-17	18-25	26 or Older
Based on 1999 and 2000 Pooled Data:				
ILLICIT DRUGS				
Past Month Any Illicit Drug[1] Use	6.10	11.03	13.60	4.04
Past Month Marijuana Use	4.53	7.48	11.40	2.89
Past Month Use of Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana[1]	3.10	5.17	5.76	2.32
Past Year Cocaine Use	2.11	3.15	5.98	1.27
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month	45.18	36.47	31.34	48.91
Average Annual Rate of First Use of Marijuana[2]	1.82	8.16	4.69	0.13
ALCOHOL				
Past Month Alcohol Use	46.36	17.06	54.95	49.22
Past Month Binge Alcohol[3] Use	20.59	11.41	35.28	19.37
Perception of Great Risk of Drinking Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week	46.11	43.66	39.02	47.73
TOBACCO				
Past Month Tobacco[4] Use	28.63	14.78	43.47	28.09
Past Month Cigarette Use	24.21	13.95	39.60	23.04
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	69.64	63.99	63.73	71.52
Based on 2000 Data Only:				
PAST YEAR DEPENDENCE OR ABUSE[5]				
Illicit Drug[1] Dependence	1.73	2.70	3.58	1.25
Illicit Drug[1] Dependence or Abuse	2.87	5.98	5.87	1.88
Alcohol Dependence	2.62	2.61	4.45	2.30
Alcohol Dependence or Abuse	5.95	5.54	11.44	5.04
Alcohol or Illicit Drug[1] Dependence or Abuse	7.43	8.14	14.74	6.03

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.

[1] Any Illicit Drug includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically. Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana includes cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

[2] Average Annual Rate= {(Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months)/[(Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months * 0.5) + Number of persons who never used Marijuana]}/2. Both the computation components, Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months and Number of persons who never used Marijuana, are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach. Note that the age group is based on a respondent's age at the time of the interview, not his or her age at first use.

[3] "Binge" Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other.

[4] Use of any Tobacco product indicates using at least once cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

[5] Dependence or Abuse is based on the definition found in the 4th ed. of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV).

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 and 2000.

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Table C.7 Estimated Numbers (in Thousands) Reporting Use of Selected Drugs, Perceptions of Great Risk, Average Annual Marijuana Initiates, and Past Year Substance Dependence or Abuse in *Arkansas*, by Age Group: 1999 and 2000

Drug Characteristic	Total	AGE GROUP (Years)		
		12-17	18-25	26 or Older
Based on 1999 and 2000 Pooled Data:				
ILLICIT DRUGS				
Past Month Any Illicit Drug[1] Use	117	24	38	54
Past Month Marijuana Use	84	16	28	40
Past Month Use of Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana[1]	55	13	17	26
Past Year Cocaine Use	32	3	10	19
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month	1,050	94	90	866
Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates[2]	21	11	8	1
ALCOHOL				
Past Month Alcohol Use	758	39	129	590
Past Month Binge Alcohol[3] Use	406	27	93	286
Perception of Great Risk of Drinking Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week	1,053	97	101	854
TOBACCO				
Past Month Tobacco[4] Use	754	53	123	579
Past Month Cigarette Use	611	42	104	466
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	1,384	136	166	1,082
Based on 2000 Data Only:				
PAST YEAR DEPENDENCE OR ABUSE[5]				
Illicit Drug[1] Dependence	26	5	8	13
Illicit Drug[1] Dependence or Abuse	43	11	15	17
Alcohol Dependence	48	5	14	29
Alcohol Dependence or Abuse	105	13	32	59
Alcohol or Illicit Drug[1] Dependence or Abuse	130	20	40	69

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.

[1] Any Illicit Drug includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically. Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana includes cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

[2] Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates = Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months/2.

[3] "Binge" Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other.

[4] Use of any Tobacco product indicates using at least once cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

[5] Dependence or Abuse is based on the definition found in the 4th ed. of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV).

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 and 2000.

Table C.8 Percentages Reporting Use of Selected Drugs, Perceptions of Great Risk, Average Annual Rates of First Use of Marijuana, and Past Year Substance Dependence or Abuse in *Arkansas*, by Age Group: 1999 and 2000

Drug Characteristic	Total	AGE GROUP (Years)		
		12-17	18-25	26 or Older
Based on 1999 and 2000 Pooled Data:				
ILLICIT DRUGS				
Past Month Any Illicit Drug[1] Use	5.44	10.79	13.79	3.31
Past Month Marijuana Use	3.89	7.09	10.00	2.43
Past Month Use of Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana[1]	2.56	5.56	5.95	1.59
Past Year Cocaine Use	1.51	1.44	3.72	1.15
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month	48.94	41.89	32.34	52.69
Average Annual Rate of First Use of Marijuana[2]	1.32	5.75	4.58	0.10
ALCOHOL				
Past Month Alcohol Use	35.32	17.34	46.23	35.92
Past Month Binge Alcohol[3] Use	18.91	11.93	33.37	17.43
Perception of Great Risk of Drinking Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week	49.07	43.32	36.27	51.99
TOBACCO				
Past Month Tobacco[4] Use	35.12	23.41	44.00	35.22
Past Month Cigarette Use	28.48	18.56	37.29	28.35
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	64.49	60.40	59.77	65.84
Based on 2000 Data Only:				
PAST YEAR DEPENDENCE OR ABUSE[5]				
Illicit Drug[1] Dependence	1.18	2.01	2.95	0.77
Illicit Drug[1] Dependence or Abuse	1.98	4.84	5.32	1.04
Alcohol Dependence	2.21	2.02	5.17	1.74
Alcohol Dependence or Abuse	4.84	5.95	11.52	3.58
Alcohol or Illicit Drug[1] Dependence or Abuse	5.98	8.97	14.35	4.19

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.

[1] Any Illicit Drug includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically. Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana includes cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

[2] Average Annual Rate={(Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months)/[(Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months * 0.5) + Number of persons who never used Marijuana]}/2. Both the computation components, Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months and Number of persons who never used Marijuana, are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach. Note that the age group is based on a respondent's age at the time of the interview, not his or her age at first use.

[3] "Binge" Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other.

[4] Use of any Tobacco product indicates using at least once cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

[5] Dependence or Abuse is based on the definition found in the 4th ed. of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV).

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 and 2000.

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Table C.9 Estimated Numbers (in Thousands) Reporting Use of Selected Drugs, Perceptions of Great Risk, Average Annual Marijuana Initiates, and Past Year Substance Dependence or Abuse in *California*, by Age Group: 1999 and 2000

Drug Characteristic	Total	AGE GROUP (Years)		
		12-17	18-25	26 or Older
Based on 1999 and 2000 Pooled Data:				
ILLICIT DRUGS				
Past Month Any Illicit Drug[1] Use	1,954	295	550	1,109
Past Month Marijuana Use	1,459	212	469	778
Past Month Use of Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana[1]	778	126	204	448
Past Year Cocaine Use	443	57	162	224
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month	10,586	1,005	1,141	8,440
Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates[2]	246	135	93	17
ALCOHOL				
Past Month Alcohol Use	11,917	440	1,783	9,695
Past Month Binge Alcohol[3] Use	4,913	259	1,108	3,546
Perception of Great Risk of Drinking Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week	12,576	1,237	1,518	9,822
TOBACCO				
Past Month Tobacco[4] Use	6,061	293	1,135	4,633
Past Month Cigarette Use	5,458	250	1,035	4,172
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	18,677	1,878	2,533	14,265
Based on 2000 Data Only:				
PAST YEAR DEPENDENCE OR ABUSE[5]				
Illicit Drug[1] Dependence	410	87	111	211
Illicit Drug[1] Dependence or Abuse	621	146	177	298
Alcohol Dependence	668	50	148	470
Alcohol Dependence or Abuse	1,561	138	404	1,019
Alcohol or Illicit Drug[1] Dependence or Abuse	1,895	221	509	1,166

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.

[1] Any Illicit Drug includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically. Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana includes cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

[2] Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates = Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months/2.

[3] "Binge" Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other.

[4] Use of any Tobacco product indicates using at least once cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

[5] Dependence or Abuse is based on the definition found in the 4th ed. of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV).

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 and 2000.

Table C.10 Percentages Reporting Use of Selected Drugs, Perceptions of Great Risk, Average Annual Rates of First Use of Marijuana, and Past Year Substance Dependence or Abuse in *California*, by Age Group: 1999 and 2000

Drug Characteristic	Total	AGE GROUP (Years)		
		12-17	18-25	26 or Older
Based on 1999 and 2000 Pooled Data:				
ILLICIT DRUGS				
Past Month Any Illicit Drug[1] Use	7.62	10.44	15.82	5.74
Past Month Marijuana Use	5.69	7.50	13.49	4.02
Past Month Use of Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana[1]	3.04	4.46	5.88	2.32
Past Year Cocaine Use	1.73	2.00	4.67	1.16
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month	41.30	35.52	32.84	43.67
Average Annual Rate of First Use of Marijuana[2]	1.46	5.57	4.50	0.14
ALCOHOL				
Past Month Alcohol Use	46.49	15.56	51.28	50.15
Past Month Binge Alcohol[3] Use	19.16	9.15	31.87	18.35
Perception of Great Risk of Drinking Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week	49.06	43.74	43.66	50.81
TOBACCO				
Past Month Tobacco[4] Use	23.64	10.36	32.64	23.97
Past Month Cigarette Use	21.29	8.85	29.78	21.58
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	72.86	66.41	72.88	73.80
Based on 2000 Data Only:				
PAST YEAR DEPENDENCE OR ABUSE[5]				
Illicit Drug[1] Dependence	1.59	3.05	3.17	1.09
Illicit Drug[1] Dependence or Abuse	2.41	5.12.	5.05	1.54
Alcohol Dependence	2.59	1.74	4.21	2.43
Alcohol Dependence or Abuse	6.07	4.84	11.50	5.26
Alcohol or Illicit Drug[1] Dependence or Abuse	7.36	7.74	14.48	6.02

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.

[1] Any Illicit Drug includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically. Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana includes cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

[2] Average Annual Rate={(Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months)/[(Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months * 0.5) + Number of persons who never used Marijuana]}/2. Both the computation components, Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months and Number of persons who never used Marijuana, are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach. Note that the age group is based on a respondent's age at the time of the interview, not his or her age at first use.

[3] "Binge" Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other.

[4] Use of any Tobacco product indicates using at least once cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

[5] Dependence or Abuse is based on the definition found in the 4th ed. of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV).

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 and 2000.

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Table C.11 **Estimated Numbers (in Thousands) Reporting Use of Selected Drugs, Perceptions of Great Risk, Average Annual Marijuana Initiates, and Past Year Substance Dependence or Abuse in *Colorado*, by Age Group: 1999 and 2000**

Drug Characteristic	Total	AGE GROUP (Years)		
		12-17	18-25	26 or Older
Based on 1999 and 2000 Pooled Data:				
ILLICIT DRUGS				
Past Month Any Illicit Drug[1] Use	300	46	106	147
Past Month Marijuana Use	264	39	91	134
Past Month Use of Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana[1]	106	18	41	47
Past Year Cocaine Use	83	9	39	35
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month	1,074	97	90	887
Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates[2]	38	22	14	2
ALCOHOL				
Past Month Alcohol Use	1,975	72	303	1,601
Past Month Binge Alcohol[3] Use	777	45	205	526
Perception of Great Risk of Drinking Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week	1,452	140	135	1,176
TOBACCO				
Past Month Tobacco[4] Use	1,044	75	217	751
Past Month Cigarette Use	854	61	196	597
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	2,278	212	274	1,792
Based on 2000 Data Only:				
PAST YEAR DEPENDENCE OR ABUSE[5]				
Illicit Drug[1] Dependence	54	10	20	24
Illicit Drug[1] Dependence or Abuse	82	19	28	36
Alcohol Dependence	77	7	26	45
Alcohol Dependence or Abuse	216	24	72	120
Alcohol or Illicit Drug[1] Dependence or Abuse	253	34	85	134

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.

[1] Any Illicit Drug includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically. Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana includes cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

[2] Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates = Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months/2.

[3] "Binge" Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other.

[4] Use of any Tobacco product indicates using at least once cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

[5] Dependence or Abuse is based on the definition found in the 4th ed. of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV).

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 and 2000.

Table C.12 Percentages Reporting Use of Selected Drugs, Perceptions of Great Risk, Average Annual Rates of First Use of Marijuana, and Past Year Substance Dependence or Abuse in *Colorado*, by Age Group: 1999 and 2000

Drug Characteristic	Total	AGE GROUP (Years)		
		12-17	18-25	26 or Older
Based on 1999 and 2000 Pooled Data:				
ILLICIT DRUGS				
Past Month Any Illicit Drug[1] Use	8.86	12.96	23.91	5.71
Past Month Marijuana Use	7.80	10.80	20.49	5.21
Past Month Use of Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana[1]	3.15	5.11	9.20	1.84
Past Year Cocaine Use	2.45	2.42	8.73	1.38
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month	31.82	27.20	20.28	34.44
Average Annual Rate of First Use of Marijuana[2]	2.01	7.68	7.03	0.15
ALCOHOL				
Past Month Alcohol Use	58.51	20.08	68.16	62.15
Past Month Binge Alcohol[3] Use	22.99	12.61	46.17	20.44
Perception of Great Risk of Drinking Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week	43.00	39.20	30.43	45.68
TOBACCO				
Past Month Tobacco[4] Use	30.91	21.10	48.93	29.17
Past Month Cigarette Use	25.27	17.17	44.01	23.17
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	67.46	59.47	61.68	69.56
Based on 2000 Data Only:				
PAST YEAR DEPENDENCE OR ABUSE[5]				
Illicit Drug[1] Dependence	1.58	2.86	4.40	0.92
Illicit Drug[1] Dependence or Abuse	2.42	5.33	6.10	1.38
Alcohol Dependence	2.27	1.95	5.66	1.72
Alcohol Dependence or Abuse	6.34	6.79	15.93	4.62
Alcohol or Illicit Drug[1] Dependence or Abuse	7.42	9.38	18.90	5.15

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.

[1] Any Illicit Drug includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically. Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana includes cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

[2] Average Annual Rate={(Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months)/[(Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months * 0.5) + Number of persons who never used Marijuana]}/2. Both the computation components, Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months and Number of persons who never used Marijuana, are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach. Note that the age group is based on a respondent's age at the time of the interview, not his or her age at first use.

[3] "Binge" Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other.

[4] Use of any Tobacco product indicates using at least once cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

[5] Dependence or Abuse is based on the definition found in the 4th ed. of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV).

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 and 2000.

Table C.13 Estimated Numbers (in Thousands) Reporting Use of Selected Drugs, Perceptions of Great Risk, Average Annual Marijuana Initiates, and Past Year Substance Dependence or Abuse in *Connecticut*, by Age Group: 1999 and 2000

Drug Characteristic	Total	AGE GROUP (Years)		
		12-17	18-25	26 or Older
Based on 1999 and 2000 Pooled Data:				
ILLICIT DRUGS				
Past Month Any Illicit Drug[1] Use	196	32	59	105
Past Month Marijuana Use	154	26	52	76
Past Month Use of Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana[1]	76	14	20	43
Past Year Cocaine Use	41	4	14	23
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month	1,052	77	75	901
Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates[2]	26	15	10	2
ALCOHOL				
Past Month Alcohol Use	1,510	53	205	1,252
Past Month Binge Alcohol[3] Use	575	35	141	400
Perception of Great Risk of Drinking Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week	1,194	104	107	982
TOBACCO				
Past Month Tobacco[4] Use	727	51	139	537
Past Month Cigarette Use	650	42	129	479
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	1,903	160	191	1,552
Based on 2000 Data Only:				
PAST YEAR DEPENDENCE OR ABUSE[5]				
Illicit Drug[1] Dependence	40	8	14	18
Illicit Drug[1] Dependence or Abuse	58	15	20	22
Alcohol Dependence	73	6	18	49
Alcohol Dependence or Abuse	183	19	57	107
Alcohol or Illicit Drug[1] Dependence or Abuse	217	26	71	119

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.

[1] Any Illicit Drug includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically. Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana includes cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

[2] Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates = Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months/2.

[3] "Binge" Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other.

[4] Use of any Tobacco product indicates using at least once cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

[5] Dependence or Abuse is based on the definition found in the 4th ed. of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV).

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 and 2000.

CONNECTICUT

Table C.14 Percentages Reporting Use of Selected Drugs, Perceptions of Great Risk, Average Annual Rates of First Use of Marijuana, and Past Year Substance Dependence or Abuse in *Connecticut*, by Age Group: 1999 and 2000

Drug Characteristic	Total	AGE GROUP (Years)		
		12-17	18-25	26 or Older
Based on 1999 and 2000 Pooled Data:				
ILLICIT DRUGS				
Past Month Any Illicit Drug[1] Use	7.26	12.56	19.34	4.91
Past Month Marijuana Use	5.70	9.99	17.05	3.57
Past Month Use of Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana[1]	2.83	5.39	6.45	2.01
Past Year Cocaine Use	1.51	1.55	4.43	1.08
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month	39.00	29.99	24.41	42.16
Average Annual Rate of First Use of Marijuana[2]	1.59	6.83	6.47	0.13
ALCOHOL				
Past Month Alcohol Use	56.01	20.58	67.17	58.61
Past Month Binge Alcohol[3] Use	21.34	13.57	46.02	18.73
Perception of Great Risk of Drinking Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week	44.25	40.92	34.94	45.98
TOBACCO				
Past Month Tobacco[4] Use	26.95	19.84	45.55	25.13
Past Month Cigarette Use	24.11	16.63	42.18	22.40
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	70.55	62.50	62.64	72.64
Based on 2000 Data Only:				
PAST YEAR DEPENDENCE OR ABUSE[5]				
Illicit Drug[1] Dependence	1.48	3.14	4.41	0.87
Illicit Drug[1] Dependence or Abuse	2.12	5.89	6.57	1.04
Alcohol Dependence	2.70	2.40	5.80	2.30
Alcohol Dependence or Abuse	6.77	7.35	18.64	5.01
Alcohol or Illicit Drug[1] Dependence or Abuse	8.01	10.18	23.09	5.59

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.

[1] Any Illicit Drug includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically. Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana includes cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

[2] Average Annual Rate={(Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months)/[(Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months * 0.5) + Number of persons who never used Marijuana]}/2. Both the computation components, Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months and Number of persons who never used Marijuana, are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach. Note that the age group is based on a respondent's age at the time of the interview, not his or her age at first use.

[3] "Binge" Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other.

[4] Use of any Tobacco product indicates using at least once cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

[5] Dependence or Abuse is based on the definition found in the 4th ed. of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV).

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 and 2000.

DELAWARE

Table C.15 Estimated Numbers (in Thousands) Reporting Use of Selected Drugs, Perceptions of Great Risk, Average Annual Marijuana Initiates, and Past Year Substance Dependence or Abuse in *Delaware*, by Age Group: 1999 and 2000

Drug Characteristic	Total	AGE GROUP (Years)		
		12-17	18-25	26 or Older
Based on 1999 and 2000 Pooled Data:				
ILLICIT DRUGS				
Past Month Any Illicit Drug[1] Use	53	9	18	26
Past Month Marijuana Use	45	8	16	22
Past Month Use of Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana[1]	19	3	6	10
Past Year Cocaine Use	16	1	5	10
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month	245	22	21	203
Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates[2]	7	4	3	0
ALCOHOL				
Past Month Alcohol Use	328	11	47	270
Past Month Binge Alcohol[3] Use	140	7	33	100
Perception of Great Risk of Drinking Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week	282	26	28	228
TOBACCO				
Past Month Tobacco[4] Use	194	13	37	143
Past Month Cigarette Use	169	10	34	125
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	427	39	48	340
Based on 2000 Data Only:				
PAST YEAR DEPENDENCE OR ABUSE[5]				
Illicit Drug[1] Dependence	10	2	3	5
Illicit Drug[1] Dependence or Abuse	14	3	5	7
Alcohol Dependence	15	1	3	10
Alcohol Dependence or Abuse	36	3	10	23
Alcohol or Illicit Drug[1] Dependence or Abuse	44	5	12	26

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.

[1] Any Illicit Drug includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically. Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana includes cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

[2] Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates = Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months/2.

[3] "Binge" Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other.

[4] Use of any Tobacco product indicates using at least once cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

[5] Dependence or Abuse is based on the definition found in the 4th ed. of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV).

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 and 2000.

Table C.16 Percentages Reporting Use of Selected Drugs, Perceptions of Great Risk, Average Annual Rates of First Use of Marijuana, and Past Year Substance Dependence or Abuse in *Delaware*, by Age Group: 1999 and 2000

Drug Characteristic	Total	AGE GROUP (Years)		
		12-17	18-25	26 or Older
Based on 1999 and 2000 Pooled Data:				
ILLICIT DRUGS				
Past Month Any Illicit Drug[1] Use	8.45	14.25	22.98	5.38
Past Month Marijuana Use	7.24	11.89	20.81	4.48
Past Month Use of Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana[1]	3.08	4.99	7.97	2.05
Past Year Cocaine Use	2.48	1.62	6.10	2.02
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month	39.24	34.47	26.83	41.83
Average Annual Rate of First Use of Marijuana[2]	1.90	8.32	7.01	0.13
ALCOHOL				
Past Month Alcohol Use	52.46	17.82	60.83	55.69
Past Month Binge Alcohol[3] Use	22.40	11.10	42.95	20.63
Perception of Great Risk of Drinking Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week	45.15	41.09	36.73	47.02
TOBACCO				
Past Month Tobacco[4] Use	30.91	19.96	48.24	29.61
Past Month Cigarette Use	26.93	15.39	43.72	25.78
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	68.32	61.15	62.59	70.17
Based on 2000 Data Only:				
PAST YEAR DEPENDENCE OR ABUSE[5]				
Illicit Drug[1] Dependence	1.57	2.37	4.07	1.06
Illicit Drug[1] Dependence or Abuse	2.28	4.33	6.04	1.41
Alcohol Dependence	2.33	2.10	3.77	2.13
Alcohol Dependence or Abuse	5.69	4.48	13.26	4.64
Alcohol or Illicit Drug[1] Dependence or Abuse	6.89	7.89	15.59	5.37

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.

[1] Any Illicit Drug includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically. Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana includes cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

[2] Average Annual Rate={(Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months)/[(Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months * 0.5) + Number of persons who never used Marijuana]}/2. Both the computation components, Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months and Number of persons who never used Marijuana, are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach. Note that the age group is based on a respondent's age at the time of the interview, not his or her age at first use.

[3] "Binge" Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other.

[4] Use of any Tobacco product indicates using at least once cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

[5] Dependence or Abuse is based on the definition found in the 4th ed. of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV).

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 and 2000.

Table C.17 Estimated Numbers (in Thousands) Reporting Use of Selected Drugs, Perceptions of Great Risk, Average Annual Marijuana Initiates, and Past Year Substance Dependence or Abuse in *District of Columbia*, by Age Group: 1999 and 2000

Drug Characteristic	Total	AGE GROUP (Years)		
		12-17	18-25	26 or Older
Based on 1999 and 2000 Pooled Data:				
ILLICIT DRUGS				
Past Month Any Illicit Drug[1] Use	30	4	10	16
Past Month Marijuana Use	22	3	7	12
Past Month Use of Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana[1]	14	2	4	8
Past Year Cocaine Use	9	0	2	6
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month	189	16	16	157
Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates[2]	4	2	2	0
ALCOHOL				
Past Month Alcohol Use	191	5	31	154
Past Month Binge Alcohol[3] Use	80	3	18	59
Perception of Great Risk of Drinking Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week	237	22	28	187
TOBACCO				
Past Month Tobacco[4] Use	114	5	21	89
Past Month Cigarette Use	105	4	18	82
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	297	28	41	228
Based on 2000 Data Only:				
PAST YEAR DEPENDENCE OR ABUSE[5]				
Illicit Drug[1] Dependence	6	1	2	3
Illicit Drug[1] Dependence or Abuse	10	2	3	5
Alcohol Dependence	12	1	3	9
Alcohol Dependence or Abuse	25	2	9	15
Alcohol or Illicit Drug[1] Dependence or Abuse	30	3	10	17

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.

[1] Any Illicit Drug includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically. Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana includes cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

[2] Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates = Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months/2.

[3] "Binge" Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other.

[4] Use of any Tobacco product indicates using at least once cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

[5] Dependence or Abuse is based on the definition found in the 4th ed. of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV).

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 and 2000.

Table C.18 Percentages Reporting Use of Selected Drugs, Perceptions of Great Risk, Average Annual Rates of First Use of Marijuana, and Past Year Substance Dependence or Abuse in *District of Columbia*, by Age Group: 1999 and 2000

Drug Characteristic	Total	AGE GROUP (Years) 12-17	18-25	26 or Older
Based on 1999 and 2000 Pooled Data:				
ILLICIT DRUGS				
Past Month Any Illicit Drug[1] Use	7.05	9.39	16.87	5.02
Past Month Marijuana Use	5.23	7.25	12.48	3.69
Past Month Use of Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana[1]	3.20	4.33	6.21	2.52
Past Year Cocaine Use	2.08	0.89	4.12	1.88
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month	44.48	37.70	27.34	48.39
Average Annual Rate of First Use of Marijuana[2]	1.48	5.54	5.28	0.13
ALCOHOL				
Past Month Alcohol Use	44.90	12.19	54.78	47.55
Past Month Binge Alcohol[3] Use	18.86	6.90	32.36	18.09
Perception of Great Risk of Drinking Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week	55.86	50.77	49.49	57.65
TOBACCO				
Past Month Tobacco[4] Use	26.92	11.76	36.14	27.34
Past Month Cigarette Use	24.66	9.90	32.42	25.28
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	69.94	64.49	72.31	70.26
Based on 2000 Data Only:				
PAST YEAR DEPENDENCE OR ABUSE[5]				
Illicit Drug[1] Dependence	1.45	1.86	3.68	0.99
Illicit Drug[1] Dependence or Abuse	2.46	4.00	5.73	1.65
Alcohol Dependence	2.90	1.55	5.22	2.66
Alcohol Dependence or Abuse	5.94	4.35	14.78	4.55
Alcohol or Illicit Drug[1] Dependence or Abuse	7.11	6.68	16.61	5.44

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.

[1] Any Illicit Drug includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically. Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana includes cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

[2] Average Annual Rate={(Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months)/[(Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months * 0.5) + Number of persons who never used Marijuana]}/2. Both the computation components, Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months and Number of persons who never used Marijuana, are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach. Note that the age group is based on a respondent's age at the time of the interview, not his or her age at first use.

[3] "Binge" Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other.

[4] Use of any Tobacco product indicates using at least once cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

[5] Dependence or Abuse is based on the definition found in the 4th ed. of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV).

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 and 2000.

Table C.19 Estimated Numbers (in Thousands) Reporting Use of Selected Drugs, Perceptions of Great Risk, Average Annual Marijuana Initiates, and Past Year Substance Dependence or Abuse in *Florida*, by Age Group: 1999 and 2000

Drug Characteristic	Total	AGE GROUP (Years) 12-17	18-25	26 or Older
Based on 1999 and 2000 Pooled Data:				
ILLICIT DRUGS				
Past Month Any Illicit Drug[1] Use	745	105	207	433
Past Month Marijuana Use	597	77	177	342
Past Month Use of Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana[1]	311	51	92	167
Past Year Cocaine Use	213	18	72	123
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month	5,993	501	478	5,014
Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates[2]	105	59	38	7
ALCOHOL				
Past Month Alcohol Use	5,799	168	736	4,895
Past Month Binge Alcohol[3] Use	2,334	99	467	1,769
Perception of Great Risk of Drinking Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week	6,321	548	577	5,196
TOBACCO				
Past Month Tobacco[4] Use	3,654	162	542	2,950
Past Month Cigarette Use	3,144	132	472	2,540
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	8,800	792	905	7,103
Based on 2000 Data Only:				
PAST YEAR DEPENDENCE OR ABUSE[5]				
Illicit Drug[1] Dependence	148	24	51	74
Illicit Drug[1] Dependence or Abuse	226	51	82	94
Alcohol Dependence	288	17	57	214
Alcohol Dependence or Abuse	700	49	179	472
Alcohol or Illicit Drug[1] Dependence or Abuse	818	81	213	524

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.

[1] Any Illicit Drug includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically. Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana includes cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

[2] Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates = Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months/2.

[3] "Binge" Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other.

[4] Use of any Tobacco product indicates using at least once cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

[5] Dependence or Abuse is based on the definition found in the 4th ed. of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV).

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 and 2000.

Table C.20 Percentages Reporting Use of Selected Drugs, Perceptions of Great Risk, Average Annual Rates of First Use of Marijuana, and Past Year Substance Dependence or Abuse in *Florida*, by Age Group: 1999 and 2000

Drug Characteristic	Total	AGE GROUP (Years) 12-17	18-25	26 or Older
Based on 1999 and 2000 Pooled Data:				
ILLICIT DRUGS				
Past Month Any Illicit Drug[1] Use	5.92	8.99	15.30	4.31
Past Month Marijuana Use	4.74	6.63	13.11	3.40
Past Month Use of Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana[1]	2.47	4.39	6.84	1.66
Past Year Cocaine Use	1.69	1.58	5.31	1.22
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month	47.62	42.89	35.36	49.81
Average Annual Rate of First Use of Marijuana[2]	1.21	5.76	4.67	0.11
ALCOHOL				
Past Month Alcohol Use	46.08	14.37	54.52	48.63
Past Month Binge Alcohol[3] Use	18.54	8.44	34.55	17.57
Perception of Great Risk of Drinking Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week	50.23	46.90	42.72	51.62
TOBACCO				
Past Month Tobacco[4] Use	29.04	13.89	40.15	29.30
Past Month Cigarette Use	24.98	11.30	34.96	25.23
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	69.92	67.77	67.02	70.56
Based on 2000 Data Only:				
PAST YEAR DEPENDENCE OR ABUSE[5]				
Illicit Drug[1] Dependence	1.17	2.01	3.69	0.73
Illicit Drug[1] Dependence or Abuse	1.78	4.30	5.96	0.92
Alcohol Dependence	2.27	1.40	4.16	2.11
Alcohol Dependence or Abuse	5.52	4.15	13.10	4.65
Alcohol or Illicit Drug[1] Dependence or Abuse	6.45	6.92	15.58	5.16

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.

[1] Any Illicit Drug includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically. Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana includes cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

[2] Average Annual Rate={(Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months)/[(Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months * 0.5) + Number of persons who never used Marijuana]}/2. Both the computation components, Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months and Number of persons who never used Marijuana, are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach. Note that the age group is based on a respondent's age at the time of the interview, not his or her age at first use.

[3] "Binge" Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other.

[4] Use of any Tobacco product indicates using at least once cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

[5] Dependence or Abuse is based on the definition found in the 4th ed. of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV).

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 and 2000.

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GEORGIA

Table C.21 Estimated Numbers (in Thousands) Reporting Use of Selected Drugs, Perceptions of Great Risk, Average Annual Marijuana Initiates, and Past Year Substance Dependence or Abuse in *Georgia*, by Age Group: 1999 and 2000

Drug Characteristic	Total	AGE GROUP (Years) 12-17	18-25	26 or Older
Based on 1999 and 2000 Pooled Data:				
ILLICIT DRUGS				
Past Month Any Illicit Drug[1] Use	396	59	129	208
Past Month Marijuana Use	281	40	102	139
Past Month Use of Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana[1]	174	31	57	86
Past Year Cocaine Use	113	8	41	64
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month	2,974	257	266	2,450
Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates[2]	65	33	28	4
ALCOHOL				
Past Month Alcohol Use	2,722	102	445	2,176
Past Month Binge Alcohol[3] Use	1,284	63	282	940
Perception of Great Risk of Drinking Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week	2,991	313	332	2,346
TOBACCO				
Past Month Tobacco[4] Use	2,026	114	364	1,548
Past Month Cigarette Use	1,676	96	318	1,262
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	4,207	430	548	3,229
Based on 2000 Data Only:				
PAST YEAR DEPENDENCE OR ABUSE[5]				
Illicit Drug[1] Dependence	77	14	26	37
Illicit Drug[1] Dependence or Abuse	125	28	42	56
Alcohol Dependence	159	9	35	115
Alcohol Dependence or Abuse	319	27	98	194
Alcohol or Illicit Drug[1] Dependence or Abuse	394	46	115	233

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.

[1] Any Illicit Drug includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically. Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana includes cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

[2] Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates = Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months/2.

[3] "Binge" Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other.

[4] Use of any Tobacco product indicates using at least once cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

[5] Dependence or Abuse is based on the definition found in the 4th ed. of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV).

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 and 2000.

Table C.22 **Percentages Reporting Use of Selected Drugs, Perceptions of Great Risk, Average Annual Rates of First Use of Marijuana, and Past Year Substance Dependence or Abuse in *Georgia*, by Age Group: 1999 and 2000**

Drug Characteristic	Total	AGE GROUP (Years)		
		12-17	18-25	26 or Older
Based on 1999 and 2000 Pooled Data:				
ILLICIT DRUGS				
Past Month Any Illicit Drug[1] Use	6.28	8.82	15.09	4.35
Past Month Marijuana Use	4.45	5.89	12.01	2.91
Past Month Use of Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana[1]	2.75	4.61	6.63	1.80
Past Year Cocaine Use	1.79	1.20	4.80	1.33
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month	47.24	38.18	31.24	51.35
Average Annual Rate of First Use of Marijuana[2]	1.50	5.61	5.47	0.13
ALCOHOL				
Past Month Alcohol Use	43.23	15.08	52.12	45.60
Past Month Binge Alcohol[3] Use	20.39	9.31	33.06	19.69
Perception of Great Risk of Drinking Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week	47.51	46.42	38.91	49.18
TOBACCO				
Past Month Tobacco[4] Use	32.17	16.88	42.69	32.45
Past Month Cigarette Use	26.60	14.19	37.29	26.45
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	66.81	63.85	64.22	67.68
Based on 2000 Data Only:				
PAST YEAR DEPENDENCE OR ABUSE[5]				
Illicit Drug[1] Dependence	1.20	2.05	3.00	0.76
Illicit Drug[1] Dependence or Abuse	1.96	4.08	4.84	1.16
Alcohol Dependence	2.50	1.36	4.03	2.39
Alcohol Dependence or Abuse	5.01	3.93	11.42	4.02
Alcohol or Illicit Drug[1] Dependence or Abuse	6.19	6.78	13.29	4.85

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.

[1] Any Illicit Drug includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically. Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana includes cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

[2] Average Annual Rate={(Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months)/[(Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months * 0.5) + Number of persons who never used Marijuana]}/2. Both the computation components, Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months and Number of persons who never used Marijuana, are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach. Note that the age group is based on a respondent's age at the time of the interview, not his or her age at first use.

[3] "Binge" Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other.

[4] Use of any Tobacco product indicates using at least once cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

[5] Dependence or Abuse is based on the definition found in the 4th ed. of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV).

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 and 2000.

Table C.23 Estimated Numbers (in Thousands) Reporting Use of Selected Drugs, Perceptions of Great Risk, Average Annual Marijuana Initiates, and Past Year Substance Dependence or Abuse in *Hawaii*, by Age Group: 1999 and 2000

Drug Characteristic	Total	AGE GROUP (Years)		
		12-17	18-25	26 or Older
Based on 1999 and 2000 Pooled Data:				
ILLICIT DRUGS				
Past Month Any Illicit Drug[1] Use	75	11	22	42
Past Month Marijuana Use	59	8	17	34
Past Month Use of Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana[1]	24	5	7	12
Past Year Cocaine Use	18	2	4	12
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month	398	35	34	328
Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates[2]	10	6	3	0
ALCOHOL				
Past Month Alcohol Use	421	16	63	342
Past Month Binge Alcohol[3] Use	197	11	39	147
Perception of Great Risk of Drinking Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week	428	40	41	348
TOBACCO				
Past Month Tobacco[4] Use	246	13	46	186
Past Month Cigarette Use	218	11	46	161
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	645	59	75	511
Based on 2000 Data Only:				
PAST YEAR DEPENDENCE OR ABUSE[5]				
Illicit Drug[1] Dependence	11	2	3	6
Illicit Drug[1] Dependence or Abuse	18	4	7	7
Alcohol Dependence	22	1	6	15
Alcohol Dependence or Abuse	53	6	18	28
Alcohol or Illicit Drug[1] Dependence or Abuse	63	9	21	34

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.

[1] Any Illicit Drug includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically. Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana includes cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

[2] Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates = Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months/2.

[3] "Binge" Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other.

[4] Use of any Tobacco product indicates using at least once cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

[5] Dependence or Abuse is based on the definition found in the 4th ed. of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV).

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 and 2000.

Table C.24 Percentages Reporting Use of Selected Drugs, Perceptions of Great Risk, Average Annual Rates of First Use of Marijuana, and Past Year Substance Dependence or Abuse in *Hawaii*, by Age Group: 1999 and 2000

Drug Characteristic	Total	AGE GROUP (Years)		
		12-17	18-25	26 or Older
Based on 1999 and 2000 Pooled Data:				
ILLICIT DRUGS				
Past Month Any Illicit Drug[1] Use	7.67	11.34	18.77	5.53
Past Month Marijuana Use	6.07	8.72	14.35	4.48
Past Month Use of Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana[1]	2.44	4.90	5.74	1.64
Past Year Cocaine Use	1.81	1.61	3.72	1.54
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month	40.92	37.08	29.41	43.15
Average Annual Rate of First Use of Marijuana[2]	1.65	7.63	5.50	0.11
ALCOHOL				
Past Month Alcohol Use	43.28	16.83	54.25	44.93
Past Month Binge Alcohol[3] Use	20.22	11.27	33.76	19.29
Perception of Great Risk of Drinking Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week	44.06	41.57	35.30	45.70
TOBACCO				
Past Month Tobacco[4] Use	25.30	13.93	40.06	24.49
Past Month Cigarette Use	22.45	12.05	39.63	21.14
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	66.35	61.94	64.76	67.15
Based on 2000 Data Only:				
PAST YEAR DEPENDENCE OR ABUSE[5]				
Illicit Drug[1] Dependence	1.16	2.47	2.64	0.77
Illicit Drug[1] Dependence or Abuse	1.87	4.61	5.69	0.96
Alcohol Dependence	2.30	1.44	5.58	1.92
Alcohol Dependence or Abuse	5.40	6.43	16.02	3.67
Alcohol or Illicit Drug[1] Dependence or Abuse	6.51	9.32	17.91	4.45

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.

[1] Any Illicit Drug includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically. Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana includes cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

[2] Average Annual Rate={(Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months)/[(Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months * 0.5) + Number of persons who never used Marijuana]}/2. Both the computation components, Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months and Number of persons who never used Marijuana, are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach. Note that the age group is based on a respondent's age at the time of the interview, not his or her age at first use.

[3] "Binge" Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other.

[4] Use of any Tobacco product indicates using at least once cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

[5] Dependence or Abuse is based on the definition found in the 4th ed. of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV).

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 and 2000.

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Table C.25 Estimated Numbers (in Thousands) Reporting Use of Selected Drugs, Perceptions of Great Risk, Average Annual Marijuana Initiates, and Past Year Substance Dependence or Abuse in *Idaho*, by Age Group: 1999 and 2000

Drug Characteristic	Total	AGE GROUP (Years) 12-17	18-25	26 or Older
Based on 1999 and 2000 Pooled Data:				
ILLICIT DRUGS				
Past Month Any Illicit Drug[1] Use	58	10	21	26
Past Month Marijuana Use	44	8	18	18
Past Month Use of Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana[1]	25	5	8	11
Past Year Cocaine Use	14	2	6	6
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month	465	54	51	361
Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates[2]	11	6	5	1
ALCOHOL				
Past Month Alcohol Use	444	18	77	348
Past Month Binge Alcohol[3] Use	199	13	51	135
Perception of Great Risk of Drinking Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week	478	53	59	366
TOBACCO				
Past Month Tobacco[4] Use	323	19	65	239
Past Month Cigarette Use	255	16	59	180
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	725	85	101	539
Based on 2000 Data Only:				
PAST YEAR DEPENDENCE OR ABUSE[5]				
Illicit Drug[1] Dependence	14	3	6	5
Illicit Drug[1] Dependence or Abuse	21	6	8	6
Alcohol Dependence	28	3	9	16
Alcohol Dependence or Abuse	62	8	23	32
Alcohol or Illicit Drug[1] Dependence or Abuse	71	10	26	34

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.

[1] Any Illicit Drug includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically. Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana includes cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

[2] Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates = Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months/2.

[3] "Binge" Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other.

[4] Use of any Tobacco product indicates using at least once cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

[5] Dependence or Abuse is baseu on the definition found in the 4th ed. of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV).

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 and 2000.

Table C.26 Percentages Reporting Use of Selected Drugs, Perceptions of Great Risk, Average Annual Rates of First Use of Marijuana, and Past Year Substance Dependence or Abuse in *Idaho*, by Age Group: 1999 and 2000

Drug Characteristic	Total	AGE GROUP (Years)		
		12-17	18-25	26 or Older
Based on 1999 and 2000 Pooled Data:				
ILLICIT DRUGS				
Past Month Any Illicit Drug[1] Use	5.37	7.96	13.08	3.35
Past Month Marijuana Use	4.12	5.99	11.12	2.36
Past Month Use of Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana[1]	2.32	4.09	5.02	1.46
Past Year Cocaine Use	1.33	1.86	3.51	0.79
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month	43.53	41.45	31.22	46.43
Average Annual Rate of First Use of Marijuana[2]	1.58	4.91	5.39	0.13
ALCOHOL				
Past Month Alcohol Use	41.54	14.26	47.38	44.83
Past Month Binge Alcohol[3] Use	18.65	10.07	31.66	17.36
Perception of Great Risk of Drinking Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week	44.73	40.98	36.30	47.10
TOBACCO				
Past Month Tobacco[4] Use	30.22	14.50	40.21	30.75
Past Month Cigarette Use	23.87	12.64	36.28	23.14
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	67.81	66.04	61.98	69.32
Based on 2000 Data Only:				
PAST YEAR DEPENDENCE OR ABUSE[5]				
Illicit Drug[1] Dependence	1.28	2.30	3.80	0.60
Illicit Drug[1] Dependence or Abuse	1.90	4.83	5.02	0.78
Alcohol Dependence	2.60	2.18	5.47	2.07
Alcohol Dependence or Abuse	5.74	5.79	14.08	4.01
Alcohol or Illicit Drug[1] Dependence or Abuse	6.51	8.08	15.74	4.35

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.

[1] Any Illicit Drug includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically. Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana includes cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

[2] Average Annual Rate={(Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months)/[(Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months * 0.5) + Number of persons who never used Marijuana]}/2. Both the computation components, Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months and Number of persons who never used Marijuana, are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach. Note that the age group is based on a respondent's age at the time of the interview, not his or her age at first use.

[3] "Binge" Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other.

[4] Use of any Tobacco product indicates using at least once cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

[5] Dependence or Abuse is based on the definition found in the 4th ed. of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV).

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 and 2000.

Table C.27 Estimated Numbers (in Thousands) Reporting Use of Selected Drugs, Perceptions of Great Risk, Average Annual Marijuana Initiates, and Past Year Substance Dependence or Abuse in *Illinois*, by Age Group: 1999 and 2000

Drug Characteristic	Total	AGE GROUP (Years) 12-17	18-25	26 or Older
Based on 1999 and 2000 Pooled Data:				
ILLICIT DRUGS				
Past Month Any Illicit Drug[1] Use	612	105	213	294
Past Month Marijuana Use	465	81	185	199
Past Month Use of Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana[1]	250	40	62	148
Past Year Cocaine Use	147	13	54	81
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month	4,195	383	382	3,431
Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates[2]	99	53	40	6
ALCOHOL				
Past Month Alcohol Use	4,938	180	789	3,969
Past Month Binge Alcohol[3] Use	2,238	113	546	1,579
Perception of Great Risk of Drinking Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week	4,309	425	463	3,420
TOBACCO				
Past Month Tobacco[4] Use	3,043	178	614	2,250
Past Month Cigarette Use	2,609	155	557	1,898
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	6,537	617	792	5,128
Based on 2000 Data Only:				
PAST YEAR DEPENDENCE OR ABUSE[5]				
Illicit Drug[1] Dependence	115	23	44	48
Illicit Drug[1] Dependence or Abuse	176	38	69	70
Alcohol Dependence	243	14	80	149
Alcohol Dependence or Abuse	610	50	185	375
Alcohol or Illicit Drug[1] Dependence or Abuse	665	70	216	379

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.

[1] Any Illicit Drug includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically. Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana includes cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

[2] Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates = Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months/2.

[3] "Binge" Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other.

[4] Use of any Tobacco product indicates using at least once cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

[5] Dependence or Abuse is based on the definition found in the 4th ed. of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV).

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 and 2000.

Table C.28 Percentages Reporting Use of Selected Drugs, Perceptions of Great Risk, Average Annual Rates of First Use of Marijuana, and Past Year Substance Dependence or Abuse in *Illinois*, by Age Group: 1999 and 2000

Drug Characteristic	Total	AGE GROUP (Years) 12-17	18-25	26 or Older
Based on 1999 and 2000 Pooled Data:				
ILLICIT DRUGS				
Past Month Any Illicit Drug[1] Use	6.27	10.52	16.41	3.94
Past Month Marijuana Use	4.77	8.13	14.25	2.67
Past Month Use of Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana[1]	2.57	4.00	4.81	1.98
Past Year Cocaine Use	1.51	1.28	4.13	1.08
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month	43.04	38.32	29.48	46.03
Average Annual Rate of First Use of Marijuana[2]	1.56	6.17	5.61	0.12
ALCOHOL				
Past Month Alcohol Use	50.66	18.05	60.88	53.25
Past Month Binge Alcohol[3] Use	22.96	11.31	42.15	21.18
Perception of Great Risk of Drinking Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week	44.20	42.57	35.76	45.89
TOBACCO				
Past Month Tobacco[4] Use	31.21	17.84	47.38	30.19
Past Month Cigarette Use	26.77	15.54	42.94	25.46
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	67.06	61.83	61.08	68.80
Based on 2000 Data Only:				
PAST YEAR DEPENDENCE OR ABUSE[5]				
Illicit Drug[1] Dependence	1.17	2.27	3.39	0.64
Illicit Drug[1] Dependence or Abuse	1.81	3.77	5.30	0.93
Alcohol Dependence	2.48	1.45	6.10	1.99
Alcohol Dependence or Abuse	6.24	4.96	14.20	5.02
Alcohol or Illicit Drug[1] Dependence or Abuse	6.80	6.99	16.52	5.08

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.

[1] Any Illicit Drug includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically. Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana includes cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

[2] Average Annual Rate={(Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months)/[(Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months * 0.5) + Number of persons who never used Marijuana]}/2. Both the computation components, Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months and Number of persons who never used Marijuana, are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach. Note that the age group is based on a respondent's age at the time of the interview, not his or her age at first use.

[3] "Binge" Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other.

[4] Use of any Tobacco product indicates using at least once cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

[5] Dependence or Abuse is based on the definition found in the 4th ed. of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV).

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 and 2000.

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Table C.29 Estimated Numbers (in Thousands) Reporting Use of Selected Drugs, Perceptions of Great Risk, Average Annual Marijuana Initiates, and Past Year Substance Dependence or Abuse in *Indiana*, by Age Group: 1999 and 2000

Drug Characteristic	Total	AGE GROUP (Years)		
		12-17	18-25	26 or Older
Based on 1999 and 2000 Pooled Data:				
ILLICIT DRUGS				
Past Month Any Illicit Drug[1] Use	293	48	104	141
Past Month Marijuana Use	219	38	81	100
Past Month Use of Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana[1]	130	25	44	61
Past Year Cocaine Use	71	8	30	32
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month	2,256	213	188	1,854
Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates[2]	49	26	19	3
ALCOHOL				
Past Month Alcohol Use	1,957	69	361	1,526
Past Month Binge Alcohol[3] Use	915	47	237	631
Perception of Great Risk of Drinking Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week	2,137	214	232	1,691
TOBACCO				
Past Month Tobacco[4] Use	1,617	98	319	1,200
Past Month Cigarette Use	1,343	83	273	986
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	3,191	314	388	2,489
Based on 2000 Data Only:				
PAST YEAR DEPENDENCE OR ABUSE[5]				
Illicit Drug[1] Dependence	58	10	27	21
Illicit Drug[1] Dependence or Abuse	86	20	38	28
Alcohol Dependence	116	9	32	75
Alcohol Dependence or Abuse	257	29	86	142
Alcohol or Illicit Drug[1] Dependence or Abuse	304	41	106	157

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.

[1] Any Illicit Drug includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically. Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana includes cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

[2] Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates = Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months/2.

[3] "Binge" Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other.

[4] Use of any Tobacco product indicates using at least once cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

[5] Dependence or Abuse is based on the definition found in the 4th ed. of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV).

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 and 2000.

Table C.30 Percentages Reporting Use of Selected Drugs, Perceptions of Great Risk, Average Annual Rates of First Use of Marijuana, and Past Year Substance Dependence or Abuse in *Indiana*, by Age Group: 1999 and 2000

Drug Characteristic	Total	AGE GROUP (Years) 12-17	18-25	26 or Older
Based on 1999 and 2000 Pooled Data:				
ILLICIT DRUGS				
Past Month Any Illicit Drug[1] Use	5.93	9.40	15.76	3.75
Past Month Marijuana Use	4.43	7.48	12.26	2.65
Past Month Use of Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana[1]	2.62	4.83	6.65	1.62
Past Year Cocaine Use	1.43	1.64	4.61	0.85
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month	45.77	41.69	28.50	49.34
Average Annual Rate of First Use of Marijuana[2]	1.44	5.88	5.27	0.12
ALCOHOL				
Past Month Alcohol Use	39.69	13.54	54.63	40.62
Past Month Binge Alcohol[3] Use	18.55	9.26	35.89	16.79
Perception of Great Risk of Drinking Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week	43.35	41.87	35.11	44.99
TOBACCO				
Past Month Tobacco[4] Use	32.78	19.14	48.27	31.93
Past Month Cigarette Use	27.22	16.28	41.31	26.24
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	64.72	61.32	58.76	66.22
Based on 2000 Data Only:				
PAST YEAR DEPENDENCE OR ABUSE[5]				
Illicit Drug[1] Dependence	1.17	1.97	4.09	0.55
Illicit Drug[1] Dependence or Abuse	1.74	3.85	5.76	0.75
Alcohol Dependence	2.33	1.79	4.78	1.98
Alcohol Dependence or Abuse	5.18	5.56	13.00	3.76
Alcohol or Illicit Drug[1] Dependence or Abuse	6.15	7.98	15.99	4.17

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.

[1] Any Illicit Drug includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically. Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana includes cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

[2] Average Annual Rate={(Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months)/[(Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months * 0.5) + Number of persons who never used Marijuana]}/2. Both the computation components, Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months and Number of persons who never used Marijuana, are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach. Note that the age group is based on a respondent's age at the time of the interview, not his or her age at first use.

[3] "Binge" Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other.

[4] Use of any Tobacco product indicates using at least once cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

[5] Dependence or Abuse is based on the definition found in the 4th ed. of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV).

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 and 2000.

Table C.31 Estimated Numbers (in Thousands) Reporting Use of Selected Drugs, Perceptions of Great Risk, Average Annual Marijuana Initiates, and Past Year Substance Dependence or Abuse in *Iowa*, by Age Group: 1999 and 2000

Drug Characteristic	Total	AGE GROUP (Years)		
		12-17	18-25	26 or Older
Based on 1999 and 2000 Pooled Data:				
ILLICIT DRUGS				
Past Month Any Illicit Drug[1] Use	102	17	39	45
Past Month Marijuana Use	67	12	30	24
Past Month Use of Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana[1]	52	10	16	26
Past Year Cocaine Use	32	4	13	15
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month	1,074	111	101	862
Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates[2]	26	14	10	1
ALCOHOL				
Past Month Alcohol Use	1,230	48	222	960
Past Month Binge Alcohol[3] Use	568	31	156	381
Perception of Great Risk of Drinking Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week	900	95	84	721
TOBACCO				
Past Month Tobacco[4] Use	758	47	162	549
Past Month Cigarette Use	615	42	136	437
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	1,501	152	181	1,168
Based on 2000 Data Only:				
PAST YEAR DEPENDENCE OR ABUSE[5]				
Illicit Drug[1] Dependence	23	5	9	9
Illicit Drug[1] Dependence or Abuse	33	9	12	11
Alcohol Dependence	55	6	18	32
Alcohol Dependence or Abuse	137	15	46	77
Alcohol or Illicit Drug[1] Dependence or Abuse	144	19	54	72

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.

[1] Any Illicit Drug includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically. Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana includes cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

[2] Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates = Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months/2.

[3] "Binge" Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other.

[4] Use of any Tobacco product indicates using at least once cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

[5] Dependence or Abuse is based on the definition found in the 4th ed. of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV).

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 and 2000.

Table C.32 Percentages Reporting Use of Selected Drugs, Perceptions of Great Risk, Average Annual Rates of First Use of Marijuana, and Past Year Substance Dependence or Abuse in *Iowa*, by Age Group: 1999 and 2000

Drug Characteristic	Total	AGE GROUP (Years) 12-17	18-25	26 or Older
Based on 1999 and 2000 Pooled Data:				
ILLICIT DRUGS				
Past Month Any Illicit Drug[1] Use	4.28	6.92	12.45	2.50
Past Month Marijuana Use	2.79	4.94	9.43	1.34
Past Month Use of Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana[1]	2.17	4.08	4.92	1.43
Past Year Cocaine Use	1.33	1.44	4.07	0.83
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month	45.04	44.18	31.93	47.44
Average Annual Rate of First Use of Marijuana[2]	1.47	6.17	5.24	0.11
ALCOHOL				
Past Month Alcohol Use	51.60	19.31	70.01	52.82
Past Month Binge Alcohol[3] Use	23.82	12.38	49.27	20.96
Perception of Great Risk of Drinking Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week	37.73	38.06	26.50	39.64
TOBACCO				
Past Month Tobacco[4] Use	31.78	18.77	51.04	30.22
Past Month Cigarette Use	25.77	16.89	42.87	24.02
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	62.91	60.68	57.06	64.24
Based on 2000 Data Only:				
PAST YEAR DEPENDENCE OR ABUSE[5]				
Illicit Drug[1] Dependence	0.97	2.14	2.89	0.48
Illicit Drug[1] Dependence or Abuse	1.37	3.81	3.79	0.62
Alcohol Dependence	2.30	2.24	5.55	1.74
Alcohol Dependence or Abuse	5.74	5.92	14.27	4.22
Alcohol or Illicit Drug[1] Dependence or Abuse	6.04	7.58	16.85	3.93

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.

[1] Any Illicit Drug includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically. Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana includes cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

[2] Average Annual Rate={(Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months)/[(Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months * 0.5) + Number of persons who never used Marijuana]}/2. Both the computation components, Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months and Number of persons who never used Marijuana, are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach. Note that the age group is based on a respondent's age at the time of the interview, not his or her age at first use.

[3] "Binge" Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other.

[4] Use of any Tobacco product indicates using at least once cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

[5] Dependence or Abuse is based on the definition found in the 4th ed. of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV).

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 and 2000.

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Table C.33 Estimated Numbers (in Thousands) Reporting Use of Selected Drugs, Perceptions of Great Risk, Average Annual Marijuana Initiates, and Past Year Substance Dependence or Abuse in *Kansas*, by Age Group: 1999 and 2000

Drug Characteristic	Total	AGE GROUP (Years) 12-17	18-25	26 or Older
Based on 1999 and 2000 Pooled Data:				
ILLICIT DRUGS				
Past Month Any Illicit Drug[1] Use	110	22	41	47
Past Month Marijuana Use	79	16	35	28
Past Month Use of Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana[1]	54	9	15	29
Past Year Cocaine Use	32	3	13	16
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month	930	90	79	761
Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates[2]	25	13	11	1
ALCOHOL				
Past Month Alcohol Use	1,019	39	173	807
Past Month Binge Alcohol[3] Use	436	24	118	294
Perception of Great Risk of Drinking Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week	905	96	101	708
TOBACCO				
Past Month Tobacco[4] Use	647	41	139	467
Past Month Cigarette Use	519	33	115	371
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	1,358	136	160	1,063
Based on 2000 Data Only:				
PAST YEAR DEPENDENCE OR ABUSE[5]				
Illicit Drug[1] Dependence	25	5	9	10
Illicit Drug[1] Dependence or Abuse	40	9	14	16
Alcohol Dependence	50	4	13	33
Alcohol Dependence or Abuse	122	13	35	74
Alcohol or Illicit Drug[1] Dependence or Abuse	145	17	43	85

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.

[1] Any Illicit Drug includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically. Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana includes cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

[2] Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates = Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months/2.

[3] "Binge" Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other.

[4] Use of any Tobacco product indicates using at least once cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

[5] Dependence or Abuse is based on the definition found in the 4th ed. of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV).

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 and 2000.

Table C.34 Percentages Reporting Use of Selected Drugs, Perceptions of Great Risk, Average Annual Rates of First Use of Marijuana, and Past Year Substance Dependence or Abuse in *Kansas*, by Age Group: 1999 and 2000

Drug Characteristic	Total	AGE GROUP (Years)		
		12-17	18-25	26 or Older
Based on 1999 and 2000 Pooled Data:				
ILLICIT DRUGS				
Past Month Any Illicit Drug[1] Use	5.12	9.20	14.22	2.90
Past Month Marijuana Use	3.68	6.82	12.00	1.74
Past Month Use of Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana[1]	2.52	3.84	5.34	1.82
Past Year Cocaine Use	1.48	1.22	4.41	0.99
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month	43.36	37.46	27.24	47.09
Average Annual Rate of First Use of Marijuana[2]	1.68	6.17	6.54	0.12
ALCOHOL				
Past Month Alcohol Use	47.48	16.15	59.84	49.92
Past Month Binge Alcohol[3] Use	20.30	9.99	40.90	18.17
Perception of Great Risk of Drinking Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week	42.19	39.82	34.91	43.84
TOBACCO				
Past Month Tobacco[4] Use	30.12	16.92	48.03	28.90
Past Month Cigarette Use	24.16	13.66	39.62	22.97
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	63.31	56.26	55.39	65.77
Based on 2000 Data Only:				
PAST YEAR DEPENDENCE OR ABUSE[5]				
Illicit Drug[1] Dependence	1.14	2.09	3.17	0.64
Illicit Drug[1] Dependence or Abuse	1.83	3.87	4.90	0.99
Alcohol Dependence	2.31	1.60	4.42	2.03
Alcohol Dependence or Abuse	5.65	5.29	12.10	4.55
Alcohol or Illicit Drug[1] Dependence or Abuse	6.71	7.18	14.64	5.22

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.

[1] Any Illicit Drug includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically. Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana includes cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

[2] Average Annual Rate={(Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months)/[(Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months * 0.5) + Number of persons who never used Marijuana]}/2. Both the computation components, Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months and Number of persons who never used Marijuana, are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach. Note that the age group is based on a respondent's age at the time of the interview, not his or her age at first use.

[3] "Binge" Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other.

[4] Use of any Tobacco product indicates using at least once cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

[5] Dependence or Abuse is based on the definition found in the 4th ed. of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV).

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 and 2000.

Table C.35 Estimated Numbers (in Thousands) Reporting Use of Selected Drugs, Perceptions of Great Risk, Average Annual Marijuana Initiates, and Past Year Substance Dependence or Abuse in *Kentucky*, by Age Group: 1999 and 2000

Drug Characteristic	Total	AGE GROUP (Years) 12-17	18-25	26 or Older
Based on 1999 and 2000 Pooled Data:				
ILLICIT DRUGS				
Past Month Any Illicit Drug[1] Use	192	33	70	89
Past Month Marijuana Use	138	22	55	61
Past Month Use of Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana[1]	95	17	29	50
Past Year Cocaine Use	54	5	22	28
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month	1,651	136	132	1,383
Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates[2]	37	19	16	2
ALCOHOL				
Past Month Alcohol Use	1,128	48	230	849
Past Month Binge Alcohol[3] Use	632	34	169	429
Perception of Great Risk of Drinking Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week	1,642	149	151	1,342
TOBACCO				
Past Month Tobacco[4] Use	1,239	86	239	914
Past Month Cigarette Use	1,065	74	204	787
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	1,992	187	235	1,570
Based on 2000 Data Only:				
PAST YEAR DEPENDENCE OR ABUSE[5]				
Illicit Drug[1] Dependence	41	7	16	18
Illicit Drug[1] Dependence or Abuse	67	14	27	27
Alcohol Dependence	74	8	18	48
Alcohol Dependence or Abuse	168	20	54	94
Alcohol or Illicit Drug[1] Dependence or Abuse	207	28	69	110

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.

[1] Any Illicit Drug includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically. Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana includes cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

[2] Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates = Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months/2.

[3] "Binge" Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other.

[4] Use of any Tobacco product indicates using at least once cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

[5] Dependence or Abuse is based on the definition found in the 4th ed. of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV).

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 and 2000.

Table C.36 Percentages Reporting Use of Selected Drugs, Perceptions of Great Risk, Average Annual Rates of First Use of Marijuana, and Past Year Substance Dependence or Abuse in *Kentucky*, by Age Group: 1999 and 2000

Drug Characteristic	Total	AGE GROUP (Years) 12-17	18-25	26 or Older
Based on 1999 and 2000 Pooled Data:				
ILLICIT DRUGS				
Past Month Any Illicit Drug[1] Use	5.87	10.05	16.19	3.54
Past Month Marijuana Use	4.21	6.79	12.71	2.41
Past Month Use of Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana[1]	2.91	5.05	6.71	1.97
Past Year Cocaine Use	1.66	1.45	4.99	1.12
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month	50.42	41.30	30.32	55.07
Average Annual Rate of First Use of Marijuana[2]	1.62	6.74	6.46	0.12
ALCOHOL				
Past Month Alcohol Use	34.41	14.65	52.98	33.81
Past Month Binge Alcohol[3] Use	19.28	10.37	38.85	17.08
Perception of Great Risk of Drinking Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week	50.14	45.18	34.70	53.44
TOBACCO				
Past Month Tobacco[4] Use	37.82	26.03	55.11	36.39
Past Month Cigarette Use	32.49	22.42	47.01	31.32
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	60.80	56.60	54.02	62.52
Based on 2000 Data Only:				
PAST YEAR DEPENDENCE OR ABUSE[5]				
Illicit Drug[1] Dependence	1.26	2.21	3.73	0.71
Illicit Drug[1] Dependence or Abuse	2.04	4.26	6.10	1.05
Alcohol Dependence	2.26	2.54	4.21	1.89
Alcohol Dependence or Abuse	5.12	6.04	12.44	3.74
Alcohol or Illicit Drug[1] Dependence or Abuse	6.28	8.40	15.95	4.34

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.

[1] Any Illicit Drug includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically. Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana includes cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

[2] Average Annual Rate={(Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months)/[(Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months * 0.5) + Number of persons who never used Marijuana]}/2. Both the computation components, Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months and Number of persons who never used Marijuana, are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach. Note that the age group is based on a respondent's age at the time of the interview, not his or her age at first use.

[3] "Binge" Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other.

[4] Use of any Tobacco product indicates using at least once cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

[5] Dependence or Abuse is based on the definition found in the 4th ed. of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV).

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 and 2000.

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Table C.37 Estimated Numbers (in Thousands) Reporting Use of Selected Drugs, Perceptions of Great Risk, Average Annual Marijuana Initiates, and Past Year Substance Dependence or Abuse in *Louisiana*, by Age Group: 1999 and 2000

Drug Characteristic	Total	AGE GROUP (Years)		
		12-17	18-25	26 or Older
Based on 1999 and 2000 Pooled Data:				
ILLICIT DRUGS				
Past Month Any Illicit Drug[1] Use	216	43	78	96
Past Month Marijuana Use	133	25	58	50
Past Month Use of Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana[1]	107	25	35	47
Past Year Cocaine Use	61	5	21	35
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month	1,840	176	166	1,498
Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates[2]	36	20	13	2
ALCOHOL				
Past Month Alcohol Use	1,558	82	299	1,177
Past Month Binge Alcohol[3] Use	828	48	204	576
Perception of Great Risk of Drinking Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week	1,703	188	200	1,315
TOBACCO				
Past Month Tobacco[4] Use	1,138	72	227	839
Past Month Cigarette Use	981	63	207	712
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	2,288	259	327	1,702
Based on 2000 Data Only:				
PAST YEAR DEPENDENCE OR ABUSE[5]				
Illicit Drug[1] Dependence	53	10	20	22
Illicit Drug[1] Dependence or Abuse	77	18	31	28
Alcohol Dependence	103	9	25	69
Alcohol Dependence or Abuse	216	21	64	131
Alcohol or Illicit Drug[1] Dependence or Abuse	267	32	81	153

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.

[1] Any Illicit Drug includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically. Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana includes cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

[2] Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates = Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months/2.

[3] "Binge" Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other.

[4] Use of any Tobacco product indicates using at least once cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

[5] Dependence or Abuse is based on the definition found in the 4th ed. of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV).

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 and 2000.

Table C.38 Percentages Reporting Use of Selected Drugs, Perceptions of Great Risk, Average Annual Rates of First Use of Marijuana, and Past Year Substance Dependence or Abuse in *Louisiana*, by Age Group: 1999 and 2000

Drug Characteristic	Total	AGE GROUP (Years)		
		12-17	18-25	26 or Older
Based on 1999 and 2000 Pooled Data:				
ILLICIT DRUGS				
Past Month Any Illicit Drug[1] Use	6.09	10.18	15.04	3.67
Past Month Marijuana Use	3.74	6.07	11.19	1.89
Past Month Use of Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana[1]	3.01	5.95	6.78	1.80
Past Year Cocaine Use	1.71	1.17	4.05	1.34
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month	51.80	41.89	32.14	57.27
Average Annual Rate of First Use of Marijuana[2]	1.39	5.51	4.26	0.12
ALCOHOL				
Past Month Alcohol Use	43.88	19.44	57.94	44.99
Past Month Binge Alcohol[3] Use	23.32	11.33	39.57	22.03
Perception of Great Risk of Drinking Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week	47.94	44.84	38.68	50.26
TOBACCO				
Past Month Tobacco[4] Use	32.04	17.08	43.92	32.08
Past Month Cigarette Use	27.63	14.92	40.05	27.21
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	64.41	61.65	63.38	65.05
Based on 2000 Data Only:				
PAST YEAR DEPENDENCE OR ABUSE[5]				
Illicit Drug[1] Dependence	1.48	2.50	3.83	0.85
Illicit Drug[1] Dependence or Abuse	2.16	4.27	6.03	1.05
Alcohol Dependence	2.90	2.08	4.90	2.64
Alcohol Dependence or Abuse	6.07	5.14	12.26	4.99
Alcohol or Illicit Drug[1] Dependence or Abuse	7.50	7.76	15.62	5.83

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.

[1] Any Illicit Drug includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically. Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana includes cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

[2] Average Annual Rate= {(Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months)/[(Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months * 0.5) + Number of persons who never used Marijuana]}/2. Both the computation components, Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months and Number of persons who never used Marijuana, are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach. Note that the age group is based on a respondent's age at the time of the interview, not his or her age at first use.

[3] "Binge" Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other.

[4] Use of any Tobacco product indicates using at least once cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

[5] Dependence or Abuse is based on the definition found in the 4th ed. of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV).

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 and 2000.

Table C.39 Estimated Numbers (in Thousands) Reporting Use of Selected Drugs, Perceptions of Great Risk, Average Annual Marijuana Initiates, and Past Year Substance Dependence or Abuse in *Maine*, by Age Group: 1999 and 2000

Drug Characteristic	Total	AGE GROUP (Years)		
		12-17	18-25	26 or Older
Based on 1999 and 2000 Pooled Data:				
ILLICIT DRUGS				
Past Month Any Illicit Drug[1] Use	72	12	28	32
Past Month Marijuana Use	62	10	25	28
Past Month Use of Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana[1]	28	5	10	13
Past Year Cocaine Use	14	2	5	7
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month	399	35	26	338
Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates[2]	11	6	4	1
ALCOHOL				
Past Month Alcohol Use	521	20	79	422
Past Month Binge Alcohol[3] Use	223	12	52	158
Perception of Great Risk of Drinking Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week	453	39	36	378
TOBACCO				
Past Month Tobacco[4] Use	313	19	58	235
Past Month Cigarette Use	278	17	54	207
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	727	66	75	586
Based on 2000 Data Only:				
PAST YEAR DEPENDENCE OR ABUSE[5]				
Illicit Drug[1] Dependence	12	3	4	5
Illicit Drug[1] Dependence or Abuse	20	5	7	8
Alcohol Dependence	22	4	6	13
Alcohol Dependence or Abuse	52	9	18	25
Alcohol or Illicit Drug[1] Dependence or Abuse	64	11	21	32

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.

[1] Any Illicit Drug includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically. Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana includes cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

[2] Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates = Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months/2.

[3] "Binge" Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other.

[4] Use of any Tobacco product indicates using at least once cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

[5] Dependence or Abuse is based on the definition found in the 4th ed. of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV).

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 and 2000.

Table C.40 Percentages Reporting Use of Selected Drugs, Perceptions of Great Risk, Average Annual Rates of First Use of Marijuana, and Past Year Substance Dependence or Abuse in *Maine*, by Age Group: 1999 and 2000

Drug Characteristic	Total	AGE GROUP (Years) 12-17	18-25	26 or Older
Based on 1999 and 2000 Pooled Data:				
ILLICIT DRUGS				
Past Month Any Illicit Drug[1] Use	6.88	11.69	22.77	3.95
Past Month Marijuana Use	5.95	9.25	20.31	3.42
Past Month Use of Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana[1]	2.67	5.29	8.20	1.54
Past Year Cocaine Use	1.31	1.92	4.06	0.83
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month	38.20	33.87	21.13	41.24
Average Annual Rate of First Use of Marijuana[2]	1.74	7.12	8.07	0.11
ALCOHOL				
Past Month Alcohol Use	49.90	19.42	64.98	51.49
Past Month Binge Alcohol[3] Use	21.29	12.02	43.11	19.25
Perception of Great Risk of Drinking Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week	43.35	37.91	29.64	46.04
TOBACCO				
Past Month Tobacco[4] Use	29.92	18.17	48.14	28.71
Past Month Cigarette Use	26.64	16.72	44.67	25.23
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	69.64	64.21	61.83	71.46
Based on 2000 Data Only:				
PAST YEAR DEPENDENCE OR ABUSE[5]				
Illicit Drug[1] Dependence	1.15	2.77	3.70	0.57
Illicit Drug[1] Dependence or Abuse	1.91	5.12	5.88	0.92
Alcohol Dependence	2.14	4.02	4.72	1.53
Alcohol Dependence or Abuse	4.95	8.50	14.57	3.09
Alcohol or Illicit Drug[1] Dependence or Abuse	6.09	10.63	17.55	3.83

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.

[1] Any Illicit Drug includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically. Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana includes cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

[2] Average Annual Rate={(Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months)/[(Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months * 0.5) + Number of persons who never used Marijuana]}/2. Both the computation components, Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months and Number of persons who never used Marijuana, are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach. Note that the age group is based on a respondent's age at the time of the interview, not his or her age at first use.

[3] "Binge" Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other.

[4] Use of any Tobacco product indicates using at least once cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

[5] Dependence or Abuse is based on the definition found in the 4th ed. of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV).

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 and 2000.

Table C.41 Estimated Numbers (in Thousands) Reporting Use of Selected Drugs, Perceptions of Great Risk, Average Annual Marijuana Initiates, and Past Year Substance Dependence or Abuse in *Maryland*, by Age Group: 1999 and 2000

Drug Characteristic	Total	AGE GROUP (Years)		
		12-17	18-25	26 or Older
Based on 1999 and 2000 Pooled Data:				
ILLICIT DRUGS				
Past Month Any Illicit Drug[1] Use	242	44	77	121
Past Month Marijuana Use	190	35	67	89
Past Month Use of Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana[1]	101	17	26	58
Past Year Cocaine Use	55	6	19	30
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month	1,713	153	144	1,415
Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates[2]	42	21	18	3
ALCOHOL				
Past Month Alcohol Use	2,097	66	292	1,739
Past Month Binge Alcohol[3] Use	738	37	165	537
Perception of Great Risk of Drinking Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week	2,069	189	207	1,674
TOBACCO				
Past Month Tobacco[4] Use	1,161	68	197	896
Past Month Cigarette Use	998	59	177	762
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	2,918	264	323	2,332
Based on 2000 Data Only:				
PAST YEAR DEPENDENCE OR ABUSE[5]				
Illicit Drug[1] Dependence	60	12	19	30
Illicit Drug[1] Dependence or Abuse	92	20	32	40
Alcohol Dependence	87	8	22	56
Alcohol Dependence or Abuse	224	21	71	133
Alcohol or Illicit Drug[1] Dependence or Abuse	278	36	85	156

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.

[1] Any Illicit Drug includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically. Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana includes cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

[2] Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates = Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months/2.

[3] "Binge" Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other.

[4] Use of any Tobacco product indicates using at least once cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

[5] Dependence or Abuse is based on the definition found in the 4th ed. of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV).

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 and 2000.

Table C.42 Percentages Reporting Use of Selected Drugs, Perceptions of Great Risk, Average Annual Rates of First Use of Marijuana, and Past Year Substance Dependence or Abuse in *Maryland*, by Age Group: 1999 and 2000

Drug Characteristic	Total	AGE GROUP (Years)		
		12-17	**18-25**	**26 or Older**
Based on 1999 and 2000 Pooled Data:				
ILLICIT DRUGS				
Past Month Any Illicit Drug[1] Use	5.69	10.44	15.37	3.63
Past Month Marijuana Use	4.46	8.25	13.23	2.66
Past Month Use of Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana	2.38	4.02	5.15	1.75
Past Year Cocaine Use	1.29	1.35	3.80	0.90
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month	40.20	36.67	28.57	42.40
Average Annual Rate of First Use of Marijuana[2]	1.52	5.92	6.14	0.12
ALCOHOL				
Past Month Alcohol Use	49.23	15.70	58.01	52.11
Past Month Binge Alcohol[3] Use	17.33	8.76	32.69	16.09
Perception of Great Risk of Drinking Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week	48.57	45.08	41.01	50.15
TOBACCO				
Past Month Tobacco[4] Use	27.25	16.32	39.11	26.83
Past Month Cigarette Use	23.42	14.04	35.06	22.84
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	68.49	63.04	63.98	69.86
Based on 2000 Data Only:				
PAST YEAR DEPENDENCE OR ABUSE[5]				
Illicit Drug[1] Dependence	1.41	2.85	3.71	0.88
Illicit Drug[1] Dependence or Abuse	2.14	4.80	6.24	1.19
Alcohol Dependence	2.03	2.02	4.28	1.68
Alcohol Dependence or Abuse	5.23	4.93	13.83	3.96
Alcohol or Illicit Drug[1] Dependence or Abuse	6.48	8.51	16.70	4.67

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.

[1] Any Illicit Drug includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically. Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana includes cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

[2] Average Annual Rate={(Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months)/[(Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months * 0.5) + Number of persons who never used Marijuana]}/2. Both the computation components, Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months and Number of persons who never used Marijuana, are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach. Note that the age group is based on a respondent's age at the time of the interview, not his or her age at first use.

[3] "Binge" Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other.

[4] Use of any Tobacco product indicates using at least once cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

[5] Dependence or Abuse is based on the definition found in the 4th ed. of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV).

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 and 2000.

Table C.43 Estimated Numbers (in Thousands) Reporting Use of Selected Drugs, Perceptions of Great Risk, Average Annual Marijuana Initiates, and Past Year Substance Dependence or Abuse in *Massachusetts*, by Age Group: 1999 and 2000

Drug Characteristic	Total	AGE GROUP (Years) 12-17	18-25	26 or Older
Based on 1999 and 2000 Pooled Data:				
ILLICIT DRUGS				
Past Month Any Illicit Drug[1] Use	581	73	155	353
Past Month Marijuana Use	463	62	150	252
Past Month Use of Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana[1]	175	23	41	110
Past Year Cocaine Use	105	8	39	58
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month	1,799	146	110	1,544
Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates[2]	60	36	20	3
ALCOHOL				
Past Month Alcohol Use	3,079	110	432	2,537
Past Month Binge Alcohol[3] Use	1,305	70	315	921
Perception of Great Risk of Drinking Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week	2,036	176	168	1,693
TOBACCO				
Past Month Tobacco[4] Use	1,415	86	283	1,046
Past Month Cigarette Use	1,241	77	249	914
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	3,700	324	397	2,979
Based on 2000 Data Only:				
PAST YEAR DEPENDENCE OR ABUSE[5]				
Illicit Drug[1] Dependence	90	16	28	46
Illicit Drug[1] Dependence or Abuse	125	30	39	56
Alcohol Dependence	125	11	30	84
Alcohol Dependence or Abuse	366	37	113	215
Alcohol or Illicit Drug[1] Dependence or Abuse	424	49	131	244

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.

[1] Any Illicit Drug includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically. Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana includes cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

[2] Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates = Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months/2.

[3] "Binge" Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other.

[4] Use of any Tobacco product indicates using at least once cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

[5] Dependence or Abuse is based on the definition found in the 4th ed. of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV).

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 and 2000.

Table C.44 Percentages Reporting Use of Selected Drugs, Perceptions of Great Risk, Average Annual Rates of First Use of Marijuana, and Past Year Substance Dependence or Abuse in *Massachusetts*, by Age Group: 1999 and 2000

Drug Characteristic	Total	AGE GROUP (Years)		
		12-17	18-25	26 or Older
Based on 1999 and 2000 Pooled Data:				
ILLICIT DRUGS				
Past Month Any Illicit Drug[1] Use	11.35	14.58	25.76	8.82
Past Month Marijuana Use	9.03	12.35	24.81	6.28
Past Month Use of Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana[1]	3.42	4.67	6.87	2.76
Past Year Cocaine Use	2.06	1.63	6.44	1.46
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month	35.27	29.17	18.22	38.55
Average Annual Rate of First Use of Marijuana[2]	2.03	8.75	7.55	0.15
ALCOHOL				
Past Month Alcohol Use	60.33	21.94	71.74	63.35
Past Month Binge Alcohol[3] Use	25.54	14.01	52.18	23.00
Perception of Great Risk of Drinking Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week	39.91	35.25	27.84	42.27
TOBACCO				
Past Month Tobacco[4] Use	27.70	17.25	47.01	26.12
Past Month Cigarette Use	24.29	15.49	41.33	22.84
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	72.49	64.82	65.93	74.40
Based on 2000 Data Only:				
PAST YEAR DEPENDENCE OR ABUSE[5]				
Illicit Drug[1] Dependence	1.75	3.20	4.53	1.15
Illicit Drug[1] Dependence or Abuse	2.43	6.00	6.33	1.41
Alcohol Dependence	2.44	2.20	4.88	2.10
Alcohol Dependence or Abuse	7.12	7.38	18.52	5.38
Alcohol or Illicit Drug[1] Dependence or Abuse	8.26	9.80	21.44	6.09

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.

[1] Any Illicit Drug includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically. Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana includes cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

[2] Average Annual Rate={(Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months)/[(Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months * 0.5) + Number of persons who never used Marijuana]}/2. Both the computation components, Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months and Number of persons who never used Marijuana, are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach. Note that the age group is based on a respondent's age at the time of the interview, not his or her age at first use.

[3] "Binge" Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other.

[4] Use of any Tobacco product indicates using at least once cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

[5] Dependence or Abuse is based on the definition found in the 4th ed. of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV).

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 and 2000.

Table C.45 Estimated Numbers (in Thousands) Reporting Use of Selected Drugs, Perceptions of Great Risk, Average Annual Marijuana Initiates, and Past Year Substance Dependence or Abuse in *Michigan*, by Age Group: 1999 and 2000

Drug Characteristic	Total	AGE GROUP (Years)		
		12-17	18-25	26 or Older
Based on 1999 and 2000 Pooled Data:				
ILLICIT DRUGS				
Past Month Any Illicit Drug[1] Use	545	88	191	266
Past Month Marijuana Use	448	66	171	211
Past Month Use of Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana[1]	213	39	63	111
Past Year Cocaine Use	122	11	48	63
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month	3,271	306	270	2,695
Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates[2]	92	51	36	5
ALCOHOL				
Past Month Alcohol Use	3,714	139	635	2,941
Past Month Binge Alcohol[3] Use	1,690	90	426	1,173
Perception of Great Risk of Drinking Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week	3,470	331	358	2,781
TOBACCO				
Past Month Tobacco[4] Use	2,511	145	504	1,862
Past Month Cigarette Use	2,142	132	445	1,564
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	5,268	519	607	4,142
Based on 2000 Data Only:				
PAST YEAR DEPENDENCE OR ABUSE[5]				
Illicit Drug[1] Dependence	87	20	37	31
Illicit Drug[1] Dependence or Abuse	148	37	60	50
Alcohol Dependence	171	16	49	106
Alcohol Dependence or Abuse	441	45	145	250
Alcohol or Illicit Drug[1] Dependence or Abuse	526	67	175	284

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.

[1] Any Illicit Drug includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically. Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana includes cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

[2] Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates = Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months/2.

[3] "Binge" Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other.

[4] Use of any Tobacco product indicates using at least once cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

[5] Dependence or Abuse is based on the definition found in the 4th ed. of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV).

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 and 2000.

Table C.46 Percentages Reporting Use of Selected Drugs, Perceptions of Great Risk, Average Annual Rates of First Use of Marijuana, and Past Year Substance Dependence or Abuse in *Michigan*, by Age Group: 1999 and 2000

Drug Characteristic	Total	AGE GROUP (Years)		
		12-17	18-25	26 or Older
Based on 1999 and 2000 Pooled Data:				
ILLICIT DRUGS				
Past Month Any Illicit Drug[1] Use	6.89	10.60	18.53	4.41
Past Month Marijuana Use	5.66	7.94	16.61	3.49
Past Month Use of Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana[1]	2.69	4.68	6.11	1.83
Past Year Cocaine Use	1.54	1.27	4.68	1.04
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month	41.38	36.79	26.21	44.59
Average Annual Rate of First Use of Marijuana[2]	1.83	7.10	6.90	0.13
ALCOHOL				
Past Month Alcohol Use	46.99	16.70	61.71	48.65
Past Month Binge Alcohol[3] Use	21.37	10.85	41.43	19.41
Perception of Great Risk of Drinking Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week	43.89	39.74	34.79	46.01
TOBACCO				
Past Month Tobacco[4] Use	31.76	17.40	48.98	30.81
Past Month Cigarette Use	27.09	15.88	43.29	25.88
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	66.64	62.33	59.02	68.52
Based on 2000 Data Only:				
PAST YEAR DEPENDENCE OR ABUSE[5]				
Illicit Drug[1] Dependence	1.10	2.42	3.54	0.51
Illicit Drug[1] Dependence or Abuse	1.86	4.46	5.83	0.83
Alcohol Dependence	2.16	1.97	4.71	1.76
Alcohol Dependence or Abuse	5.56	5.43	14.08	4.13
Alcohol or Illicit Drug[1] Dependence or Abuse	6.64	7.99	16.97	4.69

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.

[1] Any Illicit Drug includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically. Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana includes cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

[2] Average Annual Rate= {(Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months)/[(Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months * 0.5) + Number of persons who never used Marijuana]}/2. Both the computation components, Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months and Number of persons who never used Marijuana, are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach. Note that the age group is based on a respondent's age at the time of the interview, not his or her age at first use.

[3] "Binge" Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other.

[4] Use of any Tobacco product indicates using at least once cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

[5] Dependence or Abuse is based on the definition found in the 4th ed. of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV).

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 and 2000.

Table C.47 Estimated Numbers (in Thousands) Reporting Use of Selected Drugs, Perceptions of Great Risk, Average Annual Marijuana Initiates, and Past Year Substance Dependence or Abuse in *Minnesota*, by Age Group: 1999 and 2000

Drug Characteristic	Total	AGE GROUP (Years)		
		12-17	**18-25**	**26 or Older**
Based on 1999 and 2000 Pooled Data:				
ILLICIT DRUGS				
Past Month Any Illicit Drug[1] Use	236	48	89	99
Past Month Marijuana Use	187	39	80	68
Past Month Use of Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana[1]	99	17	30	51
Past Year Cocaine Use	65	9	26	30
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month	1,561	158	137	1,266
Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates[2]	48	24	22	2
ALCOHOL				
Past Month Alcohol Use	2,115	82	373	1,660
Past Month Binge Alcohol[3] Use	912	54	266	592
Perception of Great Risk of Drinking Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week	1,617	165	170	1,282
TOBACCO				
Past Month Tobacco[4] Use	1,285	91	280	914
Past Month Cigarette Use	1,064	84	256	724
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	2,546	257	305	1,983
Based on 2000 Data Only:				
PAST YEAR DEPENDENCE OR ABUSE[5]				
Illicit Drug[1] Dependence	46	10	16	19
Illicit Drug[1] Dependence or Abuse	71	20	20	31
Alcohol Dependence	96	7	31	58
Alcohol Dependence or Abuse	219	24	80	115
Alcohol or Illicit Drug[1] Dependence or Abuse	253	33	87	133

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.

[1] Any Illicit Drug includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically. Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana includes cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

[2] Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates = Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months/2.

[3] "Binge" Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other.

[4] Use of any Tobacco product indicates using at least once cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

[5] Dependence or Abuse is based on the definition found in the 4th ed. of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV).

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 and 2000.

Table C.48 Percentages Reporting Use of Selected Drugs, Perceptions of Great Risk, Average Annual Rates of First Use of Marijuana, and Past Year Substance Dependence or Abuse in *Minnesota*, by Age Group: 1999 and 2000

		AGE GROUP (Years)		
Drug Characteristic	**Total**	**12-17**	**18-25**	**26 or Older**
Based on 1999 and 2000 Pooled Data:				
ILLICIT DRUGS				
Past Month Any Illicit Drug[1] Use	5.97	11.03	16.74	3.34
Past Month Marijuana Use	4.73	9.13	15.08	2.27
Past Month Use of Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana[1]	2.51	4.03	5.65	1.73
Past Year Cocaine Use	1.64	2.02	4.88	1.01
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month	39.71	36.54	25.89	42.60
Average Annual Rate of First Use of Marijuana[2]	1.91	6.42	7.63	0.13
ALCOHOL				
Past Month Alcohol Use	53.76	18.88	70.30	55.86
Past Month Binge Alcohol[3] Use	23.15	12.42	50.16	19.92
Perception of Great Risk of Drinking Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week	41.11	38.20	32.10	43.12
TOBACCO				
Past Month Tobacco[4] Use	32.64	21.11	52.73	30.75
Past Month Cigarette Use	27.02	19.34	48.36	24.35
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	64.72	59.58	57.53	66.73
Based on 2000 Data Only:				
PAST YEAR DEPENDENCE OR ABUSE[5]				
Illicit Drug[1] Dependence	1.15	2.40	3.05	0.63
Illicit Drug[1] Dependence or Abuse	1.79	4.61	3.78	1.04
Alcohol Dependence	2.43	1.69	5.72	1.96
Alcohol Dependence or Abuse	5.52	5.48	14.87	3.86
Alcohol or Illicit Drug[1] Dependence or Abuse	6.37	7.59	16.13	4.46

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.

[1] Any Illicit Drug includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically. Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana includes cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

[2] Average Annual Rate={(Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months)/[(Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months * 0.5) + Number of persons who never used Marijuana]}/2. Both the computation components, Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months and Number of persons who never used Marijuana, are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach. Note that the age group is based on a respondent's age at the time of the interview, not his or her age at first use.

[3] "Binge" Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other.

[4] Use of any Tobacco product indicates using at least once cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

[5] Dependence or Abuse is based on the definition found in the 4th ed. of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV).

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 and 2000.

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Table C.49 Estimated Numbers (in Thousands) Reporting Use of Selected Drugs, Perceptions of Great Risk, Average Annual Marijuana Initiates, and Past Year Substance Dependence or Abuse in *Mississippi*, by Age Group: 1999 and 2000

Drug Characteristic	Total	AGE GROUP (Years)		
		12-17	18-25	26 or Older
Based on 1999 and 2000 Pooled Data:				
ILLICIT DRUGS				
Past Month Any Illicit Drug[1] Use	118	22	46	50
Past Month Marijuana Use	72	14	34	23
Past Month Use of Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana[1]	56	10	20	26
Past Year Cocaine Use	34	3	12	19
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month	1,236	119	123	995
Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates[2]	25	12	11	1
ALCOHOL				
Past Month Alcohol Use	675	35	140	499
Past Month Binge Alcohol[3] Use	379	22	89	268
Perception of Great Risk of Drinking Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week	1,168	126	145	897
TOBACCO				
Past Month Tobacco[4] Use	759	51	136	573
Past Month Cigarette Use	607	38	109	459
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	1,531	165	207	1,159
Based on 2000 Data Only:				
PAST YEAR DEPENDENCE OR ABUSE[5]				
Illicit Drug[1] Dependence	30	5	12	13
Illicit Drug[1] Dependence or Abuse	45	8	19	17
Alcohol Dependence	71	4	16	50
Alcohol Dependence or Abuse	125	12	34	79
Alcohol or Illicit Drug[1] Dependence or Abuse	157	18	45	95

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.

[1] Any Illicit Drug includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically. Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana includes cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

[2] Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates = Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months/2.

[3] "Binge" Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other.

[4] Use of any Tobacco product indicates using at least once cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

[5] Dependence or Abuse is based on the definition found in the 4th ed. of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV).

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 and 2000.

Table C.50 Percentages Reporting Use of Selected Drugs, Perceptions of Great Risk, Average Annual Rates of First Use of Marijuana, and Past Year Substance Dependence or Abuse in *Mississippi*, by Age Group: 1999 and 2000

Drug Characteristic	Total	AGE GROUP (Years)		
		12-17	18-25	26 or Older
Based on 1999 and 2000 Pooled Data:				
ILLICIT DRUGS				
Past Month Any Illicit Drug[1] Use	5.21	8.48	14.22	2.98
Past Month Marijuana Use	3.16	5.28	10.67	1.40
Past Month Use of Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana[1]	2.48	3.98	6.06	1.56
Past Year Cocaine Use	1.49	1.06	3.84	1.11
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month	54.70	45.66	37.99	59.29
Average Annual Rate of First Use of Marijuana[2]	1.49	5.26	5.32	0.12
ALCOHOL				
Past Month Alcohol Use	29.83	13.50	43.48	29.75
Past Month Binge Alcohol[3] Use	16.76	8.44	27.72	15.96
Perception of Great Risk of Drinking Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week	51.66	48.54	44.80	53.45
TOBACCO				
Past Month Tobacco[4] Use	33.57	19.64	41.99	34.13
Past Month Cigarette Use	26.83	14.79	33.65	27.39
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	67.76	63.58	64.04	69.11
Based on 2000 Data Only:				
PAST YEAR DEPENDENCE OR ABUSE[5]				
Illicit Drug[1] Dependence	1.32	1.80	3.75	0.78
Illicit Drug[1] Dependence or Abuse	1.95	3.26	6.02	0.98
Alcohol Dependence	3.11	1.69	4.99	2.97
Alcohol Dependence or Abuse	5.52	4.63	10.50	4.71
Alcohol or Illicit Drug[1] Dependence or Abuse	6.92	6.89	13.81	5.62

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.

[1] Any Illicit Drug includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically. Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana includes cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

[2] Average Annual Rate=[(Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months)/[(Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months * 0.5) + Number of persons who never used Marijuana]]/2. Both the computation components, Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months and Number of persons who never used Marijuana, are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach. Note that the age group is based on a respondent's age at the time of the interview, not his or her age at first use.

[3] "Binge" Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other.

[4] Use of any Tobacco product indicates using at least once cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

[5] Dependence or Abuse is based on the definition found in the 4th ed. of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV).

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 and 2000.

Table C.51 Estimated Numbers (in Thousands) Reporting Use of Selected Drugs, Perceptions of Great Risk, Average Annual Marijuana Initiates, and Past Year Substance Dependence or Abuse in *Missouri*, by Age Group: 1999 and 2000

Drug Characteristic	Total	AGE GROUP (Years)		
		12-17	18-25	26 or Older
Based on 1999 and 2000 Pooled Data:				
ILLICIT DRUGS				
Past Month Any Illicit Drug[1] Use	239	39	92	108
Past Month Marijuana Use	196	31	80	85
Past Month Use of Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana[1]	98	17	26	55
Past Year Cocaine Use	59	6	23	30
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month	2,070	195	159	1,715
Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates[2]	46	25	19	3
ALCOHOL				
Past Month Alcohol Use	2,024	76	347	1,600
Past Month Binge Alcohol[3] Use	911	50	231	630
Perception of Great Risk of Drinking Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week	1,958	193	182	1,583
TOBACCO				
Past Month Tobacco[4] Use	1,604	92	307	1,205
Past Month Cigarette Use	1,317	72	269	976
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	2,974	291	345	2,338
Based on 2000 Data Only:				
PAST YEAR DEPENDENCE OR ABUSE[5]				
Illicit Drug[1] Dependence	50	11	18	21
Illicit Drug[1] Dependence or Abuse	77	18	29	30
Alcohol Dependence	98	8	30	59
Alcohol Dependence or Abuse	237	28	85	124
Alcohol or Illicit Drug[1] Dependence or Abuse	286	39	95	152

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.

[1] Any Illicit Drug includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically. Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana includes cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

[2] Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates = Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months/2.

[3] "Binge" Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other.

[4] Use of any Tobacco product indicates using at least once cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

[5] Dependence or Abuse is based on the definition found in the 4th ed. of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV).

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 and 2000.

Table C.52 Percentages Reporting Use of Selected Drugs, Perceptions of Great Risk, Average Annual Rates of First Use of Marijuana, and Past Year Substance Dependence or Abuse in *Missouri*, by Age Group: 1999 and 2000

Drug Characteristic	Total	AGE GROUP (Years) 12-17	18-25	26 or Older
Based on 1999 and 2000 Pooled Data:				
ILLICIT DRUGS				
Past Month Any Illicit Drug[1] Use	5.27	8.23	15.53	3.13
Past Month Marijuana Use	4.33	6.55	13.62	2.45
Past Month Use of Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana[1]	2.16	3.54	4.35	1.60
Past Year Cocaine Use	1.30	1.27	3.84	0.87
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month	45.87	41.06	26.96	49.73
Average Annual Rate of First Use of Marijuana[2]	1.51	5.85	5.91	0.11
ALCOHOL				
Past Month Alcohol Use	44.81	16.06	58.94	46.37
Past Month Binge Alcohol[3] Use	20.15	10.45	39.10	18.27
Perception of Great Risk of Drinking Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week	43.38	40.58	30.89	45.88
TOBACCO				
Past Month Tobacco[4] Use	35.50	19.38	51.99	34.92
Past Month Cigarette Use	29.15	15.09	45.62	28.29
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	65.87	61.05	58.54	67.78
Based on 2000 Data Only:				
PAST YEAR DEPENDENCE OR ABUSE[5]				
Illicit Drug[1] Dependence	1.11	2.31	3.02	0.62
Illicit Drug[1] Dependence or Abuse	1.70	3.83	4.84	0.87
Alcohol Dependence	2.16	1.77	5.11	1.71
Alcohol Dependence or Abuse	5.22	5.90	14.25	3.59
Alcohol or Illicit Drug[1] Dependence or Abuse	6.29	8.17	16.02	4.38

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.

[1] Any Illicit Drug includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically. Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana includes cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

[2] Average Annual Rate={(Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months)/[(Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months * 0.5) + Number of persons who never used Marijuana]}/2. Both the computation components, Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months and Number of persons who never used Marijuana, are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach. Note that the age group is based on a respondent's age at the time of the interview, not his or her age at first use.

[3] "Binge" Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other.

[4] Use of any Tobacco product indicates using at least once cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

[5] Dependence or Abuse is based on the definition found in the 4th ed. of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV).

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 and 2000.

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Table C.53 Estimated Numbers (in Thousands) Reporting Use of Selected Drugs, Perceptions of Great Risk, Average Annual Marijuana Initiates, and Past Year Substance Dependence or Abuse in *Montana*, by Age Group: 1999 and 2000

Drug Characteristic	Total	AGE GROUP (Years)		
		12-17	**18-25**	**26 or Older**
Based on 1999 and 2000 Pooled Data:				
ILLICIT DRUGS				
Past Month Any Illicit Drug[1] Use	49	11	17	20
Past Month Marijuana Use	38	8	15	15
Past Month Use of Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana[1]	19	5	6	9
Past Year Cocaine Use	12	2	5	5
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month	303	28	24	250
Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates[2]	9	5	3	0
ALCOHOL				
Past Month Alcohol Use	425	19	64	343
Past Month Binge Alcohol[3] Use	182	12	46	124
Perception of Great Risk of Drinking Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week	300	31	29	241
TOBACCO				
Past Month Tobacco[4] Use	254	18	49	187
Past Month Cigarette Use	185	15	41	129
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	526	53	61	412
Based on 2000 Data Only:				
PAST YEAR DEPENDENCE OR ABUSE[5]				
Illicit Drug[1] Dependence	8	2	3	3
Illicit Drug[1] Dependence or Abuse	16	5	5	5
Alcohol Dependence	18	2	7	10
Alcohol Dependence or Abuse	54	9	18	27
Alcohol or Illicit Drug[1] Dependence or Abuse	59	9	20	30

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.

[1] Any Illicit Drug includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically. Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana includes cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

[2] Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates = Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months/2.

[3] "Binge" Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other.

[4] Use of any Tobacco product indicates using at least once cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

[5] Dependence or Abuse is based on the definition found in the 4th ed. of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV).

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 and 2000.

Table C.54 Percentages Reporting Use of Selected Drugs, Perceptions of Great Risk, Average Annual Rates of First Use of Marijuana, and Past Year Substance Dependence or Abuse in *Montana*, by Age Group: 1999 and 2000

Drug Characteristic	Total	AGE GROUP (Years)		
		12-17	18-25	26 or Older
Based on 1999 and 2000 Pooled Data:				
ILLICIT DRUGS				
Past Month Any Illicit Drug[1] Use	6.32	13.42	17.08	3.48
Past Month Marijuana Use	4.89	9.26	15.05	2.55
Past Month Use of Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana[1]	2.52	6.19	5.57	1.47
Past Year Cocaine Use	1.54	2.28	4.95	0.86
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month	39.34	33.37	24.65	42.68
Average Annual Rate of First Use of Marijuana[2]	1.73	7.33	6.58	0.12
ALCOHOL				
Past Month Alcohol Use	55.32	22.00	64.31	58.61
Past Month Binge Alcohol[3] Use	23.64	14.48	46.20	21.16
Perception of Great Risk of Drinking Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week	39.06	36.21	29.30	41.12
TOBACCO				
Past Month Tobacco[4] Use	33.02	21.63	49.56	31.87
Past Month Cigarette Use	24.07	17.47	41.39	22.10
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	68.32	61.92	61.31	70.42
Based on 2000 Data Only:				
PAST YEAR DEPENDENCE OR ABUSE[5]				
Illicit Drug[1] Dependence	1.09	2.42	3.12	0.56
Illicit Drug[1] Dependence or Abuse	2.02	6.14	5.15	0.90
Alcohol Dependence	2.36	2.32	6.53	1.66
Alcohol Dependence or Abuse	6.96	10.16	18.21	4.61
Alcohol or Illicit Drug[1] Dependence or Abuse	7.61	10.62	20.15	5.07

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.

[1] Any Illicit Drug includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically. Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana includes cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

[2] Average Annual Rate={(Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months)/[(Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months * 0.5) + Number of persons who never used Marijuana]}/2. Both the computation components, Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months and Number of persons who never used Marijuana, are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach. Note that the age group is based on a respondent's age at the time of the interview, not his or her age at first use.

[3] "Binge" Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other.

[4] Use of any Tobacco product indicates using at least once cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

[5] Dependence or Abuse is based on the definition found in the 4th ed. of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV).

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 and 2000.

Table C.55 Estimated Numbers (in Thousands) Reporting Use of Selected Drugs, Perceptions of Great Risk, Average Annual Marijuana Initiates, and Past Year Substance Dependence or Abuse in *Nebraska*, by Age Group: 1999 and 2000

Drug Characteristic	Total	AGE GROUP (Years) 12-17	18-25	26 or Older
Based on 1999 and 2000 Pooled Data:				
ILLICIT DRUGS				
Past Month Any Illicit Drug[1] Use	61	12	24	25
Past Month Marijuana Use	47	10	22	16
Past Month Use of Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana[1]	30	6	9	15
Past Year Cocaine Use	20	2	8	9
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month	595	62	51	481
Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates[2]	15	8	6	1
ALCOHOL				
Past Month Alcohol Use	718	29	134	555
Past Month Binge Alcohol[3] Use	326	20	91	215
Perception of Great Risk of Drinking Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week	554	61	50	442
TOBACCO				
Past Month Tobacco[4] Use	415	23	93	299
Past Month Cigarette Use	317	21	81	215
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	871	90	105	675
Based on 2000 Data Only:				
PAST YEAR DEPENDENCE OR ABUSE[5]				
Illicit Drug[1] Dependence	16	3	7	6
Illicit Drug[1] Dependence or Abuse	24	6	9	8
Alcohol Dependence	34	4	10	21
Alcohol Dependence or Abuse	95	11	30	54
Alcohol or Illicit Drug[1] Dependence or Abuse	104	13	36	55

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.

[1] Any Illicit Drug includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically. Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana includes cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

[2] Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates = Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months/2.

[3] "Binge" Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other.

[4] Use of any Tobacco product indicates using at least once cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

[5] Dependence or Abuse is based on the definition found in the 4th ed. of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV).

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 and 2000.

Table C.56 **Percentages Reporting Use of Selected Drugs, Perceptions of Great Risk, Average Annual Rates of First Use of Marijuana, and Past Year Substance Dependence or Abuse in *Nebraska*, by Age Group: 1999 and 2000**

Drug Characteristic	Total	AGE GROUP (Years) 12-17	18-25	26 or Older
Based on 1999 and 2000 Pooled Data:				
ILLICIT DRUGS				
Past Month Any Illicit Drug[1] Use	4.47	7.66	12.83	2.48
Past Month Marijuana Use	3.45	6.17	11.54	1.57
Past Month Use of Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana[1]	2.20	3.85	4.68	1.50
Past Year Cocaine Use	1.43	1.46	4.42	0.88
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month	43.40	40.26	27.33	46.79
Average Annual Rate of First Use of Marijuana[2]	1.51	5.71	5.48	0.11
ALCOHOL				
Past Month Alcohol Use	52.44	19.03	71.32	53.95
Past Month Binge Alcohol[3] Use	23.80	12.83	48.79	20.87
Perception of Great Risk of Drinking Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week	40.40	39.56	26.93	42.98
TOBACCO				
Past Month Tobacco[4] Use	30.30	15.05	49.61	29.04
Past Month Cigarette Use	23.14	13.91	43.01	20.90
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	63.56	58.19	56.18	65.69
Based on 2000 Data Only:				
PAST YEAR DEPENDENCE OR ABUSE[5]				
Illicit Drug[1] Dependence	1.17	2.21	3.44	0.61
Illicit Drug[1] Dependence or Abuse	1.70	4.22	4.86	0.76
Alcohol Dependence	2.50	2.33	5.40	2.00
Alcohol Dependence or Abuse	6.85	6.85	15.66	5.27
Alcohol or Illicit Drug[1] Dependence or Abuse	7.51	8.55	18.77	5.33

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.

[1] Any Illicit Drug includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically. Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana includes cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

[2] Average Annual Rate={(Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months)/[(Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months * 0.5) + Number of persons who never used Marijuana]}/2. Both the computation components, Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months and Number of persons who never used Marijuana, are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach. Note that the age group is based on a respondent's age at the time of the interview, not his or her age at first use.

[3] "Binge" Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other.

[4] Use of any Tobacco product indicates using at least once cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

[5] Dependence or Abuse is based on the definition found in the 4th ed. of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV).

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 and 2000.

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Table C.57 Estimated Numbers (in Thousands) Reporting Use of Selected Drugs, Perceptions of Great Risk, Average Annual Marijuana Initiates, and Past Year Substance Dependence or Abuse in *Nevada*, by Age Group: 1999 and 2000

Drug Characteristic	Total	AGE GROUP (Years) 12-17	18-25	26 or Older
Based on 1999 and 2000 Pooled Data:				
ILLICIT DRUGS				
Past Month Any Illicit Drug[1] Use	114	17	30	66
Past Month Marijuana Use	81	14	25	42
Past Month Use of Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana[1]	49	8	12	29
Past Year Cocaine Use	32	3	10	20
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month	588	48	50	490
Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates[2]	15	9	5	1
ALCOHOL				
Past Month Alcohol Use	798	26	103	669
Past Month Binge Alcohol[3] Use	357	18	69	270
Perception of Great Risk of Drinking Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week	668	61	70	537
TOBACCO				
Past Month Tobacco[4] Use	512	27	81	405
Past Month Cigarette Use	441	24	74	343
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	1,018	85	115	818
Based on 2000 Data Only:				
PAST YEAR DEPENDENCE OR ABUSE[5]				
Illicit Drug[1] Dependence	21	4	6	10
Illicit Drug[1] Dependence or Abuse	35	8	11	15
Alcohol Dependence	34	3	10	21
Alcohol Dependence or Abuse	89	8	26	55
Alcohol or Illicit Drug[1] Dependence or Abuse	106	13	31	61

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.

[1] Any Illicit Drug includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically. Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana includes cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

[2] Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates = Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months/2.

[3] "Binge" Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other.

[4] Use of any Tobacco product indicates using at least once cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

[5] Dependence or Abuse is based on the definition found in the 4th ed. of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV).

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 and 2000.

Table C.58 Percentages Reporting Use of Selected Drugs, Perceptions of Great Risk, Average Annual Rates of First Use of Marijuana, and Past Year Substance Dependence or Abuse in *Nevada*, by Age Group: 1999 and 2000

Drug Characteristic	Total	AGE GROUP (Years) 12-17	18-25	26 or Older
Based on 1999 and 2000 Pooled Data:				
ILLICIT DRUGS				
Past Month Any Illicit Drug[1] Use	7.49	11.80	16.95	5.55
Past Month Marijuana Use	5.31	9.54	13.73	3.54
Past Month Use of Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana[1]	3.21	5.38	6.53	2.45
Past Year Cocaine Use	2.14	2.10	5.53	1.64
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month	38.77	33.06	28.14	41.05
Average Annual Rate of First Use of Marijuana[2]	1.66	7.63	5.47	0.13
ALCOHOL				
Past Month Alcohol Use	52.62	17.89	57.53	56.10
Past Month Binge Alcohol[3] Use	23.55	12.25	38.55	22.66
Perception of Great Risk of Drinking Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week	44.02	42.14	39.02	45.00
TOBACCO				
Past Month Tobacco[4] Use	33.78	18.55	45.07	33.94
Past Month Cigarette Use	29.07	16.42	41.27	28.77
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	67.14	58.86	64.38	68.56
Based on 2000 Data Only:				
PAST YEAR DEPENDENCE OR ABUSE[5]				
Illicit Drug[1] Dependence	1.34	2.78	3.48	0.85
Illicit Drug[1] Dependence or Abuse	2.25	5.45	6.18	1.26
Alcohol Dependence	2.18	1.91	5.29	1.74
Alcohol Dependence or Abuse	5.76	5.71	13.93	4.53
Alcohol or Illicit Drug[1] Dependence or Abuse	6.84	9.11	16.98	5.04

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.

[1] Any Illicit Drug includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically. Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana includes cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

[2] Average Annual Rate={(Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months)/[(Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months * 0.5) + Number of persons who never used Marijuana]}/2. Both the computation components, Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months and Number of persons who never used Marijuana, are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach. Note that the age group is based on a respondent's age at the time of the interview, not his or her age at first use.

[3] "Binge" Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other.

[4] Use of any Tobacco product indicates using at least once cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

[5] Dependence or Abuse is based on the definition found in the 4th ed. of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV).

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 and 2000.

Table C.59 Estimated Numbers (in Thousands) Reporting Use of Selected Drugs, Perceptions of Great Risk, Average Annual Marijuana Initiates, and Past Year Substance Dependence or Abuse in *New Hampshire*, by Age Group: 1999 and 2000

Drug Characteristic	Total	AGE GROUP (Years) 12-17	18-25	26 or Older
Based on 1999 and 2000 Pooled Data:				
ILLICIT DRUGS				
Past Month Any Illicit Drug[1] Use	66	13	23	29
Past Month Marijuana Use	60	11	22	26
Past Month Use of Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana[1]	27	6	9	12
Past Year Cocaine Use	14	2	6	6
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month	334	31	22	281
Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates[2]	11	7	4	1
ALCOHOL				
Past Month Alcohol Use	573	22	80	471
Past Month Binge Alcohol[3] Use	207	13	53	142
Perception of Great Risk of Drinking Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week	413	40	32	341
TOBACCO				
Past Month Tobacco[4] Use	292	19	54	220
Past Month Cigarette Use	255	16	50	188
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	673	64	73	537
Based on 2000 Data Only:				
PAST YEAR DEPENDENCE OR ABUSE[5]				
Illicit Drug[1] Dependence	13	3	5	4
Illicit Drug[1] Dependence or Abuse	22	7	8	7
Alcohol Dependence	24	2	7	15
Alcohol Dependence or Abuse	64	8	20	36
Alcohol or Illicit Drug[1] Dependence or Abuse	71	10	22	39

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.

[1] Any Illicit Drug includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically. Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana includes cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

[2] Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates = Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months/2.

[3] "Binge" Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other.

[4] Use of any Tobacco product indicates using at least once cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

[5] Dependence or Abuse is based on the definition found in the 4th ed. of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV).

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 and 2000.

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Table C.60 Percentages Reporting Use of Selected Drugs, Perceptions of Great Risk, Average Annual Rates of First Use of Marijuana, and Past Year Substance Dependence or Abuse in *New Hampshire*, by Age Group: 1999 and 2000

Drug Characteristic	Total	AGE GROUP (Years)		
		12-17	18-25	26 or Older
Based on 1999 and 2000 Pooled Data:				
ILLICIT DRUGS				
Past Month Any Illicit Drug[1] Use	6.55	12.68	19.76	3.73
Past Month Marijuana Use	5.96	10.73	18.74	3.39
Past Month Use of Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana[1]	2.67	5.58	7.30	1.58
Past Year Cocaine Use	1.40	1.82	4.99	0.80
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month	33.36	29.48	18.57	36.12
Average Annual Rate of First Use of Marijuana[2]	1.92	7.52	7.49	0.13
ALCOHOL				
Past Month Alcohol Use	57.23	21.15	67.38	60.50
Past Month Binge Alcohol[3] Use	20.68	12.25	44.41	18.20
Perception of Great Risk of Drinking Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week	41.24	37.91	27.33	43.79
TOBACCO				
Past Month Tobacco[4] Use	29.20	17.88	45.42	28.25
Past Month Cigarette Use	25.43	15.76	42.35	24.15
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	67.30	61.17	61.54	68.99
Based on 2000 Data Only:				
PAST YEAR DEPENDENCE OR ABUSE[5]				
Illicit Drug[1] Dependence	1.25	3.00	4.17	0.56
Illicit Drug[1] Dependence or Abuse	2.21	6.98	6.48	0.91
Alcohol Dependence	2.36	1.95	5.72	1.89
Alcohol Dependence or Abuse	6.33	7.55	16.81	4.55
Alcohol or Illicit Drug[1] Dependence or Abuse	7.06	9.50	18.14	5.03

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.

[1] Any Illicit Drug includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically. Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana includes cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

[2] Average Annual Rate=[(Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months)/[(Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months * 0.5) + Number of persons who never used Marijuana]]/2. Both the computation components, Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months and Number of persons who never used Marijuana, are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach. Note that the age group is based on a respondent's age at the time of the interview, not his or her age at first use.

[3] "Binge" Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other.

[4] Use of any Tobacco product indicates using at least once cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

[5] Dependence or Abuse is based on the definition found in the 4th ed. of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV).

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 and 2000.

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Table C.61 Estimated Numbers (in Thousands) Reporting Use of Selected Drugs, Perceptions of Great Risk, Average Annual Marijuana Initiates, and Past Year Substance Dependence or Abuse in *New Jersey*, by Age Group: 1999 and 2000

Drug Characteristic	Total	AGE GROUP (Years)		
		12-17	18-25	26 or Older
Based on 1999 and 2000 Pooled Data:				
ILLICIT DRUGS				
Past Month Any Illicit Drug[1] Use	410	59	140	212
Past Month Marijuana Use	310	43	116	151
Past Month Use of Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana[1]	168	28	43	97
Past Year Cocaine Use	98	8	37	54
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month	2,941	226	220	2,495
Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates[2]	64	31	29	5
ALCOHOL				
Past Month Alcohol Use	3,446	111	460	2,876
Past Month Binge Alcohol[3] Use	1,397	66	293	1,038
Perception of Great Risk of Drinking Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week	3,037	260	290	2,486
TOBACCO				
Past Month Tobacco[4] Use	1,753	92	338	1,323
Past Month Cigarette Use	1,565	79	309	1,177
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	4,799	399	502	3,898
Based on 2000 Data Only:				
PAST YEAR DEPENDENCE OR ABUSE[5]				
Illicit Drug[1] Dependence	73	13	29	31
Illicit Drug[1] Dependence or Abuse	119	27	45	47
Alcohol Dependence	140	7	24	109
Alcohol Dependence or Abuse	326	29	79	218
Alcohol or Illicit Drug[1] Dependence or Abuse	380	41	101	237

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.

[1] Any Illicit Drug includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically. Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana includes cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

[2] Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates = Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months/2.

[3] "Binge" Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other.

[4] Use of any Tobacco product indicates using at least once cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

[5] Dependence or Abuse is based on the definition found in the 4th ed. of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV).

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 and 2000.

Table C.62 Percentages Reporting Use of Selected Drugs, Perceptions of Great Risk, Average Annual Rates of First Use of Marijuana, and Past Year Substance Dependence or Abuse in *New Jersey*, by Age Group: 1999 and 2000

		AGE GROUP (Years)		
Drug Characteristic	**Total**	**12-17**	**18-25**	**26 or Older**
Based on 1999 and 2000 Pooled Data:				
ILLICIT DRUGS				
Past Month Any Illicit Drug[1] Use	6.13	9.40	17.92	4.00
Past Month Marijuana Use	4.63	6.81	14.88	2.86
Past Month Use of Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana[1]	2.50	4.50	5.50	1.83
Past Year Cocaine Use	1.47	1.27	4.71	1.01
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month	43.93	36.16	28.19	47.17
Average Annual Rate of First Use of Marijuana[2]	1.39	5.50	6.45	0.13
ALCOHOL				
Past Month Alcohol Use	51.47	17.69	58.95	54.36
Past Month Binge Alcohol[3] Use	20.87	10.60	37.62	19.61
Perception of Great Risk of Drinking Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week	45.36	41.69	37.19	47.00
TOBACCO				
Past Month Tobacco[4] Use	26.18	14.70	43.38	25.00
Past Month Cigarette Use	23.37	12.58	39.67	22.24
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	71.69	63.95	64.35	73.69
Based on 2000 Data Only:				
PAST YEAR DEPENDENCE OR ABUSE[5]				
Illicit Drug[1] Dependence	1.09	2.06	3.71	0.59
Illicit Drug[1] Dependence or Abuse	1.78	4.22	5.81	0.89
Alcohol Dependence	2.08	1.10	3.01	2.06
Alcohol Dependence or Abuse	4.86	4.65	10.11	4.11
Alcohol or Illicit Drug[1] Dependence or Abuse	5.65	6.52	12.96	4.47

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.

[1] Any Illicit Drug includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically. Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana includes cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

[2] Average Annual Rate={(Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months)/[(Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months * 0.5) + Number of persons who never used Marijuana]}/2. Both the computation components, Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months and Number of persons who never used Marijuana, are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach. Note that the age group is based on a respondent's age at the time of the interview, not his or her age at first use.

[3] "Binge" Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other.

[4] Use of any Tobacco product indicates using at least once cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

[5] Dependence or Abuse is based on the definition found in the 4th ed. of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV).

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 and 2000.

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Table C.63 Estimated Numbers (in Thousands) Reporting Use of Selected Drugs, Perceptions of Great Risk, Average Annual Marijuana Initiates, and Past Year Substance Dependence or Abuse in *New Mexico*, by Age Group: 1999 and 2000

Drug Characteristic	Total	AGE GROUP (Years)		
		12-17	18-25	26 or Older
Based on 1999 and 2000 Pooled Data:				
ILLICIT DRUGS				
Past Month Any Illicit Drug[1] Use	105	21	34	51
Past Month Marijuana Use	88	17	32	39
Past Month Use of Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana[1]	42	8	12	21
Past Year Cocaine Use	41	6	15	20
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month	590	54	62	475
Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates[2]	18	11	6	1
ALCOHOL				
Past Month Alcohol Use	751	32	121	598
Past Month Binge Alcohol[3] Use	348	21	85	242
Perception of Great Risk of Drinking Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week	715	70	82	563
TOBACCO				
Past Month Tobacco[4] Use	441	32	97	312
Past Month Cigarette Use	373	27	86	259
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	1,006	103	132	771
Based on 2000 Data Only:				
PAST YEAR DEPENDENCE OR ABUSE[5]				
Illicit Drug[1] Dependence	19	5	5	9
Illicit Drug[1] Dependence or Abuse	32	9	11	11
Alcohol Dependence	43	7	11	25
Alcohol Dependence or Abuse	97	14	33	50
Alcohol or Illicit Drug[1] Dependence or Abuse	118	18	39	60

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.

[1] Any Illicit Drug includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically. Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana includes cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

[2] Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates = Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months/2.

[3] "Binge" Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other.

[4] Use of any Tobacco product indicates using at least once cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

[5] Dependence or Abuse is based on the definition found in the 4th ed. of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV).

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 and 2000.

Table C.64 Percentages Reporting Use of Selected Drugs, Perceptions of Great Risk, Average Annual Rates of First Use of Marijuana, and Past Year Substance Dependence or Abuse in *New Mexico*, by Age Group: 1999 and 2000

Drug Characteristic	Total	AGE GROUP (Years) 12-17	18-25	26 or Older
Based on 1999 and 2000 Pooled Data:				
ILLICIT DRUGS				
Past Month Any Illicit Drug[1] Use	7.13	11.83	16.12	4.67
Past Month Marijuana Use	5.93	9.52	15.15	3.60
Past Month Use of Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana[1]	2.83	4.83	5.81	1.94
Past Year Cocaine Use	2.77	3.19	7.33	1.84
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month	39.99	30.92	29.56	43.42
Average Annual Rate of First Use of Marijuana[2]	1.99	7.66	5.99	0.14
ALCOHOL				
Past Month Alcohol Use	50.92	18.60	58.00	54.71
Past Month Binge Alcohol[3] Use	23.54	12.00	40.69	22.11
Perception of Great Risk of Drinking Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week	48.46	40.47	39.12	51.51
TOBACCO				
Past Month Tobacco[4] Use	29.88	18.50	46.59	28.51
Past Month Cigarette Use	25.26	15.80	41.19	23.73
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	68.17	59.31	63.21	70.53
Based on 2000 Data Only:				
PAST YEAR DEPENDENCE OR ABUSE[5]				
Illicit Drug[1] Dependence	1.25	2.82	2.48	0.77
Illicit Drug[1] Dependence or Abuse	2.12	5.33	5.24	1.02
Alcohol Dependence	2.86	3.85	5.07	2.28
Alcohol Dependence or Abuse	6.51	8.29	15.46	4.52
Alcohol or Illicit Drug[1] Dependence or Abuse	7.92	10.59	18.61	5.46

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.

[1] Any Illicit Drug includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically. Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana includes cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

[2] Average Annual Rate=[(Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months)/[(Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months * 0.5) + Number of persons who never used Marijuana]]/2. Both the computation components, Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months and Number of persons who never used Marijuana, are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach. Note that the age group is based on a respondent's age at the time of the interview, not his or her age at first use.

[3] "Binge" Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other.

[4] Use of any Tobacco product indicates using at least once cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

[5] Dependence or Abuse is based on the definition found in the 4th ed. of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV).

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 and 2000.

Table C.65 Estimated Numbers (in Thousands) Reporting Use of Selected Drugs, Perceptions of Great Risk, Average Annual Marijuana Initiates, and Past Year Substance Dependence or Abuse in *New York*, by Age Group: 1999 and 2000

Drug Characteristic	Total	AGE GROUP (Years)		
		12-17	18-25	26 or Older
Based on 1999 and 2000 Pooled Data:				
ILLICIT DRUGS				
Past Month Any Illicit Drug[1] Use	855	129	310	417
Past Month Marijuana Use	665	100	287	278
Past Month Use of Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana[1]	361	53	94	214
Past Year Cocaine Use	221	20	74	126
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month	6,898	525	491	5,882
Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates[2]	144	73	62	9
ALCOHOL				
Past Month Alcohol Use	7,314	252	1,097	5,965
Past Month Binge Alcohol[3] Use	2,990	147	713	2,130
Perception of Great Risk of Drinking Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week	6,954	632	696	5,625
TOBACCO				
Past Month Tobacco[4] Use	3,956	200	717	3,040
Past Month Cigarette Use	3,603	180	655	2,768
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	10,464	909	1,208	8,347
Based on 2000 Data Only:				
PAST YEAR DEPENDENCE OR ABUSE[5]				
Illicit Drug[1] Dependence	195	30	77	88
Illicit Drug[1] Dependence or Abuse	307	57	126	124
Alcohol Dependence	300	24	74	202
Alcohol Dependence or Abuse	704	64	230	410
Alcohol or Illicit Drug[1] Dependence or Abuse	895	94	289	511

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.

[1] Any Illicit Drug includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically. Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana includes cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

[2] Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates = Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months/2.

[3] "Binge" Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other.

[4] Use of any Tobacco product indicates using at least once cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

[5] Dependence or Abuse is based on the definition found in the 4th ed. of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV).

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 and 2000.

Table C.66 Percentages Reporting Use of Selected Drugs, Perceptions of Great Risk, Average Annual Rates of First Use of Marijuana, and Past Year Substance Dependence or Abuse in *New York*, by Age Group: 1999 and 2000

Drug Characteristic	Total	AGE GROUP (Years)		
		12-17	18-25	26 or Older
Based on 1999 and 2000 Pooled Data:				
ILLICIT DRUGS				
Past Month Any Illicit Drug[1] Use	5.79	8.77	17.07	3.63
Past Month Marijuana Use	4.50	6.83	15.79	2.42
Past Month Use of Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana[1]	2.44	3.58	5.17	1.87
Past Year Cocaine Use	1.49	1.38	4.10	1.10
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month	46.69	35.78	27.06	51.19
Average Annual Rate of First Use of Marijuana[2]	1.43	5.64	5.93	0.12
ALCOHOL				
Past Month Alcohol Use	49.51	17.18	60.39	51.92
Past Month Binge Alcohol[3] Use	20.24	10.01	39.28	18.54
Perception of Great Risk of Drinking Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week	47.07	43.11	38.33	48.96
TOBACCO				
Past Month Tobacco[4] Use	26.78	13.60	39.49	26.46
Past Month Cigarette Use	24.39	12.25	36.08	24.09
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	70.83	61.98	66.53	72.64
Based on 2000 Data Only:				
PAST YEAR DEPENDENCE OR ABUSE[5]				
Illicit Drug[1] Dependence	1.32	2.05	4.23	0.76
Illicit Drug[1] Dependence or Abuse	2.07	3.87	6.89	1.08
Alcohol Dependence	2.03	1.64	4.05	1.76
Alcohol Dependence or Abuse	4.76	4.33	12.60	3.57
Alcohol or Illicit Drug[1] Dependence or Abuse	6.06	6.40	15.85	4.45

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.

[1] Any Illicit Drug includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically. Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana includes cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

[2] Average Annual Rate= {(Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months)/[(Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months * 0.5) + Number of persons who never used Marijuana]}/2. Both the computation components, Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months and Number of persons who never used Marijuana, are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach. Note that the age group is based on a respondent's age at the time of the interview, not his or her age at first use.

[3] "Binge" Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other.

[4] Use of any Tobacco product indicates using at least once cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

[5] Dependence or Abuse is based on the definition found in the 4th ed. of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV).

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 and 2000.

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Table C.67 Estimated Numbers (in Thousands) Reporting Use of Selected Drugs, Perceptions of Great Risk, Average Annual Marijuana Initiates, and Past Year Substance Dependence or Abuse in *North Carolina*, by Age Group: 1999 and 2000

Drug Characteristic	Total	AGE GROUP (Years)		
		12-17	18-25	26 or Older
Based on 1999 and 2000 Pooled Data:				
ILLICIT DRUGS				
Past Month Any Illicit Drug[1] Use	422	62	130	230
Past Month Marijuana Use	347	42	111	195
Past Month Use of Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana[1]	164	33	47	85
Past Year Cocaine Use	100	9	32	59
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month	2,779	250	204	2,326
Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates[2]	65	38	23	4
ALCOHOL				
Past Month Alcohol Use	2,336	83	407	1,846
Past Month Binge Alcohol[3] Use	1,064	54	255	754
Perception of Great Risk of Drinking Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week	2,964	304	293	2,366
TOBACCO				
Past Month Tobacco[4] Use	2,083	127	382	1,573
Past Month Cigarette Use	1,775	111	339	1,324
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	3,851	361	439	3,052
Based on 2000 Data Only:				
PAST YEAR DEPENDENCE OR ABUSE[5]				
Illicit Drug[1] Dependence	67	11	23	32
Illicit Drug[1] Dependence or Abuse	114	23	45	47
Alcohol Dependence	145	10	40	95
Alcohol Dependence or Abuse	285	25	90	170
Alcohol or Illicit Drug[1] Dependence or Abuse	327	38	101	188

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.

[1] Any Illicit Drug includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically. Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana includes cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

[2] Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates = Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months/2.

[3] "Binge" Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other.

[4] Use of any Tobacco product indicates using at least once cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

[5] Dependence or Abuse is based on the definition found in the 4th ed. of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV).

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 and 2000.

Table C.68 Percentages Reporting Use of Selected Drugs, Perceptions of Great Risk, Average Annual Rates of First Use of Marijuana, and Past Year Substance Dependence or Abuse in *North Carolina*, by Age Group: 1999 and 2000

Drug Characteristic	Total	AGE GROUP (Years) 12-17	18-25	26 or Older
Based on 1999 and 2000 Pooled Data:				
ILLICIT DRUGS				
Past Month Any Illicit Drug[1] Use	6.68	9.64	16.83	4.70
Past Month Marijuana Use	5.50	6.51	14.35	3.98
Past Month Use of Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana[1]	2.60	5.05	6.12	1.73
Past Year Cocaine Use	1.59	1.41	4.19	1.20
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month	44.04	38.78	26.47	47.48
Average Annual Rate of First Use of Marijuana[2]	1.50	6.67	5.35	0.12
ALCOHOL				
Past Month Alcohol Use	37.01	12.93	52.77	37.69
Past Month Binge Alcohol[3] Use	16.85	8.39	33.12	15.40
Perception of Great Risk of Drinking Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week	46.96	47.23	38.07	48.32
TOBACCO				
Past Month Tobacco[4] Use	32.99	19.73	49.60	32.12
Past Month Cigarette Use	28.11	17.29	44.04	27.03
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	61.01	56.01	56.92	62.30
Based on 2000 Data Only:				
PAST YEAR DEPENDENCE OR ABUSE[5]				
Illicit Drug[1] Dependence	1.05	1.76	3.00	0.64
Illicit Drug[1] Dependence or Abuse	1.80	3.50	5.73	0.95
Alcohol Dependence	2.28	1.56	5.18	1.92
Alcohol Dependence or Abuse	4.48	3.80	11.62	3.44
Alcohol or Illicit Drug[1] Dependence or Abuse	5.14	5.87	13.03	3.81

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.

[1] Any Illicit Drug includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically. Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana includes cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

[2] Average Annual Rate={(Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months)/[(Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months * 0.5) + Number of persons who never used Marijuana]}/2. Both the computation components, Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months and Number of persons who never used Marijuana, are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach. Note that the age group is based on a respondent's age at the time of the interview, not his or her age at first use.

[3] "Binge" Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other.

[4] Use of any Tobacco product indicates using at least once cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

[5] Dependence or Abuse is based on the definition found in the 4th ed. of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV).

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 and 2000.

Table C.69 Estimated Numbers (in Thousands) Reporting Use of Selected Drugs, Perceptions of Great Risk, Average Annual Marijuana Initiates, and Past Year Substance Dependence or Abuse in *North Dakota*, by Age Group: 1999 and 2000

Drug Characteristic	Total	AGE GROUP (Years) 12-17	18-25	26 or Older
Based on 1999 and 2000 Pooled Data:				
ILLICIT DRUGS				
Past Month Any Illicit Drug[1] Use	22	5	9	8
Past Month Marijuana Use	17	4	8	5
Past Month Use of Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana[1]	11	2	3	6
Past Year Cocaine Use	7	1	3	3
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month	238	25	23	190
Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates[2]	7	4	3	0
ALCOHOL				
Past Month Alcohol Use	303	16	58	228
Past Month Binge Alcohol[3] Use	155	11	44	100
Perception of Great Risk of Drinking Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week	195	22	20	153
TOBACCO				
Past Month Tobacco[4] Use	176	16	40	121
Past Month Cigarette Use	141	13	35	93
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	353	38	46	269
Based on 2000 Data Only:				
PAST YEAR DEPENDENCE OR ABUSE[5]				
Illicit Drug[1] Dependence	5	1	2	2
Illicit Drug[1] Dependence or Abuse	9	3	3	3
Alcohol Dependence	13	1	5	7
Alcohol Dependence or Abuse	40	6	16	17
Alcohol or Illicit Drug[1] Dependence or Abuse	45	7	18	20

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.

[1] Any Illicit Drug includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically. Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana includes cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

[2] Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates = Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months/2.

[3] "Binge" Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other.

[4] Use of any Tobacco product indicates using at least once cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

[5] Dependence or Abuse is based on the definition found in the 4th ed. of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV).

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 and 2000.

Table C.70 Percentages Reporting Use of Selected Drugs, Perceptions of Great Risk, Average Annual Rates of First Use of Marijuana, and Past Year Substance Dependence or Abuse in *North Dakota*, by Age Group: 1999 and 2000

Drug Characteristic	Total	AGE GROUP (Years) 12-17	18-25	26 or Older
Based on 1999 and 2000 Pooled Data:				
ILLICIT DRUGS				
Past Month Any Illicit Drug[1] Use	4.19	8.75	11.35	2.11
Past Month Marijuana Use	3.17	6.80	10.16	1.27
Past Month Use of Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana[1]	2.14	3.99	4.41	1.42
Past Year Cocaine Use	1.31	1.62	3.91	0.77
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month	44.60	40.07	29.61	48.17
Average Annual Rate of First Use of Marijuana[2]	1.89	7.31	6.53	0.10
ALCOHOL				
Past Month Alcohol Use	56.69	26.21	76.27	57.75
Past Month Binge Alcohol[3] Use	29.06	18.12	58.11	25.25
Perception of Great Risk of Drinking Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week	36.59	35.60	26.00	38.77
TOBACCO				
Past Month Tobacco[4] Use	33.04	24.90	52.90	30.54
Past Month Cigarette Use	26.46	20.61	46.03	23.65
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	66.26	60.72	60.55	68.21
Based on 2000 Data Only:				
PAST YEAR DEPENDENCE OR ABUSE[5]				
Illicit Drug[1] Dependence	0.98	2.16	2.66	0.47
Illicit Drug[1] Dependence or Abuse	1.65	4.77	4.12	0.69
Alcohol Dependence	2.48	2.37	6.12	1.79
Alcohol Dependence or Abuse	7.37	9.41	21.16	4.40
Alcohol or Illicit Drug[1] Dependence or Abuse	8.29	10.64	23.77	4.94

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.

[1] Any Illicit Drug includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically. Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana includes cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

[2] Average Annual Rate={(Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months)/[(Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months * 0.5) + Number of persons who never used Marijuana]}/2. Both the computation components, Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months and Number of persons who never used Marijuana, are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach. Note that the age group is based on a respondent's age at the time of the interview, not his or her age at first use.

[3] "Binge" Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other.

[4] Use of any Tobacco product indicates using at least once cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

[5] Dependence or Abuse is based on the definition found in the 4th ed. of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV).

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 and 2000.

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Table C.71 Estimated Numbers (in Thousands) Reporting Use of Selected Drugs, Perceptions of Great Risk, Average Annual Marijuana Initiates, and Past Year Substance Dependence or Abuse in *Ohio*, by Age Group: 1999 and 2000

		AGE GROUP (Years)		
Drug Characteristic	**Total**	**12-17**	**18-25**	**26 or Older**
Based on 1999 and 2000 Pooled Data:				
ILLICIT DRUGS				
Past Month Any Illicit Drug[1] Use	520	82	192	246
Past Month Marijuana Use	399	61	166	172
Past Month Use of Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana[1]	238	43	73	122
Past Year Cocaine Use	140	11	55	75
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month	4,080	368	329	3,384
Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates[2]	94	50	39	5
ALCOHOL				
Past Month Alcohol Use	4,221	151	711	3,359
Past Month Binge Alcohol[3] Use	2,033	98	501	1,434
Perception of Great Risk of Drinking Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week	3,962	406	398	3,158
TOBACCO				
Past Month Tobacco[4] Use	3,177	179	625	2,373
Past Month Cigarette Use	2,698	151	541	2,006
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	5,953	566	685	4,703
Based on 2000 Data Only:				
PAST YEAR DEPENDENCE OR ABUSE[5]				
Illicit Drug[1] Dependence	102	21	42	38
Illicit Drug[1] Dependence or Abuse	173	40	66	68
Alcohol Dependence	196	15	60	121
Alcohol Dependence or Abuse	454	44	158	252
Alcohol or Illicit Drug[1] Dependence or Abuse	549	68	185	296

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.

[1] Any Illicit Drug includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically. Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana includes cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

[2] Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates = Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months/2.

[3] "Binge" Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other.

[4] Use of any Tobacco product indicates using at least once cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

[5] Dependence or Abuse is based on the definition found in the 4th ed. of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV).

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 and 2000.

Table C.72 Percentages Reporting Use of Selected Drugs, Perceptions of Great Risk, Average Annual Rates of First Use of Marijuana, and Past Year Substance Dependence or Abuse in *Ohio*, by Age Group: 1999 and 2000

Drug Characteristic	Total	AGE GROUP (Years) 12-17	18-25	26 or Older
Based on 1999 and 2000 Pooled Data:				
ILLICIT DRUGS				
Past Month Any Illicit Drug[1] Use	5.60	8.57	15.91	3.46
Past Month Marijuana Use	4.30	6.44	13.77	2.41
Past Month Use of Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana[1]	2.57	4.51	6.08	1.71
Past Year Cocaine Use	1.51	1.16	4.53	1.05
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month	43.98	38.58	27.27	47.54
Average Annual Rate of First Use of Marijuana[2]	1.49	5.94	5.91	0.10
ALCOHOL				
Past Month Alcohol Use	45.50	15.81	58.97	47.20
Past Month Binge Alcohol[3] Use	21.91	10.26	41.59	20.14
Perception of Great Risk of Drinking Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week	42.71	42.55	33.06	44.36
TOBACCO				
Past Month Tobacco[4] Use	34.25	18.78	51.84	33.34
Past Month Cigarette Use	29.09	15.89	44.87	28.18
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	64.18	59.37	56.82	66.06
Based on 2000 Data Only:				
PAST YEAR DEPENDENCE OR ABUSE[5]				
Illicit Drug[1] Dependence	1.10	2.25	3.49	0.54
Illicit Drug[1] Dependence or Abuse	1.87	4.21	5.41	0.95
Alcohol Dependence	2.11	1.55	4.97	1.70
Alcohol Dependence or Abuse	4.89	4.64	13.02	3.54
Alcohol or Illicit Drug[1] Dependence or Abuse	5.91	7.11	15.27	4.16

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.

[1] Any Illicit Drug includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically. Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana includes cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

[2] Average Annual Rate={(Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months)/[(Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months * 0.5) + Number of persons who never used Marijuana]}/2. Both the computation components, Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months and Number of persons who never used Marijuana, are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach. Note that the age group is based on a respondent's age at the time of the interview, not his or her age at first use.

[3] "Binge" Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other.

[4] Use of any Tobacco product indicates using at least once cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

[5] Dependence or Abuse is based on the definition found in the 4th ed. of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV).

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 and 2000.

OKLAHOMA

Table C.73 Estimated Numbers (in Thousands) Reporting Use of Selected Drugs, Perceptions of Great Risk, Average Annual Marijuana Initiates, and Past Year Substance Dependence or Abuse in *Oklahoma*, by Age Group: 1999 and 2000

Drug Characteristic	Total	AGE GROUP (Years)		
		12-17	18-25	26 or Older
Based on 1999 and 2000 Pooled Data:				
ILLICIT DRUGS				
Past Month Any Illicit Drug[1] Use	137	27	41	69
Past Month Marijuana Use	83	17	31	35
Past Month Use of Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana[1]	78	13	22	43
Past Year Cocaine Use	40	4	14	22
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month	1,316	131	132	1,053
Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates[2]	28	17	9	2
ALCOHOL				
Past Month Alcohol Use	1,001	44	186	770
Past Month Binge Alcohol[3] Use	490	30	128	332
Perception of Great Risk of Drinking Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week	1,348	129	142	1,077
TOBACCO				
Past Month Tobacco[4] Use	976	57	179	740
Past Month Cigarette Use	780	46	155	579
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	1,744	186	223	1,334
Based on 2000 Data Only:				
PAST YEAR DEPENDENCE OR ABUSE[5]				
Illicit Drug[1] Dependence	33	7	12	14
Illicit Drug[1] Dependence or Abuse	62	13	20	29
Alcohol Dependence	64	6	17	40
Alcohol Dependence or Abuse	145	15	43	86
Alcohol or Illicit Drug[1] Dependence or Abuse	170	20	50	100

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.

[1] Any Illicit Drug includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically. Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana includes cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

[2] Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates = Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months/2.

[3] "Binge" Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other.

[4] Use of any Tobacco product indicates using at least once cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

[5] Dependence or Abuse is based on the definition found in the 4th ed. of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV).

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 and 2000.

Table C.74 Percentages Reporting Use of Selected Drugs, Perceptions of Great Risk, Average Annual Rates of First Use of Marijuana, and Past Year Substance Dependence or Abuse in *Oklahoma*, by Age Group: 1999 and 2000

Drug Characteristic	Total	AGE GROUP (Years)		
		12-17	18-25	26 or Older
Based on 1999 and 2000 Pooled Data:				
ILLICIT DRUGS				
Past Month Any Illicit Drug[1] Use	4.99	8.69	11.34	3.32
Past Month Marijuana Use	3.02	5.66	8.39	1.68
Past Month Use of Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana[1]	2.87	4.19	6.09	2.11
Past Year Cocaine Use	1.47	1.39	3.77	1.08
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month	48.16	42.76	36.34	51.05
Average Annual Rate of First Use of Marijuana[2]	1.47	6.58	4.14	0.12
ALCOHOL				
Past Month Alcohol Use	36.62	14.46	51.18	37.35
Past Month Binge Alcohol[3] Use	17.93	9.82	35.25	16.08
Perception of Great Risk of Drinking Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week	49.30	42.11	38.96	52.19
TOBACCO				
Past Month Tobacco[4] Use	35.71	18.71	49.17	35.86
Past Month Cigarette Use	28.54	14.95	42.67	28.07
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	63.79	60.75	61.36	64.67
Based on 2000 Data Only:				
PAST YEAR DEPENDENCE OR ABUSE[5]				
Illicit Drug[1] Dependence	1.20	2.17	3.19	0.70
Illicit Drug[1] Dependence or Abuse	2.27	4.34	5.52	1.39
Alcohol Dependence	2.32	2.04	4.64	1.95
Alcohol Dependence or Abuse	5.28	4.95	11.81	4.17
Alcohol or Illicit Drug[1] Dependence or Abuse	6.21	6.56	13.70	4.83

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.

[1] Any Illicit Drug includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically. Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana includes cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

[2] Average Annual Rate={(Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months)/[(Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months * 0.5) + Number of persons who never used Marijuana]}/2. Both the computation components, Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months and Number of persons who never used Marijuana, are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach. Note that the age group is based on a respondent's age at the time of the interview, not his or her age at first use.

[3] "Binge" Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other.

[4] Use of any Tobacco product indicates using at least once cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

[5] Dependence or Abuse is based on the definition found in the 4th ed. of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV).

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 and 2000.

Table C.75 Estimated Numbers (in Thousands) Reporting Use of Selected Drugs, Perceptions of Great Risk, Average Annual Marijuana Initiates, and Past Year Substance Dependence or Abuse in *Oregon*, by Age Group: 1999 and 2000

Drug Characteristic	Total	AGE GROUP (Years) 12-17	18-25	26 or Older
Based on 1999 and 2000 Pooled Data:				
ILLICIT DRUGS				
Past Month Any Illicit Drug[1] Use	212	34	70	108
Past Month Marijuana Use	184	26	62	96
Past Month Use of Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana[1]	84	15	25	44
Past Year Cocaine Use	42	5	16	21
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month	962	89	70	803
Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates[2]	28	15	12	2
ALCOHOL				
Past Month Alcohol Use	1,387	44	207	1,137
Past Month Binge Alcohol[3] Use	527	26	130	371
Perception of Great Risk of Drinking Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week	1,207	109	109	989
TOBACCO				
Past Month Tobacco[4] Use	885	48	169	668
Past Month Cigarette Use	703	42	147	514
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	1,887	178	212	1,497
Based on 2000 Data Only:				
PAST YEAR DEPENDENCE OR ABUSE[5]				
Illicit Drug[1] Dependence	38	7	15	17
Illicit Drug[1] Dependence or Abuse	68	17	23	29
Alcohol Dependence	71	6	19	46
Alcohol Dependence or Abuse	167	17	51	99
Alcohol or Illicit Drug[1] Dependence or Abuse	201	24	63	114

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.

[1] Any Illicit Drug includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically. Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana includes cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

[2] Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates = Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months/2.

[3] "Binge" Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other.

[4] Use of any Tobacco product indicates using at least once cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

[5] Dependence or Abuse is based on the definition found in the 4th ed. of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV).

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 and 2000.

Table C.76 Percentages Reporting Use of Selected Drugs, Perceptions of Great Risk, Average Annual Rates of First Use of Marijuana, and Past Year Substance Dependence or Abuse in *Oregon*, by Age Group: 1999 and 2000

		AGE GROUP (Years)		
Drug Characteristic	Total	12-17	18-25	26 or Older
Based on 1999 and 2000 Pooled Data:				
ILLICIT DRUGS				
Past Month Any Illicit Drug[1] Use	7.52	12.37	19.98	4.94
Past Month Marijuana Use	6.53	9.39	17.68	4.40
Past Month Use of Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana[1]	2.97	5.33	7.14	2.01
Past Year Cocaine Use	1.51	1.83	4.65	0.97
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month	34.32	32.07	20.00	36.87
Average Annual Rate of First Use of Marijuana[2]	1.70	6.50	7.10	0.15
ALCOHOL				
Past Month Alcohol Use	49.48	15.88	58.92	52.17
Past Month Binge Alcohol[3] Use	18.78	9.57	36.95	17.04
Perception of Great Risk of Drinking Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week	43.06	39.53	31.18	45.38
TOBACCO				
Past Month Tobacco[4] Use	31.55	17.48	48.29	30.65
Past Month Cigarette Use	25.05	15.03	41.99	23.61
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	67.27	64.31	60.36	68.74
Based on 2000 Data Only:				
PAST YEAR DEPENDENCE OR ABUSE[5]				
Illicit Drug[1] Dependence	1.33	2.35	4.13	0.76
Illicit Drug[1] Dependence or Abuse	2.38	6.08	6.36	1.30
Alcohol Dependence	2.52	2.31	5.42	2.09
Alcohol Dependence or Abuse	5.87	6.23	14.25	4.50
Alcohol or Illicit Drug[1] Dependence or Abuse	7.07	8.59	17.76	5.20

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.

[1] Any Illicit Drug includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically. Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana includes cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

[2] Average Annual Rate={(Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months)/[(Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months * 0.5) + Number of persons who never used Marijuana]}/2. Both the computation components, Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months and Number of persons who never used Marijuana, are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach. Note that the age group is based on a respondent's age at the time of the interview, not his or her age at first use.

[3] "Binge" Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other.

[4] Use of any Tobacco product indicates using at least once cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

[5] Dependence or Abuse is based on the definition found in the 4th ed. of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV).

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 and 2000.

Table C.77 Estimated Numbers (in Thousands) Reporting Use of Selected Drugs, Perceptions of Great Risk, Average Annual Marijuana Initiates, and Past Year Substance Dependence or Abuse in *Pennsylvania*, by Age Group: 1999 and 2000

Drug Characteristic	Total	AGE GROUP (Years)		
		12-17	18-25	26 or Older
Based on 1999 and 2000 Pooled Data:				
ILLICIT DRUGS				
Past Month Any Illicit Drug[1] Use	591	81	182	328
Past Month Marijuana Use	451	64	165	223
Past Month Use of Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana[1]	261	42	69	150
Past Year Cocaine Use	145	13	52	80
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month	4,683	381	322	3,979
Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates[2]	92	46	40	6
ALCOHOL				
Past Month Alcohol Use	4,924	156	713	4,055
Past Month Binge Alcohol[3] Use	2,193	97	499	1,597
Perception of Great Risk of Drinking Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week	4,090	409	363	3,318
TOBACCO				
Past Month Tobacco[4] Use	3,176	184	571	2,421
Past Month Cigarette Use	2,647	162	494	1,991
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	6,665	593	698	5,373
Based on 2000 Data Only:				
PAST YEAR DEPENDENCE OR ABUSE[5]				
Illicit Drug[1] Dependence	128	23	47	58
Illicit Drug[1] Dependence or Abuse	181	38	75	68
Alcohol Dependence	237	16	62	160
Alcohol Dependence or Abuse	559	50	165	344
Alcohol or Illicit Drug[1] Dependence or Abuse	662	67	194	400

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.

[1] Any Illicit Drug includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically. Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana includes cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

[2] Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates = Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months/2.

[3] "Binge" Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other.

[4] Use of any Tobacco product indicates using at least once cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

[5] Dependence or Abuse is based on the definition found in the 4th ed. of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV).

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 and 2000.

Table C.78 Percentages Reporting Use of Selected Drugs, Perceptions of Great Risk, Average Annual Rates of First Use of Marijuana, and Past Year Substance Dependence or Abuse in *Pennsylvania*, by Age Group: 1999 and 2000

Drug Characteristic	Total	AGE GROUP (Years)		
		12-17	18-25	26 or Older
Based on 1999 and 2000 Pooled Data:				
ILLICIT DRUGS				
Past Month Any Illicit Drug[1] Use	5.85	8.26	15.39	4.13
Past Month Marijuana Use	4.47	6.46	13.96	2.81
Past Month Use of Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana[1]	2.59	4.29	5.86	1.89
Past Year Cocaine Use	1.43	1.37	4.37	1.00
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month	46.34	38.69	27.29	50.13
Average Annual Rate of First Use of Marijuana[2]	1.32	5.32	5.85	0.10
ALCOHOL				
Past Month Alcohol Use	48.74	15.79	60.47	51.09
Past Month Binge Alcohol[3] Use	21.70	9.87	42.28	20.11
Perception of Great Risk of Drinking Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week	40.48	41.46	30.79	41.80
TOBACCO				
Past Month Tobacco[4] Use	31.43	18.65	48.38	30.50
Past Month Cigarette Use	26.20	16.44	41.88	25.08
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	65.96	60.20	59.19	67.68
Based on 2000 Data Only:				
PAST YEAR DEPENDENCE OR ABUSE[5]				
Illicit Drug[1] Dependence	1.27	2.32	4.00	0.73
Illicit Drug[1] Dependence or Abuse	1.79	3.86	6.30	0.86
Alcohol Dependence	2.34	1.57	5.19	2.01
Alcohol Dependence or Abuse	5.52	5.07	13.87	4.33
Alcohol or Illicit Drug[1] Dependence or Abuse	6.54	6.78	16.39	5.04

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.

[1] Any Illicit Drug includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically. Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana includes cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

[2] Average Annual Rate=[(Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months)/[(Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months * 0.5) + Number of persons who never used Marijuana]]/2. Both the computation components, Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months and Number of persons who never used Marijuana, are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach. Note that the age group is based on a respondent's age at the time of the interview, not his or her age at first use.

[3] "Binge" Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other.

[4] Use of any Tobacco product indicates using at least once cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

[5] Dependence or Abuse is based on the definition found in the 4th ed. of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV).

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 and 2000.

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Table C.79 Estimated Numbers (in Thousands) Reporting Use of Selected Drugs, Perceptions of Great Risk, Average Annual Marijuana Initiates, and Past Year Substance Dependence or Abuse in *Rhode Island*, by Age Group: 1999 and 2000

Drug Characteristic	Total	AGE GROUP (Years) 12-17	18-25	26 or Older
Based on 1999 and 2000 Pooled Data:				
ILLICIT DRUGS				
Past Month Any Illicit Drug[1] Use	67	11	23	33
Past Month Marijuana Use	59	9	20	30
Past Month Use of Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana[1]	23	4	7	12
Past Year Cocaine Use	14	1	6	7
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month	313	27	18	267
Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates[2]	9	5	3	1
ALCOHOL				
Past Month Alcohol Use	435	15	61	359
Past Month Binge Alcohol[3] Use	182	9	44	129
Perception of Great Risk of Drinking Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week	373	36	33	304
TOBACCO				
Past Month Tobacco[4] Use	245	13	39	193
Past Month Cigarette Use	216	12	35	170
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	583	53	61	470
Based on 2000 Data Only:				
PAST YEAR DEPENDENCE OR ABUSE[5]				
Illicit Drug[1] Dependence	10	2	4	4
Illicit Drug[1] Dependence or Abuse	16	4	5	6
Alcohol Dependence	19	2	5	12
Alcohol Dependence or Abuse	53	5	16	31
Alcohol or Illicit Drug[1] Dependence or Abuse	61	7	19	35

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.

[1] Any Illicit Drug includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically. Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana includes cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

[2] Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates = Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months/2.

[3] "Binge" Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other.

[4] Use of any Tobacco product indicates using at least once cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

[5] Dependence or Abuse is based on the definition found in the 4th ed. of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV).

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 and 2000.

Table C.80 Percentages Reporting Use of Selected Drugs, Perceptions of Great Risk, Average Annual Rates of First Use of Marijuana, and Past Year Substance Dependence or Abuse in *Rhode Island*, by Age Group: 1999 and 2000

Drug Characteristic	Total	AGE GROUP (Years)		
		12-17	18-25	26 or Older
Based on 1999 and 2000 Pooled Data:				
ILLICIT DRUGS				
Past Month Any Illicit Drug[1] Use	8.12	12.64	24.46	5.19
Past Month Marijuana Use	7.20	10.35	21.79	4.70
Past Month Use of Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana[1]	2.77	5.14	7.30	1.81
Past Year Cocaine Use	1.69	1.47	5.96	1.11
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month	38.17	32.43	19.33	41.61
Average Annual Rate of First Use of Marijuana[2]	1.69	7.34	6.57	0.13
ALCOHOL				
Past Month Alcohol Use	53.10	17.65	65.13	55.89
Past Month Binge Alcohol[3] Use	22.24	10.98	47.26	20.07
Perception of Great Risk of Drinking Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week	45.58	43.28	35.31	47.35
TOBACCO				
Past Month Tobacco[4] Use	29.94	15.88	41.96	30.00
Past Month Cigarette Use	26.39	14.03	37.25	26.40
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	71.19	63.21	64.92	73.11
Based on 2000 Data Only:				
PAST YEAR DEPENDENCE OR ABUSE[5]				
Illicit Drug[1] Dependence	1.23	2.22	4.42	0.63
Illicit Drug[1] Dependence or Abuse	1.93	4.86	5.75	0.99
Alcohol Dependence	2.31	1.84	5.48	1.91
Alcohol Dependence or Abuse	6.40	5.96	17.15	4.89
Alcohol or Illicit Drug[1] Dependence or Abuse	7.36	8.24	19.85	5.43

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.

[1] Any Illicit Drug includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically. Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana includes cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

[2] Average Annual Rate={(Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months)/[(Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months * 0.5) + Number of persons who never used Marijuana]}/2. Both the computation components, Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months and Number of persons who never used Marijuana, are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach. Note that the age group is based on a respondent's age at the time of the interview, not his or her age at first use.

[3] "Binge" Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other.

[4] Use of any Tobacco product indicates using at least once cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

[5] Dependence or Abuse is based on the definition found in the 4th ed. of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV).

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 and 2000.

Table C.81 Estimated Numbers (in Thousands) Reporting Use of Selected Drugs, Perceptions of Great Risk, Average Annual Marijuana Initiates, and Past Year Substance Dependence or Abuse in *South Carolina*, by Age Group: 1999 and 2000

Drug Characteristic	Total	AGE GROUP (Years)		
		12-17	18-25	26 or Older
Based on 1999 and 2000 Pooled Data:				
ILLICIT DRUGS				
Past Month Any Illicit Drug[1] Use	160	28	53	79
Past Month Marijuana Use	125	21	48	56
Past Month Use of Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana[1]	73	14	21	38
Past Year Cocaine Use	51	4	16	30
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month	1,533	134	139	1,260
Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates[2]	32	18	12	2
ALCOHOL				
Past Month Alcohol Use	1,117	43	181	893
Past Month Binge Alcohol[3] Use	576	30	123	423
Perception of Great Risk of Drinking Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week	1,592	157	163	1,272
TOBACCO				
Past Month Tobacco[4] Use	943	58	154	731
Past Month Cigarette Use	801	50	136	614
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	2,126	200	248	1,677
Based on 2000 Data Only:				
PAST YEAR DEPENDENCE OR ABUSE[5]				
Illicit Drug[1] Dependence	36	7	11	18
Illicit Drug[1] Dependence or Abuse	55	14	20	21
Alcohol Dependence	74	6	17	52
Alcohol Dependence or Abuse	144	14	42	88
Alcohol or Illicit Drug[1] Dependence or Abuse	174	23	48	102

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.

[1] Any Illicit Drug includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically. Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana includes cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

[2] Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates = Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months/2.

[3] "Binge" Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other.

[4] Use of any Tobacco product indicates using at least once cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

[5] Dependence or Abuse is based on the definition found in the 4th ed. of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV).

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 and 2000.

Table C.82 Percentages Reporting Use of Selected Drugs, Perceptions of Great Risk, Average Annual Rates of First Use of Marijuana, and Past Year Substance Dependence or Abuse in *South Carolina*, by Age Group: 1999 and 2000

Drug Characteristic	Total	AGE GROUP (Years) 12-17	18-25	26 or Older
Based on 1999 and 2000 Pooled Data:				
ILLICIT DRUGS				
Past Month Any Illicit Drug[1] Use	5.15	8.72	13.72	3.30
Past Month Marijuana Use	4.02	6.54	12.49	2.33
Past Month Use of Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana[1]	2.33	4.20	5.35	1.60
Past Year Cocaine Use	1.63	1.31	4.20	1.26
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month	49.28	41.27	36.24	52.43
Average Annual Rate of First Use of Marijuana[2]	1.47	6.43	4.95	0.12
ALCOHOL				
Past Month Alcohol Use	35.89	13.31	47.07	37.15
Past Month Binge Alcohol[3] Use	18.50	9.24	32.03	17.59
Perception of Great Risk of Drinking Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week	51.17	48.42	42.42	52.94
TOBACCO				
Past Month Tobacco[4] Use	30.29	17.77	40.10	30.41
Past Month Cigarette Use	25.72	15.49	35.46	25.54
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	68.30	61.74	64.44	69.80
Based on 2000 Data Only:				
PAST YEAR DEPENDENCE OR ABUSE[5]				
Illicit Drug[1] Dependence	1.15	2.21	2.94	0.73
Illicit Drug[1] Dependence or Abuse	1.76	4.26	5.16	0.88
Alcohol Dependence	2.36	1.73	4.32	2.14
Alcohol Dependence or Abuse	4.61	4.17	10.99	3.66
Alcohol or Illicit Drug[1] Dependence or Abuse	5.55	7.20	12.56	4.21

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.

[1] Any Illicit Drug includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically. Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana includes cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

[2] Average Annual Rate={(Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months)/[(Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months * 0.5) + Number of persons who never used Marijuana]}/2. Both the computation components, Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months and Number of persons who never used Marijuana, are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach. Note that the age group is based on a respondent's age at the time of the interview, not his or her age at first use.

[3] "Binge" Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other.

[4] Use of any Tobacco product indicates using at least once cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

[5] Dependence or Abuse is based on the definition found in the 4th ed. of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV).

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 and 2000.

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Table C.83 Estimated Numbers (in Thousands) Reporting Use of Selected Drugs, Perceptions of Great Risk, Average Annual Marijuana Initiates, and Past Year Substance Dependence or Abuse in *South Dakota*, by Age Group: 1999 and 2000

Drug Characteristic	Total	AGE GROUP (Years) 12-17	18-25	26 or Older
Based on 1999 and 2000 Pooled Data:				
ILLICIT DRUGS				
Past Month Any Illicit Drug[1] Use	29	6	11	12
Past Month Marijuana Use	23	5	10	8
Past Month Use of Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana[1]	14	3	4	6
Past Year Cocaine Use	10	2	4	4
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month	271	28	24	219
Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates[2]	7	4	3	0
ALCOHOL				
Past Month Alcohol Use	312	15	60	237
Past Month Binge Alcohol[3] Use	158	11	43	104
Perception of Great Risk of Drinking Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week	233	26	22	185
TOBACCO				
Past Month Tobacco[4] Use	192	17	44	131
Past Month Cigarette Use	154	14	39	101
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	387	43	46	298
Based on 2000 Data Only:				
PAST YEAR DEPENDENCE OR ABUSE[5]				
Illicit Drug[1] Dependence	7	2	3	2
Illicit Drug[1] Dependence or Abuse	11	3	4	3
Alcohol Dependence	18	3	6	9
Alcohol Dependence or Abuse	47	6	17	24
Alcohol or Illicit Drug[1] Dependence or Abuse	48	6	17	25

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.

[1] Any Illicit Drug includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically. Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana includes cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

[2] Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates = Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months/2.

[3] "Binge" Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other.

[4] Use of any Tobacco product indicates using at least once cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

[5] Dependence or Abuse is based on the definition found in the 4th ed. of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV).

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 and 2000.

Table C.84 Percentages Reporting Use of Selected Drugs, Perceptions of Great Risk, Average Annual Rates of First Use of Marijuana, and Past Year Substance Dependence or Abuse in *South Dakota*, by Age Group: 1999 and 2000

Drug Characteristic	Total	AGE GROUP (Years)		
		12-17	18-25	26 or Older
Based on 1999 and 2000 Pooled Data:				
ILLICIT DRUGS				
Past Month Any Illicit Drug[1] Use	4.75	8.51	12.57	2.68
Past Month Marijuana Use	3.73	6.50	11.37	1.85
Past Month Use of Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana[1]	2.21	4.21	5.16	1.34
Past Year Cocaine Use	1.56	2.20	4.63	0.87
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month	44.11	38.34	27.99	48.07
Average Annual Rate of First Use of Marijuana[2]	1.60	6.16	5.43	0.10
ALCOHOL				
Past Month Alcohol Use	50.66	20.02	69.60	52.00
Past Month Binge Alcohol[3] Use	25.67	14.41	49.80	22.94
Perception of Great Risk of Drinking Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week	37.85	34.87	25.16	40.71
TOBACCO				
Past Month Tobacco[4] Use	31.19	23.54	51.05	28.68
Past Month Cigarette Use	24.96	18.95	44.60	22.22
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	62.85	58.22	53.42	65.37
Based on 2000 Data Only:				
PAST YEAR DEPENDENCE OR ABUSE[5]				
Illicit Drug[1] Dependence	1.10	2.35	3.05	0.53
Illicit Drug[1] Dependence or Abuse	1.71	4.49	4.53	0.73
Alcohol Dependence	2.83	3.55	6.81	1.96
Alcohol Dependence or Abuse	7.52	7.89	19.13	5.28
Alcohol or Illicit Drug[1] Dependence or Abuse	7.79	8.39	19.72	5.44

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.

[1] Any Illicit Drug includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically. Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana includes cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

[2] Average Annual Rate={(Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months)/[(Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months * 0.5) + Number of persons who never used Marijuana]}/2. Both the computation components, Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months and Number of persons who never used Marijuana, are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach. Note that the age group is based on a respondent's age at the time of the interview, not his or her age at first use.

[3] "Binge" Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other.

[4] Use of any Tobacco product indicates using at least once cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

[5] Dependence or Abuse is based on the definition found in the 4th ed. of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV).

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 and 2000.

Table C.85 Estimated Numbers (in Thousands) Reporting Use of Selected Drugs, Perceptions of Great Risk, Average Annual Marijuana Initiates, and Past Year Substance Dependence or Abuse in *Tennessee*, by Age Group: 1999 and 2000

Drug Characteristic	Total	AGE GROUP (Years) 12-17	18-25	26 or Older
Based on 1999 and 2000 Pooled Data:				
ILLICIT DRUGS				
Past Month Any Illicit Drug[1] Use	275	44	88	143
Past Month Marijuana Use	200	30	67	103
Past Month Use of Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana[1]	123	25	36	62
Past Year Cocaine Use	84	8	23	53
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month	2,224	179	182	1,863
Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates[2]	47	26	19	3
ALCOHOL				
Past Month Alcohol Use	1,564	60	266	1,238
Past Month Binge Alcohol[3] Use	775	37	186	552
Perception of Great Risk of Drinking Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week	2,428	211	233	1,983
TOBACCO				
Past Month Tobacco[4] Use	1,566	92	291	1,183
Past Month Cigarette Use	1,307	79	263	964
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	3,050	265	358	2,427
Based on 2000 Data Only:				
PAST YEAR DEPENDENCE OR ABUSE[5]				
Illicit Drug[1] Dependence	61	13	22	26
Illicit Drug[1] Dependence or Abuse	89	23	33	33
Alcohol Dependence	115	8	27	81
Alcohol Dependence or Abuse	249	27	74	148
Alcohol or Illicit Drug[1] Dependence or Abuse	287	41	85	161

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.

[1] Any Illicit Drug includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically. Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana includes cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

[2] Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates = Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months/2.

[3] "Binge" Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other.

[4] Use of any Tobacco product indicates using at least once cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

[5] Dependence or Abuse is based on the definition found in the 4th ed. of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV).

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 and 2000.

Table C.86 Percentages Reporting Use of Selected Drugs, Perceptions of Great Risk, Average Annual Rates of First Use of Marijuana, and Past Year Substance Dependence or Abuse in *Tennessee*, by Age Group: 1999 and 2000

Drug Characteristic	Total	AGE GROUP (Years)		
		12-17	18-25	26 or Older
Based on 1999 and 2000 Pooled Data:				
ILLICIT DRUGS				
Past Month Any Illicit Drug[1] Use	5.94	9.49	14.83	4.02
Past Month Marijuana Use	4.31	6.57	11.23	2.88
Past Month Use of Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana[1]	2.65	5.45	6.06	1.73
Past Year Cocaine Use	1.81	1.67	3.89	1.49
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month	48.12	38.86	30.68	52.19
Average Annual Rate of First Use of Marijuana[2]	1.49	6.34	5.46	0.12
ALCOHOL				
Past Month Alcohol Use	33.81	13.10	44.79	34.67
Past Month Binge Alcohol[3] Use	16.75	8.10	31.37	15.46
Perception of Great Risk of Drinking Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week	52.52	45.84	39.34	55.54
TOBACCO				
Past Month Tobacco[4] Use	33.84	19.99	49.04	33.13
Past Month Cigarette Use	28.24	17.15	44.38	27.02
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	65.98	57.53	60.30	68.00
Based on 2000 Data Only:				
PAST YEAR DEPENDENCE OR ABUSE[5]				
Illicit Drug[1] Dependence	1.31	2.91	3.67	0.72
Illicit Drug[1] Dependence or Abuse	1.90	4.99	5.45	0.92
Alcohol Dependence	2.47	1.68	4.44	2.25
Alcohol Dependence or Abuse	5.34	5.78	12.33	4.13
Alcohol or Illicit Drug[1] Dependence or Abuse	6.14	8.85	14.18	4.47

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.

[1] Any Illicit Drug includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically. Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana includes cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

[2] Average Annual Rate={(Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months)/[(Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months * 0.5) + Number of persons who never used Marijuana]}/2. Both the computation components, Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months and Number of persons who never used Marijuana, are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach. Note that the age group is based on a respondent's age at the time of the interview, not his or her age at first use.

[3] "Binge" Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other.

[4] Use of any Tobacco product indicates using at least once cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

[5] Dependence or Abuse is based on the definition found in the 4th ed. of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV).

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 and 2000.

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Table C.87 Estimated Numbers (in Thousands) Reporting Use of Selected Drugs, Perceptions of Great Risk, Average Annual Marijuana Initiates, and Past Year Substance Dependence or Abuse in *Texas*, by Age Group: 1999 and 2000

Drug Characteristic	Total	AGE GROUP (Years)		
		12-17	18-25	26 or Older
Based on 1999 and 2000 Pooled Data:				
ILLICIT DRUGS				
Past Month Any Illicit Drug[1] Use	774	169	299	306
Past Month Marijuana Use	536	111	242	183
Past Month Use of Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana[1]	409	96	132	181
Past Year Cocaine Use	310	48	134	129
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month	7,943	772	825	6,347
Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates[2]	168	90	67	10
ALCOHOL				
Past Month Alcohol Use	6,857	331	1,278	5,247
Past Month Binge Alcohol[3] Use	3,380	206	836	2,339
Perception of Great Risk of Drinking Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week	8,014	817	990	6,207
TOBACCO				
Past Month Tobacco[4] Use	4,479	291	936	3,252
Past Month Cigarette Use	3,772	236	811	2,726
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	11,083	1,163	1,495	8,425
Based on 2000 Data Only:				
PAST YEAR DEPENDENCE OR ABUSE[5]				
Illicit Drug[1] Dependence	187	43	75	70
Illicit Drug[1] Dependence or Abuse	324	95	117	112
Alcohol Dependence	361	36	98	227
Alcohol Dependence or Abuse	913	98	275	540
Alcohol or Illicit Drug[1] Dependence or Abuse	1,050	161	320	569

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.

[1] Any Illicit Drug includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically. Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana includes cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

[2] Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates = Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months/2.

[3] "Binge" Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other.

[4] Use of any Tobacco product indicates using at least once cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

[5] Dependence or Abuse is based on the definition found in the 4th ed. of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV).

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 and 2000.

Table C.88 Percentages Reporting Use of Selected Drugs, Perceptions of Great Risk, Average Annual Rates of First Use of Marijuana, and Past Year Substance Dependence or Abuse in *Texas*, by Age Group: 1999 and 2000

Drug Characteristic	Total	AGE GROUP (Years) 12-17	18-25	26 or Older
Based on 1999 and 2000 Pooled Data:				
ILLICIT DRUGS				
Past Month Any Illicit Drug[1] Use	4.86	9.04	12.78	2.61
Past Month Marijuana Use	3.36	5.92	10.34	1.56
Past Month Use of Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana[1]	2.56	5.11	5.63	1.55
Past Year Cocaine Use	1.95	2.56	5.72	1.10
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month	49.86	41.29	35.25	54.14
Average Annual Rate of First Use of Marijuana[2]	1.47	5.49	4.55	0.13
ALCOHOL				
Past Month Alcohol Use	43.04	17.70	54.66	44.76
Past Month Binge Alcohol[3] Use	21.22	11.01	35.73	19.95
Perception of Great Risk of Drinking Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week	50.30	43.67	42.34	52.95
TOBACCO				
Past Month Tobacco[4] Use	28.12	15.54	40.03	27.74
Past Month Cigarette Use	23.68	12.59	34.67	23.26
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	69.57	62.21	63.91	71.87
Based on 2000 Data Only:				
PAST YEAR DEPENDENCE OR ABUSE[5]				
Illicit Drug[1] Dependence	1.17	2.29	3.16	0.59
Illicit Drug[1] Dependence or Abuse	2.02	5.09	4.94	0.94
Alcohol Dependence	2.25	1.91	4.12	1.93
Alcohol Dependence or Abuse	5.69	5.23	11.61	4.57
Alcohol or Illicit Drug[1] Dependence or Abuse	6.54	8.56	13.51	4.82

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.

[1] Any Illicit Drug includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically. Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana includes cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

[2] Average Annual Rate={(Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months)/[(Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months * 0.5) + Number of persons who never used Marijuana]}/2. Both the computation components, Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months and Number of persons who never used Marijuana, are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach. Note that the age group is based on a respondent's age at the time of the interview, not his or her age at first use.

[3] "Binge" Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other.

[4] Use of any Tobacco product indicates using at least once cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

[5] Dependence or Abuse is based on the definition found in the 4th ed. of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV).

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 and 2000.

Table C.89 Estimated Numbers (in Thousands) Reporting Use of Selected Drugs, Perceptions of Great Risk, Average Annual Marijuana Initiates, and Past Year Substance Dependence or Abuse in *Utah*, by Age Group: 1999 and 2000

Drug Characteristic	Total	AGE GROUP (Years) 12-17	18-25	26 or Older
Based on 1999 and 2000 Pooled Data:				
ILLICIT DRUGS				
Past Month Any Illicit Drug[1] Use	85	16	32	38
Past Month Marijuana Use	54	12	24	18
Past Month Use of Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana[1]	51	9	17	25
Past Year Cocaine Use	25	4	11	10
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month	798	110	117	571
Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates[2]	20	10	9	1
ALCOHOL				
Past Month Alcohol Use	475	26	105	344
Past Month Binge Alcohol[3] Use	233	17	73	143
Perception of Great Risk of Drinking Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week	901	125	150	626
TOBACCO				
Past Month Tobacco[4] Use	337	26	88	222
Past Month Cigarette Use	295	25	79	191
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	1,275	178	240	857
Based on 2000 Data Only:				
PAST YEAR DEPENDENCE OR ABUSE[5]				
Illicit Drug[1] Dependence	24	6	11	7
Illicit Drug[1] Dependence or Abuse	41	11	18	12
Alcohol Dependence	34	5	9	20
Alcohol Dependence or Abuse	86	11	35	40
Alcohol or Illicit Drug[1] Dependence or Abuse	107	15	40	52

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.

[1] Any Illicit Drug includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically. Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana includes cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

[2] Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates = Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months/2.

[3] "Binge" Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other.

[4] Use of any Tobacco product indicates using at least once cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

[5] Dependence or Abuse is based on the definition found in the 4th ed. of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV).

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 and 2000.

Table C.90 Percentages Reporting Use of Selected Drugs, Perceptions of Great Risk, Average Annual Rates of First Use of Marijuana, and Past Year Substance Dependence or Abuse in *Utah*, by Age Group: 1999 and 2000

Drug Characteristic	Total	AGE GROUP (Years) 12-17	18-25	26 or Older
Based on 1999 and 2000 Pooled Data:				
ILLICIT DRUGS				
Past Month Any Illicit Drug[1] Use	5.01	6.46	9.84	3.35
Past Month Marijuana Use	3.15	4.85	7.44	1.58
Past Month Use of Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana[1]	3.01	3.64	5.27	2.25
Past Year Cocaine Use	1.48	1.68	3.42	0.90
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month	47.15	44.61	36.51	50.67
Average Annual Rate of First Use of Marijuana[2]	1.60	4.67	3.88	0.14
ALCOHOL				
Past Month Alcohol Use	28.07	10.62	32.66	30.55
Past Month Binge Alcohol[3] Use	13.73	6.71	22.87	12.69
Perception of Great Risk of Drinking Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week	53.17	50.34	46.98	55.50
TOBACCO				
Past Month Tobacco[4] Use	19.86	10.57	27.48	19.73
Past Month Cigarette Use	17.39	10.05	24.75	16.91
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	75.24	71.93	75.07	76.01
Based on 2000 Data Only:				
PAST YEAR DEPENDENCE OR ABUSE[5]				
Illicit Drug[1] Dependence	1.39	2.44	3.33	0.62
Illicit Drug[1] Dependence or Abuse	2.35	4.30	5.41	1.08
Alcohol Dependence	1.96	1.86	2.78	1.75
Alcohol Dependence or Abuse	4.98	4.54	10.72	3.48
Alcohol or Illicit Drug[1] Dependence or Abuse	6.21	6.18	12.24	4.53

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.

[1] Any Illicit Drug includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically. Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana includes cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

[2] Average Annual Rate={(Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months)/[(Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months * 0.5) + Number of persons who never used Marijuana]}/2. Both the computation components, Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months and Number of persons who never used Marijuana, are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach. Note that the age group is based on a respondent's age at the time of the interview, not his or her age at first use.

[3] "Binge" Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other.

[4] Use of any Tobacco product indicates using at least once cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

[5] Dependence or Abuse is based on the definition found in the 4th ed. of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV).

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 and 2000.

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Table C.91 Estimated Numbers (in Thousands) Reporting Use of Selected Drugs, Perceptions of Great Risk, Average Annual Marijuana Initiates, and Past Year Substance Dependence or Abuse in *Vermont*, by Age Group: 1999 and 2000

Drug Characteristic	Total	AGE GROUP (Years)		
		12-17	18-25	26 or Older
Based on 1999 and 2000 Pooled Data:				
ILLICIT DRUGS				
Past Month Any Illicit Drug[1] Use	43	7	17	19
Past Month Marijuana Use	37	6	15	16
Past Month Use of Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana[1]	15	3	6	7
Past Year Cocaine Use	9	1	4	4
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month	151	14	12	126
Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates[2]	6	4	2	0
ALCOHOL				
Past Month Alcohol Use	287	11	42	235
Past Month Binge Alcohol[3] Use	113	6	30	76
Perception of Great Risk of Drinking Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week	203	19	17	167
TOBACCO				
Past Month Tobacco[4] Use	150	10	30	111
Past Month Cigarette Use	124	8	27	89
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	357	33	39	284
Based on 2000 Data Only:				
PAST YEAR DEPENDENCE OR ABUSE[5]				
Illicit Drug[1] Dependence	8	2	3	3
Illicit Drug[1] Dependence or Abuse	11	3	4	4
Alcohol Dependence	12	1	3	7
Alcohol Dependence or Abuse	30	4	9	18
Alcohol or Illicit Drug[1] Dependence or Abuse	37	5	12	20

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.

[1] Any Illicit Drug includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically. Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana includes cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

[2] Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates = Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months/2.

[3] "Binge" Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other.

[4] Use of any Tobacco product indicates using at least once cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

[5] Dependence or Abuse is based on the definition found in the 4th ed. of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV).

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 and 2000.

Table C.92 Percentages Reporting Use of Selected Drugs, Perceptions of Great Risk, Average Annual Rates of First Use of Marijuana, and Past Year Substance Dependence or Abuse in *Vermont*, by Age Group: 1999 and 2000

Drug Characteristic	Total	AGE GROUP (Years)		
		12-17	18-25	26 or Older
Based on 1999 and 2000 Pooled Data:				
ILLICIT DRUGS				
Past Month Any Illicit Drug[1] Use	8.50	13.61	26.98	4.87
Past Month Marijuana Use	7.26	10.62	24.60	4.05
Past Month Use of Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana[1]	3.03	5.22	9.71	1.67
Past Year Cocaine Use	1.77	1.77	6.36	1.05
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month	29.62	24.76	18.64	32.03
Average Annual Rate of First Use of Marijuana[2]	2.25	8.30	8.22	0.15
ALCOHOL				
Past Month Alcohol Use	56.50	19.63	67.87	59.79
Past Month Binge Alcohol[3] Use	22.13	11.58	48.29	19.44
Perception of Great Risk of Drinking Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week	39.80	35.48	26.86	42.45
TOBACCO				
Past Month Tobacco[4] Use	29.48	17.72	47.85	28.19
Past Month Cigarette Use	24.30	14.49	43.66	22.59
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	70.03	60.60	63.00	72.44
Based on 2000 Data Only:				
PAST YEAR DEPENDENCE OR ABUSE[5]				
Illicit Drug[1] Dependence	1.57	2.80	5.15	0.83
Illicit Drug[1] Dependence or Abuse	2.10	4.98	6.59	0.98
Alcohol Dependence	2.33	2.13	5.42	1.87
Alcohol Dependence or Abuse	5.93	6.99	14.31	4.44
Alcohol or Illicit Drug[1] Dependence or Abuse	7.24	8.92	18.58	5.20

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.

[1] Any Illicit Drug includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically. Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana includes cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

[2] Average Annual Rate=[(Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months)/[(Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months * 0.5) + Number of persons who never used Marijuana]]/2. Both the computation components, Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months and Number of persons who never used Marijuana, are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach. Note that the age group is based on a respondent's age at the time of the interview, not his or her age at first use.

[3] "Binge" Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other.

[4] Use of any Tobacco product indicates using at least once cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

[5] Dependence or Abuse is based on the definition found in the 4th ed. of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV).

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 and 2000.

Table C.93 Estimated Numbers (in Thousands) Reporting Use of Selected Drugs, Perceptions of Great Risk, Average Annual Marijuana Initiates, and Past Year Substance Dependence or Abuse in *Virginia*, by Age Group: 1999 and 2000

Drug Characteristic	Total	AGE GROUP (Years) 12-17	18-25	26 or Older
Based on 1999 and 2000 Pooled Data:				
ILLICIT DRUGS				
Past Month Any Illicit Drug[1] Use	271	41	94	136
Past Month Marijuana Use	232	33	86	114
Past Month Use of Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana[1]	113	19	33	61
Past Year Cocaine Use	84	7	33	44
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month	2,468	219	190	2,058
Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates[2]	53	26	23	4
ALCOHOL				
Past Month Alcohol Use	2,581	68	397	2,115
Past Month Binge Alcohol[3] Use	1,037	39	262	735
Perception of Great Risk of Drinking Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week	2,609	253	247	2,109
TOBACCO				
Past Month Tobacco[4] Use	1,547	83	306	1,158
Past Month Cigarette Use	1,339	73	264	1,002
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	3,790	340	431	3,019
Based on 2000 Data Only:				
PAST YEAR DEPENDENCE OR ABUSE[5]				
Illicit Drug[1] Dependence	67	12	24	31
Illicit Drug[1] Dependence or Abuse	99	21	35	43
Alcohol Dependence	116	8	29	79
Alcohol Dependence or Abuse	268	21	87	160
Alcohol or Illicit Drug[1] Dependence or Abuse	316	34	100	182

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.

[1] Any Illicit Drug includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically. Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana includes cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

[2] Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates = Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months/2.

[3] "Binge" Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other.

[4] Use of any Tobacco product indicates using at least once cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

[5] Dependence or Abuse is based on the definition found in the 4th ed. of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV).

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 and 2000.

Table C.94 Percentages Reporting Use of Selected Drugs, Perceptions of Great Risk, Average Annual Rates of First Use of Marijuana, and Past Year Substance Dependence or Abuse in *Virginia*, by Age Group: 1999 and 2000

Drug Characteristic	Total	AGE GROUP (Years) 12-17	18-25	26 or Older
Based on 1999 and 2000 Pooled Data:				
ILLICIT DRUGS				
Past Month Any Illicit Drug[1] Use	4.82	7.26	13.76	3.11
Past Month Marijuana Use	4.13	5.82	12.50	2.60
Past Month Use of Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana[1]	2.01	3.35	4.85	1.40
Past Year Cocaine Use	1.49	1.30	4.77	1.00
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month	43.95	39.28	27.71	47.10
Average Annual Rate of First Use of Marijuana[2]	1.40	5.09	5.68	0.13
ALCOHOL				
Past Month Alcohol Use	45.96	12.24	57.91	48.40
Past Month Binge Alcohol[3] Use	18.46	6.97	38.23	16.82
Perception of Great Risk of Drinking Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week	46.47	45.38	35.95	48.26
TOBACCO				
Past Month Tobacco[4] Use	27.55	14.87	44.57	26.50
Past Month Cigarette Use	23.84	13.13	38.41	22.92
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	67.49	60.87	62.74	69.08
Based on 2000 Data Only:				
PAST YEAR DEPENDENCE OR ABUSE[5]				
Illicit Drug[1] Dependence	1.18	2.10	3.47	0.70
Illicit Drug[1] Dependence or Abuse	1.75	3.67	5.08	0.98
Alcohol Dependence	2.05	1.47	4.18	1.79
Alcohol Dependence or Abuse	4.74	3.71	12.60	3.64
Alcohol or Illicit Drug[1] Dependence or Abuse	5.60	6.05	14.44	4.15

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.

[1] Any Illicit Drug includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically. Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana includes cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

[2] Average Annual Rate={(Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months)/[(Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months * 0.5) + Number of persons who never used Marijuana]}/2. Both the computation components, Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months and Number of persons who never used Marijuana, are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach. Note that the age group is based on a respondent's age at the time of the interview, not his or her age at first use.

[3] "Binge" Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other.

[4] Use of any Tobacco product indicates using at least once cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

[5] Dependence or Abuse is based on the definition found in the 4th ed. of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV).

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 and 2000.

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Table C.95 Estimated Numbers (in Thousands) Reporting Use of Selected Drugs, Perceptions of Great Risk, Average Annual Marijuana Initiates, and Past Year Substance Dependence or Abuse in *Washington*, by Age Group: 1999 and 2000

Drug Characteristic	Total	AGE GROUP (Years) 12-17	18-25	26 or Older
Based on 1999 and 2000 Pooled Data:				
ILLICIT DRUGS				
Past Month Any Illicit Drug[1] Use	356	54	102	200
Past Month Marijuana Use	267	42	85	139
Past Month Use of Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana[1]	136	25	44	68
Past Year Cocaine Use	71	10	26	35
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month	1,742	156	153	1,432
Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates[2]	49	28	18	3
ALCOHOL				
Past Month Alcohol Use	2,233	73	303	1,857
Past Month Binge Alcohol[3] Use	843	46	192	606
Perception of Great Risk of Drinking Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week	2,244	177	204	1,863
TOBACCO				
Past Month Tobacco[4] Use	1,374	73	227	1,074
Past Month Cigarette Use	1,133	65	206	862
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	3,224	308	384	2,532
Based on 2000 Data Only:				
PAST YEAR DEPENDENCE OR ABUSE[5]				
Illicit Drug[1] Dependence	68	15	18	35
Illicit Drug[1] Dependence or Abuse	109	26	27	56
Alcohol Dependence	106	14	22	70
Alcohol Dependence or Abuse	259	32	64	162
Alcohol or Illicit Drug[1] Dependence or Abuse	332	46	77	209

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.

[1] Any Illicit Drug includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically. Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana includes cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

[2] Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates = Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months/2.

[3] "Binge" Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other.

[4] Use of any Tobacco product indicates using at least once cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

[5] Dependence or Abuse is based on the definition found in the 4th ed. of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV).

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 and 2000.

Table D.96 Percentages Reporting Use of Selected Drugs, Perceptions of Great Risk, Average Annual Rates of First Use of Marijuana, and Past Year Substance Dependence or Abuse in *Washington*, by Age Group: 1999 and 2000

Drug Characteristic	Total	AGE GROUP (Years)		
		12-17	**18-25**	**26 or Older**
Based on 1999 and 2000 Pooled Data:				
ILLICIT DRUGS				
Past Month Any Illicit Drug[1] Use	7.51	11.19	17.05	5.46
Past Month Marijuana Use	5.62	8.70	14.28	3.80
Past Month Use of Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana[1]	2.87	5.10	7.34	1.84
Past Year Cocaine Use	1.49	2.02	4.35	0.95
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month	36.69	32.16	25.59	39.10
Average Annual Rate of First Use of Marijuana[2]	1.61	6.78	5.17	0.13
ALCOHOL				
Past Month Alcohol Use	47.03	15.10	50.60	50.69
Past Month Binge Alcohol[3] Use	17.76	9.38	32.02	16.54
Perception of Great Risk of Drinking Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week	47.26	36.45	34.05	50.85
TOBACCO				
Past Month Tobacco[4] Use	28.94	15.01	37.88	29.32
Past Month Cigarette Use	23.87	13.44	34.42	23.54
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	67.91	63.34	64.13	69.14
Based on 2000 Data Only:				
PAST YEAR DEPENDENCE OR ABUSE[5]				
Illicit Drug[1] Dependence	1.42	3.04	2.95	0.95
Illicit Drug[1] Dependence or Abuse	2.28	5.27	4.45	1.53
Alcohol Dependence	2.21	2.82	3.57	1.91
Alcohol Dependence or Abuse	5.41	6.67	10.64	4.39
Alcohol or Illicit Drug[1] Dependence or Abuse	6.94	9.44	12.68	5.67

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.

[1] Any Illicit Drug includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically. Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana includes cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

[2] Average Annual Rate={(Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months)/[(Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months * 0.5) + Number of persons who never used Marijuana]}/2. Both the computation components, Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months and Number of persons who never used Marijuana, are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach. Note that the age group is based on a respondent's age at the time of the interview, not his or her age at first use.

[3] "Binge" Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other.

[4] Use of any Tobacco product indicates using at least once cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

[5] Dependence or Abuse is based on the definition found in the 4th ed. of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV).

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 and 2000.

Table C.97 Estimated Numbers (in Thousands) Reporting Use of Selected Drugs, Perceptions of Great Risk, Average Annual Marijuana Initiates, and Past Year Substance Dependence or Abuse in *West Virginia*, by Age Group: 1999 and 2000

Drug Characteristic	Total	AGE GROUP (Years) 12-17	18-25	26 or Older
Based on 1999 and 2000 Pooled Data:				
ILLICIT DRUGS				
Past Month Any Illicit Drug[1] Use	73	15	29	29
Past Month Marijuana Use	54	10	21	23
Past Month Use of Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana[1]	40	8	14	18
Past Year Cocaine Use	20	2	7	10
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month	749	58	59	633
Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates[2]	14	8	6	1
ALCOHOL				
Past Month Alcohol Use	508	23	94	390
Past Month Binge Alcohol[3] Use	276	17	69	190
Perception of Great Risk of Drinking Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week	713	55	68	590
TOBACCO				
Past Month Tobacco[4] Use	607	33	107	467
Past Month Cigarette Use	474	28	89	356
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	984	85	114	784
Based on 2000 Data Only:				
PAST YEAR DEPENDENCE OR ABUSE[5]				
Illicit Drug[1] Dependence	18	3	6	9
Illicit Drug[1] Dependence or Abuse	28	6	9	13
Alcohol Dependence	34	3	9	22
Alcohol Dependence or Abuse	72	8	22	42
Alcohol or Illicit Drug[1] Dependence or Abuse	80	11	27	42

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.

[1] Any Illicit Drug includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically. Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana includes cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

[2] Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates = Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months/2.

[3] "Binge" Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other.

[4] Use of any Tobacco product indicates using at least once cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

[5] Dependence or Abuse is based on the definition found in the 4th ed. of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV).

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 and 2000.

Table C.98 Percentages Reporting Use of Selected Drugs, Perceptions of Great Risk, Average Annual Rates of First Use of Marijuana, and Past Year Substance Dependence or Abuse in *West Virginia*, by Age Group: 1999 and 2000

Drug Characteristic	Total	AGE GROUP (Years)		
		12-17	18-25	26 or Older
Based on 1999 and 2000 Pooled Data:				
ILLICIT DRUGS				
Past Month Any Illicit Drug[1] Use	4.69	10.60	14.89	2.38
Past Month Marijuana Use	3.49	7.32	10.67	1.90
Past Month Use of Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana[1]	2.55	5.66	7.00	1.48
Past Year Cocaine Use	1.30	1.62	3.81	0.86
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month	48.33	40.52	29.80	52.18
Average Annual Rate of First Use of Marijuana[2]	1.28	6.27	4.98	0.10
ALCOHOL				
Past Month Alcohol Use	32.70	16.03	48.09	32.18
Past Month Binge Alcohol[3] Use	17.78	11.65	35.31	15.70
Perception of Great Risk of Drinking Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week	45.95	38.45	34.53	48.64
TOBACCO				
Past Month Tobacco[4] Use	39.08	23.14	54.45	38.48
Past Month Cigarette Use	30.51	19.90	45.55	29.34
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	63.40	59.89	58.21	64.63
Based on 2000 Data Only:				
PAST YEAR DEPENDENCE OR ABUSE[5]				
Illicit Drug[1] Dependence	1.15	2.44	2.96	0.71
Illicit Drug[1] Dependence or Abuse	1.83	4.42	4.83	1.05
Alcohol Dependence	2.20	2.46	4.40	1.81
Alcohol Dependence or Abuse	4.66	5.95	11.15	3.48
Alcohol or Illicit Drug[1] Dependence or Abuse	5.16	7.80	14.05	3.45

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.

[1] Any Illicit Drug includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically. Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana includes cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

[2] Average Annual Rate={(Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months)/[(Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months * 0.5) + Number of persons who never used Marijuana]}/2. Both the computation components, Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months and Number of persons who never used Marijuana, are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach. Note that the age group is based on a respondent's age at the time of the interview, not his or her age at first use.

[3] "Binge" Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other.

[4] Use of any Tobacco product indicates using at least once cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

[5] Dependence or Abuse is based on the definition found in the 4th ed. of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV).

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 and 2000.

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Table C.99 Estimated Numbers (in Thousands) Reporting Use of Selected Drugs, Perceptions of Great Risk, Average Annual Marijuana Initiates, and Past Year Substance Dependence or Abuse in *Wisconsin*, by Age Group: 1999 and 2000

Drug Characteristic	Total	AGE GROUP (Years)		
		12-17	18-25	26 or Older
Based on 1999 and 2000 Pooled Data:				
ILLICIT DRUGS				
Past Month Any Illicit Drug[1] Use	293	51	106	136
Past Month Marijuana Use	230	39	97	94
Past Month Use of Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana[1]	125	22	35	69
Past Year Cocaine Use	76	9	32	35
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month	1,653	159	139	1,355
Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates[2]	53	30	20	3
ALCOHOL				
Past Month Alcohol Use	2,493	102	402	1,988
Past Month Binge Alcohol[3] Use	1,176	64	289	823
Perception of Great Risk of Drinking Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week	1,673	176	165	1,331
TOBACCO				
Past Month Tobacco[4] Use	1,354	95	304	954
Past Month Cigarette Use	1,126	84	268	773
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	2,825	290	335	2,200
Based on 2000 Data Only:				
PAST YEAR DEPENDENCE OR ABUSE[5]				
Illicit Drug[1] Dependence	55	14	18	23
Illicit Drug[1] Dependence or Abuse	85	25	31	29
Alcohol Dependence	98	12	27	59
Alcohol Dependence or Abuse	264	34	92	138
Alcohol or Illicit Drug[1] Dependence or Abuse	303	44	104	155

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.

[1] Any Illicit Drug includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically. Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana includes cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

[2] Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates = Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months/2.

[3] "Binge" Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other.

[4] Use of any Tobacco product indicates using at least once cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

[5] Dependence or Abuse is based on the definition found in the 4th ed. of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV).

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 and 2000.

Table C.100 Percentages Reporting Use of Selected Drugs, Perceptions of Great Risk, Average Annual Rates of First Use of Marijuana, and Past Year Substance Dependence or Abuse in *Wisconsin*, by Age Group: 1999 and 2000

Drug Characteristic	Total	AGE GROUP (Years) 12-17	18-25	26 or Older
Based on 1999 and 2000 Pooled Data:				
ILLICIT DRUGS				
Past Month Any Illicit Drug[1] Use	6.68	10.63	18.19	4.12
Past Month Marijuana Use	5.24	8.08	16.60	2.86
Past Month Use of Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana[1]	2.87	4.66	5.94	2.08
Past Year Cocaine Use	1.73	1.82	5.50	1.06
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month	37.97	33.32	23.75	41.10
Average Annual Rate of First Use of Marijuana[2]	1.88	7.34	6.46	0.15
ALCOHOL				
Past Month Alcohol Use	57.24	21.46	68.92	60.29
Past Month Binge Alcohol[3] Use	26.95	13.39	49.57	24.95
Perception of Great Risk of Drinking Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week	38.41	36.99	28.28	40.37
TOBACCO				
Past Month Tobacco[4] Use	31.03	19.92	52.14	28.94
Past Month Cigarette Use	25.81	17.70	45.96	23.46
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	64.86	60.88	57.44	66.71
Based on 2000 Data Only:				
PAST YEAR DEPENDENCE OR ABUSE[5]				
Illicit Drug[1] Dependence	1.24	2.85	3.10	0.69
Illicit Drug[1] Dependence or Abuse	1.92	5.19	5.31	0.88
Alcohol Dependence	2.24	2.50	4.65	1.78
Alcohol Dependence or Abuse	6.00	7.12	15.63	4.17
Alcohol or Illicit Drug[1] Dependence or Abuse	6.89	9.22	17.66	4.69

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.

[1] Any Illicit Drug includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically. Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana includes cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

[2] Average Annual Rate={(Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months)/[(Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months * 0.5) + Number of persons who never used Marijuana]}/2. Both the computation components, Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months and Number of persons who never used Marijuana, are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach. Note that the age group is based on a respondent's age at the time of the interview, not his or her age at first use.

[3] "Binge" Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other.

[4] Use of any Tobacco product indicates using at least once cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

[5] Dependence or Abuse is based on the definition found in the 4th ed. of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV).

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 and 2000.

Table C.101 Estimated Numbers (in Thousands) Reporting Use of Selected Drugs, Perceptions of Great Risk, Average Annual Marijuana Initiates, and Past Year Substance Dependence or Abuse in *Wyoming*, by Age Group: 1999 and 2000

Drug Characteristic	Total	AGE GROUP (Years) 12-17	18-25	26 or Older
Based on 1999 and 2000 Pooled Data:				
ILLICIT DRUGS				
Past Month Any Illicit Drug[1] Use	24	4	9	10
Past Month Marijuana Use	19	4	8	7
Past Month Use of Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana[1]	11	2	4	5
Past Year Cocaine Use	6	1	3	3
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month	174	18	17	139
Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates[2]	5	3	2	0
ALCOHOL				
Past Month Alcohol Use	212	10	39	163
Past Month Binge Alcohol[3] Use	104	7	29	68
Perception of Great Risk of Drinking Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week	168	18	18	132
TOBACCO				
Past Month Tobacco[4] Use	138	10	31	97
Past Month Cigarette Use	108	8	26	74
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	274	29	35	210
Based on 2000 Data Only:				
PAST YEAR DEPENDENCE OR ABUSE[5]				
Illicit Drug[1] Dependence	5	1	2	2
Illicit Drug[1] Dependence or Abuse	8	2	4	2
Alcohol Dependence	9	1	3	5
Alcohol Dependence or Abuse	25	4	10	12
Alcohol or Illicit Drug[1] Dependence or Abuse	29	4	11	14

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.

[1] Any Illicit Drug includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically. Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana includes cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

[2] Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates = Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months/2.

[3] "Binge" Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other.

[4] Use of any Tobacco product indicates using at least once cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

[5] Dependence or Abuse is based on the definition found in the 4th ed. of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV).

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 and 2000.

Table C.102 Percentages Reporting Use of Selected Drugs, Perceptions of Great Risk, Average Annual Rates of First Use of Marijuana, and Past Year Substance Dependence or Abuse in *Wyoming*, by Age Group: 1999 and 2000

Drug Characteristic	Total	AGE GROUP (Years)		
		12-17	18-25	26 or Older
Based on 1999 and 2000 Pooled Data:				
ILLICIT DRUGS				
Past Month Any Illicit Drug[1] Use	5.67	9.07	15.41	3.24
Past Month Marijuana Use	4.40	7.42	12.99	2.26
Past Month Use of Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana[1]	2.64	4.52	6.25	1.65
Past Year Cocaine Use	1.53	1.68	4.68	0.89
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month	41.23	36.80	28.13	44.48
Average Annual Rate of First Use of Marijuana[2]	1.83	6.51	6.18	0.12
ALCOHOL				
Past Month Alcohol Use	50.22	21.00	63.32	52.28
Past Month Binge Alcohol[3] Use	24.66	14.90	47.65	21.73
Perception of Great Risk of Drinking Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week	39.73	36.61	29.53	42.21
TOBACCO				
Past Month Tobacco[4] Use	32.82	20.56	51.72	31.07
Past Month Cigarette Use	25.55	16.20	42.83	23.67
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	64.99	58.27	57.95	67.42
Based on 2000 Data Only:				
PAST YEAR DEPENDENCE OR ABUSE[5]				
Illicit Drug[1] Dependence	1.13	2.10	3.50	0.52
Illicit Drug[1] Dependence or Abuse	1.96	4.37	6.21	0.76
Alcohol Dependence	2.20	2.34	4.85	1.66
Alcohol Dependence or Abuse	5.97	7.27	15.60	3.90
Alcohol or Illicit Drug[1] Dependence or Abuse	6.75	8.24	18.16	4.30

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.

[1] Any Illicit Drug includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically. Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana includes cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

[2] Average Annual Rate={(Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months)/[(Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months * 0.5) + Number of persons who never used Marijuana]}/2. Both the computation components, Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months and Number of persons who never used Marijuana, are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach. Note that the age group is based on a respondent's age at the time of the interview, not his or her age at first use.

[3] "Binge" Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other.

[4] Use of any Tobacco product indicates using at least once cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

[5] Dependence or Abuse is based on the definition found in the 4th ed. of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV).

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 and 2000.

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Appendix D: Description of the Survey

Appendix D: Description of the Survey

D.1 Sample Design

The 2000 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse (NHSDA) sample design was part of a coordinated 5-year sample design to provide estimates for all 50 States plus the District of Columbia for the years from 1999 through 2003. The coordinated design facilitates 50 percent overlap in first-stage sampling units (called "area segments") between each 2 successive years.

For the 5-year 50-State design, eight States were designated as large sample States (California, Florida, Illinois, Michigan, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Texas) with samples large enough to support direct State estimates. Sample sizes in these States ranged from 3,478 to 5,022. For the remaining 42 States and the District of Columbia, smaller, but adequate, samples were selected to support State estimates using small area estimation (SAE) techniques. Sample sizes in these States ranged from 828 to 1,200.

States were first stratified into a total of 900 field interviewer (FI) regions (48 regions in each large sample State and 12 regions in each small sample State). These regions were contiguous geographic areas designed to yield the same number of interviews on average. Within FI regions, adjacent Census blocks were combined to form the area segments. A total of 96 area segments per FI region were selected with probability proportional to population size in order to support the 5-year sample and any supplemental studies that the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) may choose to field. Eight sample segments per FI region were fielded during the 2000 survey year.

These sampled segments were allocated equally into four separate samples, one for each 3-month period during the year, so that the survey is essentially continuous in the field. In each of these area segments, a listing of all addresses was made, from which a sample of 215,860 addresses was selected (see Table E.1 in Appendix E). Of these, 182,576 were determined to be eligible sample units. In these sample units (which can be either households or units within group quarters), sample persons were randomly selected using an automated screening procedure programmed in a handheld computer carried by the interviewers. The number of sample units completing the screening was 169,769. Youths aged 12 to 17 years and young adults aged 18 to 25 years were oversampled at this stage. Because of the large sample size associated with this sample, there was no need to oversample racial/ethnic groups, as was done on NHSDAs prior to 1999. A total of 91,961 persons were selected nationwide (see Table E.2 in Appendix E). Consistent with previous NHSDAs, the final respondent sample of 71,764 persons was representative of the U.S. general population (since 1991, the civilian, noninstitutional population) aged 12 or older. In addition, State samples were representative of their respective State populations. More detailed information on the disposition of the national screening and interview sample can be found in Appendix E.

The survey covers residents of the following civilian domiciles, as well as civilians living on military bases: (a) households (houses/townhouses, apartments, condominiums, etc.), and (b) noninstitutional group quarters (shelters, rooming/boarding houses, college dormitories, migratory workers' camps, halfway houses, etc.). Although the survey covers these types of units (they are given a nonzero probability of selection), sample sizes of most specific groups are too small to provide separate estimates. Persons excluded from the survey include homeless people who do not use shelters, active military personnel, and residents of institutional group quarters, such as correctional facilities, nursing homes, mental institutions, and hospitals.

Unlike the 1999 NHSDA, which also included a supplemental sample using the paper-and-pencil interviewing (PAPI) mode for the purposes of measuring trends with estimates comparable with estimates from 1998 and prior years, the 2000 NHSDA was fielded entirely using computer-assisted interviewing (CAI) methods.

D.2 Data Collection Methodology

The data collection method used in the NHSDA involves in-person interviews with sample persons, incorporating procedures that would be likely to increase respondents' cooperation and willingness to report honestly about their illicit drug use behavior. Confidentiality is stressed in all written and oral communications with potential respondents, respondents' names are not collected with the data, and CAI methods, including audio computer-assisted self-interviewing (ACASI), are used to provide a private and confidential setting to complete the interview.

Introductory letters are sent to sampled addresses, followed by an interviewer visit. A 5-minute screening procedure conducted using a handheld computer involves listing all household members along with their basic demographic data. The computer uses the demographic data in a preprogrammed selection algorithm to select 0-2 sample person(s), depending on the composition of the household. This selection process is designed to provide the necessary sample sizes for the specified population age groupings.

Interviewers attempt to immediately conduct the NHSDA interview with each selected person in the household. The interviewer requests the selected respondent to identify a private area in the home away from other household members to conduct the interview. The interview averages about an hour and includes a combination of CAPI (computer-assisted personal interviewing) and ACASI. The interview begins in CAPI mode with the FI reading the questions from the computer screen and entering the respondent's replies into the computer. The interview then transitions to the ACASI mode for the sensitive questions. In this mode, the respondent can read the questions silently on the computer screen and/or listen to the questions read through headphones and enter his or her responses directly into the computer. At the conclusion of the ACASI section, the interview returns to the CAPI mode with the interviewer completing the questionnaire.

No personal identifying information is captured in the CAI record for the respondent. At the end of the day when an interviewer has completed one or more interviews, he or she transmits the data to RTI in Research Triangle Park, North Carolina, via home telephone lines.

D.3 Data Processing

Interviewers initiate nightly data transmissions of interview data and call records on days when they work. Computers at RTI direct the information to a raw data file that consists of one record for each completed interview. Even though much editing and consistency checking is done by the CAI program during the interview, additional more complex edits and consistency checks were completed at RTI. Resolution of most inconsistencies and missing data was done using machine editing routines that were developed specifically for the CAI instrument. Cases were retained only if the respondent provided data on lifetime use of cigarettes and at least nine other substances.

D.3.1 Statistical Imputation

For some key variables that still have missing values after the application of editing, statistical imputation is used to replace missing data with appropriate response codes.

Considerable changes in the imputation procedures used in past NHSDAs were introduced beginning with the 1999 CAI sample. Three types of statistical imputation procedures are used:

- a standard unweighted sequential hot-deck imputation,
- a univariate combination of weighted regression imputation and a random nearest neighbor hot-deck imputation (which could be viewed as a univariate predictive mean neighborhood method), and

- a combination of weighted regression and a random nearest neighbor hot-deck imputation using a neighborhood where imputation is accomplished on several response variables at once (which could be viewed as a multivariate predictive mean neighborhood method).

Because the primary demographic variables (e.g., age, gender, race/ethnicity, employment, education) are imputed first, few variables are available for model-based imputation. Moreover, most demographic variables have a very low level of missingness. Hence, unweighted sequential hot deck is used to impute missing values for demographic variables. The demographic variables can then be used as covariates in models for drug use measures. These models also include other drug use variables as covariates. For example, the model for cocaine use includes cigarette, alcohol, and marijuana use as covariates. The univariate predictive mean neighborhood method is used as an intermediate imputation procedure for recency of use, 12-month frequency of use, 30-day frequency of use, and 30-day binge drinking frequency for all drugs where these variables occur. The final imputed values for these variables are determined using multivariate predictive mean neighborhoods. The final imputed values for age at first use for all drugs and age at first daily cigarette use are determined using univariate predictive mean neighborhoods.

Hot-deck imputation involves replacing a missing value with a valid code taken from another respondent who is "similar" and has complete data. Responding and nonresponding units are sorted together by a variable or collection of variables closely related to the variable of interest Y. For sequential hot-deck imputation, a missing value of Y is replaced by the nearest responding value preceding it in the sequence. With random nearest neighbor hot-deck imputation, the missing value of Y is replaced by a responding value from a donor randomly selected from a set of potential donors close to the unit with the missing value according to some distance metric. The predictive mean neighborhood imputation involves determining a predicted mean using a model, such as a linear regression or logistic regression, depending on the response variable, where the models incorporate the design weights. In the univariate case, the neighborhood of potential donors is determined by calculating the relative distance between the predicted mean for an item nonrespondent and the predicted mean for each potential donor, then choosing those within a small preset value (this is the "distance metric"). The pool of donors is further restricted to satisfy logical constraints whenever necessary (e.g., age at first crack use must not be younger than age at first cocaine use). Whenever possible, more than one response variable was considered at a time. In that (multivariate) case, the Mahalanobis distance across a vector of several response variables' predicted means is calculated between a given item nonrespondent and each candidate donor. The k smallest Mahalanobis distances, say 30, determine the neighborhood of candidate donors, and the nonrespondent's missing values in this vector are replaced by those of the randomly selected donor. A respondent may only be missing some of the responses within this vector of response variables; in that case, only the missing values were replaced, and donors were restricted to be logically consistent with the response variables that were not missing.

Although statistical imputation could not proceed separately within each State due to insufficient pools of donors, information about the State of residence of each respondent is incorporated in the modeling and hot-deck steps. For most drugs, respondents were separated into three State usage categories for each drug depending on the response variable of interest. Respondents from States with high usage of a given drug were placed in one category, respondents from medium usage States into another, and the remainder into a third category. This categorical "State rank" variable was used as one set of covariates in the imputation models. In addition, eligible donors for each item nonrespondent were restricted to be of the same State usage category (the same "State rank") as the item nonrespondent.

During the processing of the 2000 NHSDA data, an error was detected in the computer programs that assigned imputed values for drug use variables that had missing information in the 1999 NHSDA data file. These variables are used in making estimates of substance use incidence and prevalence. In preparing the *Summary of Findings from the 2000 NHSDA* (OAS, 2001), the 1999 data were adjusted to correct for the error. For most substance use measures, the impact of the revision is small. Estimates of lifetime use of substances were not affected at all. Estimates of past year and past month use were all revised, but the updated numbers in many cases are nearly identical to the old ones. The effects of the error are noticeable for only four substances (alcohol, marijuana, inhalants, and heroin), in addition to the composite measures "any illicit drug use" and "any illicit drug other than marijuana." For these substances, all of the revised estimates are lower than the previous ones. For inhalants, the revised estimates are considerably lower, especially among youths. See Appendix E for more detailed information.

D.3.2 Development of Analysis Weights

The general approach to developing and calibrating analysis weights involved developing design-based weights, d_k, as the inverse of the selection probabilities of the households and persons. Adjustment factors, $ak(\lambda)$, were then applied to the design-based weights to adjust for nonresponse, to control for extreme weights when necessary, and to poststratify to known population control totals. In view of the importance of State-level estimates with the new 50-State design, it was necessary to control for a much larger number of known population totals. Several other modifications to the general weight adjustment strategy that had been used in past NHSDAs were also implemented for the first time beginning with the 1999 CAI sample.

Weight adjustments were based on a generalization of Deville and Särndal's (1992) logit model. This generalized exponential model (GEM) (Folsom & Singh, 2000) incorporates unit-specific bounds (ℓ_k, u_k), $k \in s$, for the adjustment factor $a_k(\lambda)$ as follows:

$$a_k(\lambda) = \frac{\ell_k(u_k - c_k) + u_k(c_k - \ell_k)\exp(A_k x_k'\lambda)}{(u_k - c_k) + (c_k - \ell_k)\exp(A_k x_k'\lambda)},$$

where c_k are prespecified centering constants, such that $\ell_k < c_k < u_k$ and $A_k = (u_k - \ell_k) / (u_k - c_k)(c_k - \ell_k)$. The variables ℓ_k, c_k, and u_k are user-specified bounds, and λ is the column vector of p model parameters corresponding to the p covariates x. The λ-parameters are estimated by solving

$$\sum\nolimits_s x_k d_k a_k(\lambda) - \tilde{T}_x = 0,$$

where $\tilde{T}_x$ denotes control totals, which could be either nonrandom as is generally the case with poststratification, or random as is generally the case for nonresponse adjustment.

The final weights $w_k = d_k a_k(\lambda)$ minimize the distance function $\Delta(w,d)$ defined as

$$\Delta(w,d) = \sum_{k \in s} \frac{d_k}{A_k}\left\{(a_k - \ell_k)\log\frac{a_k - \ell_k}{c_k - \ell_k} + (u_k - a_k)\log\frac{u_k - a_k}{u_k - c_k}\right\}.$$

This general approach was used at several stages of the weight adjustment process, including (1) adjustment of household weights for nonresponse at the screener level, (2) poststratification of household weights to meet population controls for various demographic groups by State, (3) adjustment of household weights for extremes, (4) poststratification of selected person weights, (5) adjustment of person weights for nonresponse at the questionnaire level, (6) poststratification of person weights, and (7) adjustment of person weights for extremes.

Every effort was made to include as many relevant State-specific covariates (typically defined by demographic domains within States) as possible in the multivariate models used to calibrate the weights (nonresponse adjustment and poststratification steps). Because further subdivision of State samples by demographic covariates often produced small cell sample sizes, it was not possible to retain all State-specific covariates and still estimate the necessary model parameters with reasonable precision. Therefore, a hierarchical structure was used in grouping States with covariates defined at the national level, at the Census division level within the Nation, at the State-group level within the Census division, and, whenever possible, at the State level. In every case, the controls for total population within State and the five age groups within

State were maintained. Census control totals by age and race were required for the civilian, noninstitutionalized population of each State. Published Census projections (U.S. Bureau of the Census, 2000) reflected the total residential population (which includes military and institutionalized). The 1990 Census 5 percent public use micro data file (U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1992) was used to distribute the State residential population into two groups, then the method of raking-ratio adjustment was used to get the desired domain-level counts such that they respect both the State-level residential population counts as well as the national-level civilian and noncivilian counts for each domain. This was done for the midpoint of each NHSDA data collection period (i.e., quarter) such that counts aggregated over the quarters correspond to the annual counts.

Several other enhancements to the weighting procedures were also implemented starting in 1999. The control of extreme weights through winsorization was incorporated into the calibration processes. Winsorization truncates extreme values at prespecified levels and distributes the trimmed portions of weights to the nontruncated cases; note that this process was carried out using the GEM model discussed above. A step was added to poststratify the household-level weights to obtain Census-consistent estimates based on the household rosters from all screened households; these household roster-based estimates then provided the control totals needed to calibrate the respondent pair weights for subsequent planned analyses. An additional step poststratified the selected person sample to conform with the adjusted roster estimates. The final step in poststratification related the respondent person sample to external Census data (defined within State whenever possible as discussed above).

D.4 References

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Appendix E: Statistical Methods and Limitations of the Data

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E.1 Target Population

An important limitation of the National Household Survey on Drug Abuse (NHSDA) estimates of drug use prevalence is that they are only designed to describe the target population of the survey (e.g., the civilian, noninstitutionalized population aged 12 or older). Although this population includes almost 98 percent of the total U.S. population aged 12 or older, it does exclude some important and unique subpopulations who may have very different drug-using patterns. The survey excludes active military personnel, who have been shown to have significantly lower rates of illicit drug use. Persons living in institutional group quarters, such as prisons and residential drug treatment centers, are not included in the NHSDA and have been shown in other surveys to have higher rates of illicit drug use. Also excluded are homeless persons not living in a shelter on the survey date, another population shown to have higher than average rates of illicit drug use. Appendix F describes other surveys that provide data for these populations.

E.2 Nonsampling Error

Nonsampling errors can occur from nonresponse, coding errors, computer-processing errors, errors in the sampling frame, reporting errors, and other errors not due to sampling. Nonsampling errors are reduced through data editing, statistical adjustments for nonresponse, close monitoring and periodic retraining of interviewers, and improvement in various quality control procedures.

Although nonsampling errors can often be much larger than sampling errors, measurement of most nonsampling errors is difficult or impossible. However, some indication of the effects of some types of nonsampling errors can be obtained through proxy measures, such as response rates, and from other research studies.

E.2.1 Screening and Interview Response Rate Patterns

Response rates for the NHSDA were stable for the period from 1994 to 1998, with the screening response rate at about 93 percent and the interview response rate at about 78 percent (response rates discussed in this appendix are weighted). In 1999, the computer-assisted interviewing (CAI) screening response rate was 89.6 percent, and the interview response rate was about 68.6 percent. A more stable and experienced field interviewer (FI) workforce improved these rates in 2000. Of the 182,576 eligible households sampled for the 2000 NHSDA main study, 169,769 were successfully screened for a weighted screening response rate of 92.8 percent (see Table E.1 at the end of this appendix). In these screened households, a total of 91,961 sample persons were selected, and completed interviews were obtained from 71,764 of these sample persons, for a weighted interview response rate of 73.9 percent (Table E.2). A total of 10,109 (15.0 percent) sample persons were classified as refusals, 4,834 (5.5 percent) were not available or never at home, and 5,254 (5.5 percent) did not participate for various other reasons, such as physical or mental incompetence or language barrier. Tables E.3 and E.4 show the distribution of the selected sample by interview code and age group. The weighted interview response rate was highest among 12 to 17 year olds (82.6 percent), females (75.1 percent), blacks and Hispanics (76.2 and 78.0 percent, respectively), among persons residing in the South (76.4 percent), and among those in nonmetropolitan areas (77.6 percent) (Table E.5).

The increase in nonresponse between the 1998 and 1999 NHSDAs can be attributed primarily to the hiring of many new and inexperienced FIs in 1999 and a larger than usual turnover. By the end of 2000, the interviewer workforce primarily consisted of experienced interviewers, and fewer were leaving for other jobs. In 1999, there were 1,997 FIs hired and trained to conduct the CAI and paper-and-pencil interviewing (PAPI) surveys. More than a third of them did not complete the survey year (37.7 percent). In 2000, the number of trained interviewers decreased to 1,356 (because only CAI interviews were conducted in 2000), and the attrition rate dropped to 29.8 percent. Both prior NHSDA experience and on-the-job experience were shown to be related to nonresponse. Previously experienced interviewers and interviewers with one, two, or three quarters of on-the-job experience were more successful at obtaining an interview.

The overall weighted response rate, defined as the product of the weighted screening response rate and weighted interview response rate, was 61.5 percent in 1999 and 68.6 percent in 2000. Nonresponse bias can be expressed as the product of the response rate (R) and the difference between the characteristic of interest between respondents and nonrespondents in the population ($P_r - P_{nr}$). Thus, assuming the quantity ($P_r - P_{nr}$) is fixed over time, the improvement in response rates in 2000 will result in estimates with lower nonresponse bias.

E.2.2 Inconsistent Responses and Item Nonresponse

Among survey participants, item response rates were above 98 percent for most questionnaire items. However, inconsistent responses for some items, including the drug use items, are common. Estimates of substance use from the NHSDA are based on the responses to multiple questions by respondents, so that the maximum amount of information is used in determining whether a respondent is classified as a drug user. Inconsistencies in responses are resolved through a logical editing process that involves some judgment on the part of survey analysts and is a potential source of nonsampling error. Because of the automatic routing through the CAI questionnaire (e.g., lifetime drug use questions that skip entire modules when answered "no"), there is less editing of this type than in the PAPI questionnaire used in previous years.

In addition, less logical editing is used because with the CAI data, statistical imputation is relied upon more heavily to determine the final values of drug use variables in cases where there is the potential to use logical editing to make a determination. The combined amount of editing and imputation in the CAI data is still considerably less than the total amount used in prior PAPI surveys. For the 2000 CAI data, for example, 3.2 percent of the estimate of past month hallucinogen use was based on logically edited cases and 5.4 percent on imputed cases, for a combined amount of 8.6 percent. For the 1999 CAI data, 1.7 percent of the estimate of past month hallucinogen use was based on logically edited cases and 4.6 percent on imputed cases, for a combined amount of 6.2 percent. In the 1998 NHSDA (administered using PAPI), the amount of editing and imputation for past month hallucinogen use was 60 and 0 percent, respectively, for a total of 60 percent. The combined amount of editing and imputation for the estimate of past month heroin use was 5.0 percent for the 2000 CAI, 14.8 percent for the 1999 CAI, and 37.0 percent for the 1998 PAPI data.

E.2.3 Imputation Error in the 1999 NHSDA Estimates

While working on the 2000 NHSDA imputations, a programming error was discovered in the 1999 imputations of recency of use, frequency of use, and age at first use for several drugs. This error resulted in overestimates of past year and past month use of marijuana, inhalants, heroin, and alcohol. Thus, estimates such as past month any illicit drug use and use of any illicit drug other than marijuana were also affected. The error was limited to cases that did not have complete recency information, where it was necessary to maintain consistency between the 30-day frequency and 12-month frequency data during the imputation process. This error did not affect lifetime use measures. Because of the sequential nature of the imputation procedures (i.e., imputed values for a substance processed early are used subsequently in the imputation of data on other substances), it was necessary to reimpute recency of use, frequency of use, and age at first use measures for all substances. Rerunning the imputations for all substances provided the opportunity to employ several minor enhancements to the imputation procedure that had been developed for the 2000 data, thereby improving consistency between the 1999 and 2000 estimates. Due to these enhancements and the random nature of the imputation process, the revised 1999 substance use estimates are slightly different from those previously published for all substances. A more complete discussion of how the imputation error was discovered and corrected can be found in Section 4 of the *1999 NHSDA Methodological Resource Book* (Grau, Bowman, Giacoletti, Odom, & Sathe, 2001).

E.2.4 Impact of Field Interviewer Experience on the 1999 and 2000 CAI Estimates

In the 1999 NHSDA Summary of Findings (Office of Applied Studies [OAS], 2000), it was reported that the large change in the distribution of experienced and inexperienced FIs between the 1998 and 1999 surveys was associated with unanticipated and unusually large increases in substance use rates for data collected using the PAPI method. The report also found that data collected from interviewers with prior NHSDA experience resulted in drug use rates that were significantly lower than rates based on data collected from interviewers with no prior NHSDA experience. As a result, the 1999 PAPI estimates presented in the above-mentioned OAS report were based on analysis weights adjusted to measures representing the 1998 FI experience distribution.

Along with fielding PAPI data, the 1999 NHSDA marked the beginning of the use of CAI methods. Data were solicited from over 66,000 respondents in 50 States and the District of Columbia that year. Analysis of 1999 and 2000 CAI data was done to determine the impact of FI experience on drug use estimates (PAPI data were not collected in 2000). Overall, it was found these interviewer effects still remained although they were not as pronounced as found in the PAPI data. Based on these findings, it was not necessary to adjust the CAI analysis weights as was done with the 1999 PAPI data. A more detailed explanation of this analysis and its findings can be found in Appendix B of the 2000 Summary of Findings (OAS, 2001).

E.3 Incidence Estimates

The average annual numbers of marijuana initiates and rates by State were obtained using small area estimation (SAE) methods applied to the pooled 1999-2000 survey data and are, therefore, different from incidence estimates reported in the other reports. NHSDA State estimates of each substance use measure are produced by combining an estimate of the measure based on the State sample data with the estimate of the measure based on a national regression model applied to local-area county and Census block group/tract-level estimates from the State. The parameters of the regression model are estimated from the entire national sample. Because the 42 smaller (in terms of population) States and the District of Columbia have smaller samples than the eight large States, estimates for the smaller States rely more heavily on the national model. The model for each substance use measure typically utilizes from 50 to 100 independent variables in the estimation. These variables include basic demographic characteristics of respondents (e.g., age, race/ethnicity, and gender), demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of the Census tract or block group (e.g., average family income and percentage of single-mother households), and county-level substance abuse and other indicators (e.g., rate of substance abuse treatment, drug arrest rate, and drug- and alcohol-related mortality rate). Population counts by State and age group are applied to the estimated rates to obtain the estimated number of persons with the substance use characteristic. Corresponding to each SAE estimate is a 95 percent prediction interval (PI) that indicates the precision of the estimate. The PI accounts for variation due to sampling, as well as variation due to the model, and is derived from the process that generates the State SAE. There is a 95 percent probability that the true value lies within the interval.

The incidence estimates discussed in this report are based on the combination of two separate SAE measures, calculated from the pooled 1999-2000 data:

- number of marijuana initiates during the past 24 months, and
- number of persons who have never used marijuana.

Each of these measures is generated independently using SAE, by State and age group. The following formula was used to generate the average annual rate of first use of marijuana for each State:

$$\text{Average annual incidence rate} = 0.5 * \{\text{Number of initiates in past 24 months} / [(\text{Number of initiates in past 24 months} * 0.5) + \text{Number of persons who never used}]\}.$$

For diseases, the incidence rate for a population, *IR*, is defined as the number of new cases of the disease, *N*, divided by the person time, *PT*, of exposure (i.e., $IR = N / PT$). The person time of exposure can be measured for the full period of the study or for a shorter period. The person time of exposure ends at the time of diagnosis (e.g., Greenberg, Daniels, Flanders, Eley, & Boring, 1996, pp. 16-19). Similar conventions are applied for defining the incidence of first use of a substance.

Beginning in 1999, the NHSDA questionnaire allows for collection of year and month of first use for recent initiates. Month, day, and year of birth are also obtained directly or imputed in the process. In addition, the questionnaire call record provides the date of the interview. By imputing a day of first use within the year and month of first use reported or imputed, the key respondent inputs in terms of exact dates are known. Using these respondent inputs, one can determine whether a person's first use episode occurred in the 24 months prior to the interview.

With person time of exposure measured in terms of 2-year units of time, the correct multiplier for the number of initiates in the past 24 months in the denominator of the SAE-based *Average annual incidence rate* is the average fraction of the exposure interval experienced prior to the initiation. Direct survey estimates of this average fraction of exposure experience prior to the initiation could be formed for each State-by-age-group combination, but direct estimates would be too imprecise to include in the SAE incidence rate estimation. Instead, the average fraction of exposure among initiates was assumed to be ½ of the 2-year exposure period. This approximation follows from the assumption that initiation episodes are distributed uniformly over the 2-year exposure period. Note that the "never" users at interview were all exposed for the full 2-year initiation period. The 24-month SAE incidence rates were then transformed into average 12-month or average annual rates by the ½ multiplier. Alternatively, one can view the final multiplication by ½ as transforming the person time units of exposure in the denominator of the rate from the number of 2-year exposure units to the number of 1 person year of exposure.

E.4 References

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Table E.1 Weighted Percentages and Sample Sizes for the 1999 and 2000 NHSDAs, by *Screening Result Code*

	1999 NHSDA		2000 NHSDA	
Screening Result	Sample Size	Weighted Percent	Sample Size	Weighted Percent
Total Sample	223,868	100.00	215,860	100.00
Ineligible cases	36,026	15.78	33,284	15.09
Eligible cases	187,842	84.22	182,576	84.91
Ineligibles	36,026	100.00	33,284	100.00
Vacant	18,034	49.71	16,796	50.76
Not a primary residence	4,516	12.90	4,506	13.26
Not a dwelling unit	4,626	12.70	3,173	9.33
All military personnel	482	1.22	414	1.21
Other, ineligible	8,368	23.46	8,395	25.43
Eligible Cases	187,842	100.00	182,576	100.00
Screening Complete	169,166	89.63	169,769	92.84
No one selected	101,537	54.19	99,999	55.36
One selected	44,436	23.63	46,981	25.46
Two selected	23,193	11.82	22,789	12.03
Screening Not Complete	18,676	10.37	12,807	7.16
No one home	4,291	2.38	3,238	1.82
Respondent unavailable	651	0.36	415	0.24
Physically or mentally incompetent	419	0.24	310	0.16
Language barrier - Hispanic	102	0.06	83	0.05
Language barrier - other	486	0.28	434	0.27
Refusal	11,097	5.92	7,535	4.14
Other, access denied	1,536	1.08	748	0.45
Other, eligible	38	0.02	7	0.00
Other, problem case	56	0.03	37	0.02

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 and 2000.

Table E.2 Weighted Percentages and Sample Sizes for 1999 and 2000 NHSDAs, by *Final Interview Code among Persons Aged 12 or Older*

	1999 NHSDA		2000 NHSDA	
Final Interview Code	**Sample Size**	**Weighted Percent**	**Sample Size**	**Weighted Percent**
Total Selected Persons	89,883	100.00	91,961	100.00
Interview Complete	66,706	68.55	71,764	73.93
No One at Dwelling Unit	1,795	2.13	1,776	2.02
Respondent Unavailable	3,897	4.53	3,058	3.52
Breakoff	50	0.07	72	0.09
Physically/Mentally Incompetent	1,017	2.62	1,053	2.57
Language Barrier - Spanish	168	0.12	109	0.08
Language Barrier - Other	480	1.46	441	1.06
Refusal	11,276	17.98	10,109	14.99
Parental Refusal	2,888	1.01	2,655	0.88
Other	1,606	1.53	924	0.86

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 and 2000.

Table E.3 **Weighted Percentages and Sample Sizes for 1999 and 2000 NHSDAs, by *Final Interview Code among Persons Aged 12 to 17***

	1999 NHSDA		2000 NHSDA	
Final Interview Code	**Sample Size**	**Weighted Percent**	**Sample Size**	**Weighted Percent**
Total Selected Persons	32,011	100.00	31,242	100.00
Interview Complete	25,384	78.07	25,756	82.58
No One at Dwelling Unit	322	1.09	278	0.86
Respondent Unavailable	872	3.04	617	2.05
Breakoff	13	0.03	18	0.05
Physically/Mentally Incompetent	244	0.76	234	0.76
Language Barrier - Spanish	15	0.03	10	0.03
Language Barrier - Other	58	0.18	50	0.20
Refusal	1,808	5.97	1,455	4.52
Parental Refusal	2,885	9.50	2,641	8.35
Other	410	1.33	183	0.59

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 and 2000.

Table E.4 Weighted Percentages and Sample Sizes for 1999 and 2000 NHSDAs, by *Final Interview Code among Persons Aged 18 or Older*

	1999 NHSDA		2000 NHSDA	
Final Interview Code	**Sample Size**	**Weighted Percent**	**Sample Size**	**Weighted Percent**
Total Selected Persons	57,872	100.00	60,719	100.00
Interview Complete	41,322	67.41	46,008	72.92
No One at Dwelling Unit	1,473	2.25	1,498	2.16
Respondent Unavailable	3,025	4.71	2,441	3.69
Breakoff	37	0.07	54	0.09
Physically/Mentally Incompetent	773	2.85	819	2.78
Language Barrier - Spanish	153	0.13	99	0.09
Language Barrier - Other	422	1.62	391	1.16
Refusal	9,468	19.41	8,654	16.22
Parental Refusal	3	0.00	14	0.01
Other	1,196	1.55	741	0.89

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 and 2000.

Table E.5 Response Rates and Sample Sizes for the 1999 and 2000 NHSDAs, by Demographic Characteristics

	1999 NHSDA			2000 NHSDA		
Demographic Characteristic	Selected Persons	Completed Interviews	Weighted Response Rate	Selected Persons	Completed Interviews	Weighted Response Rate
Total	**89,883**	**66,706**	**68.55%**	**91,961**	**71,764**	**73.93%**
Age in Years						
12-17	32,011	25,384	78.07%	31,242	25,756	82.58%
18-25	30,439	22,151	71.21%	29,424	22,849	77.34%
26 or older	27,433	19,171	66.76%	31,295	23,159	72.17%
Gender						
Male	43,883	31,987	67.12%	44,899	34,375	72.68%
Female	46,000	34,719	69.81%	47,062	37,389	75.09%
Race/Ethnicity						
Hispanic	11,203	8,755	74.59%	11,454	9,396	77.95%
Non-Hispanic, white	63,211	46,272	67.98%	64,517	49,631	73.39%
Non-Hispanic, black	10,552	8,044	70.39%	10,740	8,638	76.19%
Non-Hispanic, all other races	4,917	3,635	59.28%	5,250	4,099	67.31%
Region						
Northeast	16,794	11,830	64.03%	18,959	14,394	71.68%
Midwest	24,885	18,103	69.63%	25,428	19,355	73.23%
South	27,390	21,018	70.93%	27,217	22,041	76.38%
West	20,814	15,755	67.47%	20,357	15,974	72.68%
County Type						
Large metropolitan	36,101	25,901	65.15%	37,754	28,744	71.77%
Small metropolitan	30,642	22,612	69.98%	31,400	24,579	74.96%
Nonmetropolitan	23,140	18,193	74.97%	22,807	18,441	77.58%

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 and 2000.

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Appendix F: Other Sources of Data

Appendix F: Other Sources of Data

A variety of other surveys and data systems collect data on substance use. It is useful to consider the results of these other studies when discussing the National Household Survey on Drug Abuse (NHSDA) data. In doing this, it is important to understand the methodological differences between the different surveys and the impact that these differences could have on estimates of substance use prevalence. This appendix briefly describes several of these other data systems, including their results.

In-depth comparisons have been done of the methodologies of the three major federally sponsored national surveys of substance use by youths (i.e., the NHSDA, the Monitoring the Future [MTF] study, and the Youth Risk Behavior Survey [YRBS]). In 1997, a comparison between the NHSDA and the MTF was published (Gfroerer, Wright, & Kopstein, 1997). And in 1999–2000, a series of papers comparing different aspects of the three national surveys was commissioned by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS). Under contract with the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation, Westat of Rockville, Maryland, identified and funded several experts in survey methods to prepare these papers, which were published in a special issue of the *Journal of Drug Issues* (Hennessy & Ginsberg, 2001). The major findings of this study were as follows:

- The design, implementation, and documentation of all three surveys are of high quality. The surveys exhibit no flaws in the execution of basic survey procedures.
- The goals and approaches of these three surveys are very different, making comparisons between them difficult. The surveys differ significantly in terms of populations covered, sampling methods, mode of data collection, questionnaires, and estimation methods.
- Estimates of substance use are generally highest from the YRBS and lowest from the NHSDA. The NHSDA probably produces lower rates because it is done in the home, whereas the other two surveys collect data in school classrooms, away from parents and other family members.
- NHSDA prevalence rates may also be lower because of the NHSDA's requirement of thorough parental consent prior to youth participation. The greater parental involvement in consent procedures in the NHSDA, compared with the two school surveys, may suppress reporting by youths of substance use.

F.1 Other National Surveys of Illicit Drug Use

Monitoring the Future (MTF). The MTF is a national survey that tracks drug use trends and related attitudes among America's adolescents. This survey is conducted annually by the Institute for Social Research at the University of Michigan through a grant awarded by the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA). The MTF and the NHSDA are the Federal Government's largest and primary tools for tracking youth substance use. The MTF is composed of three substudies: (a) an annual survey of high school seniors initiated in 1975; (b) ongoing panel studies of representative samples from each graduating class that have been conducted by mail since 1976; and (c) annual surveys of 8th and 10th graders initiated in 1991. In 2000, for all three grades combined, there were 435 public and private schools and about 45,000 students in the sample. The students completed a self-administered questionnaire during a regular class period (Johnston, O'Malley, & Bachman, 2001).

Comparisons between the MTF estimates and estimates based on students sampled in the NHSDA have generally shown NHSDA substance use prevalence levels to be lower than MTF estimates, with relative differences being largest for 8th graders. The lower prevalences in the NHSDA may be due to more underreporting in the household setting as compared with the MTF school setting. The MTF does not survey dropouts, a group generally shown (using the NHSDA) to have higher rates of use (Gfroerer et al., 1997). However, the direction of trends has generally been similar between the two surveys. Both surveys showed significant increases in illicit drug use among adolescents between 1992 and 1996. Comparisons of NHSDA and MTF results for 1999 and 2000, based on NHSDA data collected during January through June to control for seasonality, generally show similar trends in the prevalence of use of illicit drugs (see Tables F.1 to F.4).

Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS). The YRBS is a component of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS), which biennially measures the prevalence of six priority health risk behavior categories: (1) behaviors that contribute to unintentional and intentional injuries, (2) tobacco use, (3) alcohol and other drug use, (4) sexual behaviors that contribute to unintended pregnancy and sexually transmitted diseases (STDs), (5) unhealthy dietary behaviors, and (6) physical inactivity. The YRBSS includes national, State, territorial, and local school-based surveys of high school students. The 1999 national school-based survey used a three-stage cluster sample design to produce a nationally representative sample of students in grades 9 through 12. The 1999 State and local surveys used a two-stage cluster sample design to produce representative samples of students in grades 9 through 12 in their jurisdictions (CDC, 2000). The 1999 national YRBS sample included 15,349 students in grades 9 through 12 in the 50 States and the District of

Columbia. The students completed a self-administered questionnaire during a regular class period.

In general, this school-based survey has found higher rates of alcohol, cigarette, marijuana, and cocaine use for youths than those found in the NHSDA. Data from the most recent YRBS indicated a general leveling of drug and alcohol use between 1997 and 1999. The 1999 data showed steady prevalence levels for both past month marijuana and alcohol use among 9th through 12th graders. The NHSDA data showed a similar trend for alcohol use, but a significant decrease in marijuana use among 12 to 17 year olds during this time period. Although the two surveys generally have shown similar trends, the prevalence estimates are much higher in the YRBS (i.e., 26.7 percent for the YRBS vs. 7.0 percent in the paper-and-pencil interviewing [PAPI] version of the 1999 NHSDA for past month marijuana use). This is likely due to the difference in the age groups that are sampled and the dissimilarity of the study designs (school-based vs. home-based).

National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health (Add Health). In 1994–1996, Add Health was conducted to measure the effects of family, peer group, school, neighborhood, religious institution, and community influences on such health risks as tobacco, drug, and alcohol use. The survey also asked about substance abuse (alcohol, tobacco, and illicit drugs). The survey consisted of three phases. In Wave 1, roughly 90,000 students from grades 7 through 12 at 145 schools around the United States answered brief questionnaires in 1995–1995. Next, interviews were conducted with about 20,000 students and their parents in the students' homes. In Wave 2, the students were interviewed a second time in their homes in 1996, 1 year later. Wave 3 consists of reinterviews of respondents from Wave 1 that were scheduled to begin in July 2001. Survey results from Waves 1 and 2 indicated that nearly one third of teenagers had smoked marijuana; moreover, 6.9 percent of 7th and 8th graders used marijuana at least once in the past month as did 15.7 percent of 9th through 12th graders (Resnick et al., 1997).

Partnership Attitude Tracking Study (PATS). In November 2000, the Partnership for a Drug-Free America (PDFA) released results from the 2000 PATS, an ongoing national research study that tracks drug use and drug-related attitudes among children, teenagers, and their parents. In the 2000 PATS, 7,290 teenagers in grades 7 through 12 completed self-administered questionnaires. The study showed that there has been a statistically significant decline in overall drug use for adolescents in these grades. The most significant declines were in marijuana use among teenagers. Lifetime use declined from 44 percent in 1997 to 40 percent in 2000; there was also a significant decline in past month use, from 24 percent in 1997 to 21 percent in 2000 (PDFA, 2001). In comparison, the 2000 NHSDA reported that 7.2 percent of youths aged 12 to 17 used marijuana in the past month. This is a slight, but not statistically significant, decline from

1999. From 1997 to 1999, however, the NHSDA PAPI showed a significant decline in past month marijuana use among 12 to 17 year olds (from 9.4 to 7.0 percent). The major difference in these prevalence estimates is likely to be due to the different study designs. The youth portion of PATS is a school-based survey, which may elicit more reporting of sensitive behaviors than the home-based NHSDA.

PATS also found a positive trend in teenager attitudes about marijuana. In 2000, 43 percent of teenagers believed that marijuana will make them lonely (up from 38 percent in 1998). In addition, 54 percent of teenagers in 2000 believed that marijuana will make them act stupid or foolishly (up from 51 percent in 1998). The results of the study also indicated that fewer teenagers see marijuana all around them (47 percent, down from 59 percent in 1997), and fewer believed that most people will use the drug (36 percent, down from 41 percent in 1997). Although not nearly as prevalent as marijuana use, the 2000 PATS survey found a significant increase in the lifetime use of Ecstasy (i.e., 3-4 methylenedioxymethamphetamine, MDMA). Lifetime use increased from 7 to 10 percent in the past year and had doubled since 1995.

National Survey of Parents and Youth (NSPY). The NSPY was sponsored by NIDA to evaluate the National Youth Anti-Drug Media Campaign of the Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP). The survey was specifically designed to evaluate Phase III of the campaign, which began in September 1999 and will run at least until 2003. The NSPY is divided into two phases. In the first phase, a sample of youths aged 9 to 18 and their parents were recruited to participate in the in-home survey. In the second phase, the respondents from Phase I participate in two additional interviews at intervals of 6 to 24 months. The recruitment phase is broken into three waves, each consisting of national cross-sectional surveys. In April 2001, ONDCP released the data from the first two waves, which were collected between November 1999 and December 2000 (ONDCP, 2001).

The first two waves of data showed a consistent pattern of association between exposure to the media campaign and positive outcomes for parents, but the data were inconclusive for youths. More conclusive data are expected at the conclusion of Wave 4. The NSPY also produces estimates of marijuana use among youths. Waves 1 and 2 of the NSPY estimate that 19.2 percent of youths aged 12 through 17 used marijuana in their lifetime. The estimates for past year and past month use were 14 and 6 percent, respectively. The corresponding 2000 NHSDA estimates for lifetime, past year, and past month use among youths aged 12 to 17 were 18.3, 13.4, and 7.2, respectively. Although the NSPY questions are shorter and less direct than NHSDA questions, the two surveys produced very similar estimates in 2000.

F.2 Alcohol and Cigarette Use Surveys

National Health Interview Survey (NHIS). The NHIS is a continuing nationwide sample survey that collects data using personal household interviews. The survey is sponsored by the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) and provides national estimates of selected health measures. The 2000 survey estimated that 23.0 percent of the population aged 18 or older were current cigarette smokers (down slightly from 23.5 percent in 1999); among males, 25.6 percent reported current cigarette smoking compared with 20.6 percent of females aged 18 or older (NCHS, 2001).

The 2000 NHSDA estimated that 26.8 percent of adults aged 18 or older were current smokers. Among males, 28.7 percent reported current cigarette smoking compared with 24.1 percent of females. These represent slight, but not statistically significant, declines from 1999. The modest difference in these prevalence estimates may be due to the way "current smoking" is defined in the two surveys. In the NHIS, current smokers are defined as those who have smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime and answer that they currently smoke, including those who smoke only on some days. In the NHSDA, current cigarette smoking is defined as any use in the past month.

Monitoring the Future (MTF). This school-based survey showed increases in smoking rates among students from 1991 to 1997. Cigarette smoking peaked in 1996 among 8th and 10th graders nationwide and in 1997 among 12th graders. Since those peak years, cigarette use has gradually declined. Current (past month) smoking rates found for 8th graders were 14.3 percent in 1991, 21.0 percent in 1996, 19.4 percent in 1997, 19.1 percent in 1998, 17.5 percent in 1999, and 14.6 percent in 2000. Among 10th graders, current smoking rates were 20.8 percent in 1991, 30.4 percent in 1996, 29.8 percent in 1997, 27.6 percent in 1998, 25.7 percent in 1999, and 23.9 percent in 2000. For 12th graders, smoking rates rose steadily from 28.3 percent in 1991 to 36.5 percent in 1997, but then declined significantly to 31.4 percent in 2000 (Johnston et al., 2001). The NHSDA also showed a statistically significant decline among 8th and 12th graders from 1999 to 2000. See Table F.5 for a comparison of the MTF and NHSDA cigarette use estimates.

The MTF data have indicated alcohol use among youths to be fairly stable over the past several years. Alcohol consumption in the month prior to the survey was reported by 22.4 percent of 8th graders, 41 percent of 10th graders, and 50 percent of 7th graders in the 2000 survey. Table F.6 shows how these numbers compare with NHSDA estimates. Although the NHSDA estimates are lower, they show the same stability in teenager alcohol use as the MTF. Binge drinking, defined in the MTF as consuming five or more drinks in a row sometime in the prior 2 weeks, also remained steady over the past 3 years. In the 2000 MTF, binge drinking rates stood at 14.1, 26.2, and 30.0 percent among 8th, 10th, and 12th graders, respectively.

Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS). The YRBS found increases in longer trends for current cigarette use among students in grades 9 to 12. Current smoking rose from 27.5 percent in 1991 to 34.8 percent in 1999 (CDC, 2000). Overall prevalences of lifetime, past month, and frequent cigarette use (defined as smoking on 20 or more days of the 30 days preceding the survey) in the 1999 survey were 70.4, 34.8, and 16.8 percent, respectively. Although the NHSDA has not shown these increases in smoking among youths aged 12 to 17, the NHSDA estimates for years prior to 1994 were apparently substantial underestimates because the data were collected without private self-administered answer sheets. When the NHSDA converted to the use of these answer sheets in 1994, the smoking rate for adolescents approximately doubled. This raises questions about the accuracy of the NHSDA measurement of the trend prior to 1994, even after adjustments are made to account for the effect of the new questionnaire. Between 1994 and 1999, however, the NHSDA showed significant declines in past month cigarette use among 12 to 17 year olds. Although the rate fluctuated slightly in the years between, it decreased from 18.9 percent in 1994 to 15.9 percent in 1999 (PAPI data).

Alcohol use among 9th through 12th graders in the YRBS remained fairly stable over the past few surveys. Past month alcohol use was 50 percent in the 1999 survey, which was consistent with the estimate of 50.8 percent in the 1991 YRBS (CDC, 2001b). The NHSDA also showed steady rates of past month alcohol use for youths aged 12 to 17 during this time—21.6 percent in 1994 and 19.0 percent in 1999 (not a statistically significant change). Episodic heavy drinking (defined in the YRBS as taking five or more drinks on one or more occasions in the 30 days prior to the survey) also held steady with prevalence rates of 31.3 percent in 1991 and 31.5 percent in the 1999 YRBS. Although the corresponding 1999 NHSDA PAPI rate for 12 to 17 year olds was much lower (7.8 percent), the NHSDA also showed a level trend from 1994 to 1999.

Partnership Attitude Tracking Study (PATS). Data from the 2000 PATS showed a continuing decline in cigarette use among teenagers. For 7th through 12th graders, the prevalence of past month cigarette use was 42 percent in 1998, 37 percent in 1999, and 34 percent in 2000 (PDFA, 2001). The NHSDA also showed a significant decline in past month smoking among youths aged 12 to 17. The rates dropped from 14.9 percent in 1999 to 13.4 percent in 2000. Again, the lower prevalence estimates in the NHSDA were likely due to the home-based study design.

PATS data on alcohol use remained unchanged over the past few years. The 2000 PATS found that 58 percent of teenagers reported using alcohol in the past year. The rates were 58 percent in 1998 and 59 percent in 1999. However, the study did find significant declines in past month alcohol use and binge drinking. Some 39 percent of teenagers said they had used alcohol in the past month (down from 42 percent in 1998). The binge drinking estimate decreased slightly from 32 percent in 1999 to 31 percent in 2000. In comparison, the 2000 NHSDA rates for past month alcohol use and binge drinking for 12 to 17 year olds were 16.4 and 10.4 percent, respectively. These were not significantly different from the 1999 rates.

Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS). This CDC system is a State-based telephone survey of the civilian, noninstitutionalized adult population. Adults include all persons aged 18 or older. In 2000, BRFSS collected data from all 50 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. BRFSS collects information by State on access to health care, health status indicators, health risk behaviors (including cigarette and alcohol use), and the use of clinical preventive services. The median percentage of adults reporting current cigarette use in 2000 was 23.2 percent, a slight increase from 1999 (22.7 percent) (CDC, 2001a). The corresponding NHSDA rate (26.3 percent) was not statistically different from the 1999 rate (27.0 percent). In 1999, the median percentage of adults who reported current alcohol use in BRFSS remained stable at 54.2 percent. The 2000 NHSDA estimate of 50.2 percent was also not a significant change from 1999.

National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health (Add Health). Results from the September 1994 to April 1995 of the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health (Add Health, described above) indicate that nearly 3.2 percent of 7th and 8th graders smoked six or more cigarettes per day as did 12.8 percent of 9th through 12th graders (Resnick et al., 1997). In addition, 7.3 percent of 7th and 8th graders used alcohol on 2 or more days in the past month as did 23.1 percent of 9th through 12th graders.

College Alcohol Study (CAS). The Harvard School of Public Health's CAS is an ongoing survey supported by a grant from the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation. It surveys more than 15,000 students (18 to 24 years of age) at 140 four-year colleges in 40 States. The objective of the CAS is to look at high-risk behaviors and to identify student- and college-level factors associated with these behaviors among college students. These behaviors include heavy episodic or binge drinking, smoking, illicit drug use, gun possession, violence, and other behavioral, social, and health-related problem facing America's college students today. The principal investigator is Henry Wechsler.

In 1993, the Harvard School of Public Health conducted the first CAS mail survey of students from a nationally representative sample of colleges. The study was repeated in 1997 and 1999. The survey found that the overall rate of binge drinking did not change from 1993 to 1999 (44.5 and 44.1 percent, respectively). CAS defined binge drinking as the consumption of five or more drinks in a row for men and four drinks in a row for women. The study found a sizable increase in both the number of students who binge drank frequently (22.7 percent in 1999 vs. 19.8 percent in 1993) and those who did not drink at all (19.2 percent in 1999 vs. 15.4 percent in 1993) (Wechsler, Lee, Kuo, & Lee, 2000). The 1999 NHSDA binge drinking rate among full-time undergraduates aged 18 to 22 was 43.1 percent. It is useful to note that the NHSDA defines binge drinking as five or more drinks in a row on a least one occasion in the past month for both men and women. Despite using different definitions of binge drinking, the CAS estimate and the NHSDA estimate are very similar.

F.3 Surveys of Populations Not Covered by the NHSDA

National Survey of Parents and Youth (NSPY, described above). The NSPY is distinct in that it measures drug use and attitudes among youths as young as 9 years old. Waves 1 and 2 of the NSPY showed that youths aged 9 to 11 were strongly opposed to marijuana use. The survey estimated that only 0.7 percent of youths aged 9 through 11 had used marijuana in their lifetime. The estimates for past year and past month use were 0.4 percent and 0.2 percent, respectively (ONDCP, 2001).

*Washington, DC, Metropolitan Area Drug Study (DC*MADS)*. This study was designed to (a) estimate the prevalence, correlates, and consequences of drug abuse among all types of people residing in one metropolitan area of the country during one period of time, with special focus on populations who were underrepresented or unrepresented in household surveys, and (b) to develop a methodological model for similar types of research in other metropolitan areas of the country. Sponsored by NIDA and fielded in 1991 and 1992, the project focused on hard-to-reach populations, such as homeless people, adult and juvenile offenders, new mothers, and drug abuse treatment clients, or different aspects of the drug problem (e.g., adverse consequences of drug abuse). DC*MADS provided a replicable methodological approach for developing representative estimates of the prevalence of drug abuse among all population subgroups, regardless of their residential setting, in a metropolitan area. The key domains in DC*MADS were homeless people, institutionalized persons, and the household population. A major finding of DC*MADS was that, when data are aggregated for populations from each of the three domains, the overall prevalence estimates for use of drugs differ only marginally from those that would be obtained from the household population alone (i.e., from the NHSDA), largely because the other populations are very small compared with the household population. However, a somewhat different picture emerged when the numbers of drug users were examined. Adding in the nonhousehold populations resulted in an increase of approximately 14,000 illicit drug users compared with the corresponding estimates for the household population. About 25 percent of past year crack users, 20 percent of past year heroin users, and one third of past year needle users were found in the nonhousehold population (Bray & Marsden, 1999).

Department of Defense (DoD) Survey of Health Related Behaviors Among Military Personnel. This survey series has been under way since 1980. The 1998 DoD survey included 17,264 active-duty Armed Forces personnel worldwide who anonymously completed self-administered questionnaires (Bray et al., 1999). For the total DoD, during the 30 days prior to the date that a survey was completed, heavy alcohol use declined from 20.8 percent in 1980 to 15.4 percent in 1998; cigarette smoking decreased from 51.0 percent in 1980 to 29.9 percent in 1998; and use of any illicit drugs declined from 27.6 percent in 1980 to 2.7 percent in 1998. For the latest survey, military personnel exhibited significantly higher rates of heavy alcohol use than their civilian counterparts (14.2 vs. 9.9 percent) when demographic differences between the military and civilian populations were taken into account (civilian data were drawn from the 1997 NHSDA and adjusted to reflect demographic characteristics of the military). Differences in military and civilian heavy alcohol use rates were largest for men aged 18 to 25. Among this age group, the military rate was nearly twice as high as the adjusted civilian rate (26.9 vs. 14.9 percent). In contrast, military personnel showed lower rates of cigarette use (29.1 vs. 32.8 percent) compared with civilians, a finding that seemed largely due to an increase in smoking among civilians rather than a significant decrease among military personnel since the prior survey in 1995. Similarly, rates of illicit drug use in the military were significantly lower than those observed for the comparable civilian population when demographic differences between the military and civilian populations were taken into account (2.6 vs. 10.7 percent). Differences in illicit drug use between the military and civilian populations were more pronounced for males than females. For males aged 18 to 55, 2.8 percent of those in the military used drugs in the 30 days prior to survey compared with 11.4 percent of the civilian population (adjusted). For females aged 18 to 55, 1.9 percent of those in the military used drugs in the 30 days prior to survey compared with 6.2 percent of the civilian population (adjusted). Nearly all military personnel reported having been tested for drugs since joining the military.

Surveys of Inmates in State and Federal Correctional Facilities. These 1997 surveys sampled inmates from a universe of 1,409 State prisons and 127 Federal prisons for the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS, 1999). Systematic random sampling was used to select the inmates for computer-assisted personal interviewing (CAPI). The final numbers interviewed were 14,285 State prisoners and 4,041 Federal prisoners. Among other items, these surveys collected information on the use of drugs in the month before the offense for convicted inmates. Women in

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State prisons (62 percent) were more likely than men (56 percent) to have used drugs in the month before the offense. Women were also more likely to have committed their offense while under the influence of drugs (40 vs. 32 percent of male prisoners). Among Federal prisoners, men (45 percent) were more likely than women (37 percent) to have used drugs in the past month. Male and female Federal prisoners were equally likely to report the influence of drugs during their offense (23 percent of male and 19 percent of female prisoners). The survey results indicate substantially higher rates of drug use among State and Federal prisoners (BJS, 1999) as compared with the household population.

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Table F.1 Percentages Reporting Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month Use of *Marijuana* among 8th, 10th, and 12th Graders in the NHSDA and MTF: 1999 and 2000

	Survey			
	National Household Survey on Drug Abuse (NHSDA) (January-June)		Monitoring the Future (MTF) Study	
Time Period, by Current Grade Level	1999	2000	1999	2000
Lifetime Use				
8th grade	10.9	9.2	22.0	20.3
10th grade	27.7	26.9	40.9	40.3
12th grade	41.4	37.1	49.7	48.8
Past Year Use				
8th grade	8.1	6.8	16.5	15.6
10th grade	21.6	20.0	32.1	32.2
12th grade	29.7	26.8	37.8	36.5
Past Month Use				
8th grade	4.5	3.3	9.7	9.1
10th grade	10.7	10.1	19.4	19.7
12th grade	16.4	15.4	23.1	21.6

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

-- Not available.

[a] Difference between estimate and 2000 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level.

[b] Difference between estimate and 2000 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level.

[c] Difference between estimate and 2000 estimate is statistically significant at the .001 level.

Sources: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 and 2000; University of Michigan, Monitoring the Future Study, 1999 and 2000.

Table F.2 Percentages Reporting Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month Use of *Cocaine* among 8th, 10th, and 12th Graders in the NHSDA and MTF: 1999 and 2000

	Survey			
	National Household Survey on Drug Abuse (NHSDA) (January-June)		Monitoring the Future (MTF) Study	
Time Period, by Current Grade Level	1999	2000	1999	2000
Lifetime Use				
8th grade	0.8	0.9	4.7	4.5
10th grade	3.2	3.2	7.7	6.9
12th grade	7.5	5.4	9.8	8.6
Past Year Use				
8th grade	0.3	0.7	2.7	2.6
10th grade	1.9	2.8	4.9	4.4
12th grade	4.6[a]	2.5	6.2[a]	5.0
Past Month Use				
8th grade	0.2	0.1	1.3	1.2
10th grade	0.7	0.9	1.8	1.8
12th grade	1.2[a]	0.3	2.6	2.1

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

-- Not available.

[a] Difference between estimate and 2000 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level.

[b] Difference between estimate and 2000 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level.

[c] Difference between estimate and 2000 estimate is statistically significant at the .001 level.

Sources: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 and 2000; University of Michigan, Monitoring the Future Study, 1999 and 2000.

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Table F.3 Percentages Reporting Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month Use of *Inhalants* among 8th, 10th, and 12th Graders in the NHSDA and MTF: 1999 and 2000

	Survey			
	National Household Survey on Drug Abuse (NHSDA) (January-June)		Monitoring the Future (MTF) Study	
Time Period, by Current Grade Level	**1999**	**2000**	**1999**	**2000**
Lifetime Use				
8th grade	10.8	9.7	19.7[a]	17.9
10th grade	10.6	10.2	17.0	16.6
12th grade	12.2	9.5	15.4	14.2
Past Year Use				
8th grade	4.5	3.8	10.3	9.4
10th grade	4.5	3.5	7.2	7.3
12th grade	4.8	3.7	5.6	5.9
Past Month Use				
8th grade	1.4	0.8	5.0	4.5
10th grade	0.8	0.7	2.6	2.6
12th grade	1.2	0.8	2.0	2.2

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

-- Not available.

[a] Difference between estimate and 2000 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level.

[b] Difference between estimate and 2000 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level.

[c] Difference between estimate and 2000 estimate is statistically significant at the .001 level.

Sources: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 and 2000; University of Michigan, Monitoring the Future Study, 1999 and 2000.

Table F.4 Percentages Reporting Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month Use of *Hallucinogens* among 8th, 10th, and 12th Graders in the NHSDA and MTF: 1999 and 2000

	Survey			
	National Household Survey on Drug Abuse (NHSDA) (January-June)		Monitoring the Future (MTF) Study	
Time Period, by Current Grade Level	1999	2000	1999	2000
Lifetime Use				
8th grade	2.7	2.3	4.8	4.6
10th grade	7.8	7.3	9.7	8.9
12th grade	13.6	12.2	13.7	13.0
Past Year Use				
8th grade	1.7	1.6	2.9	2.8
10th grade	5.4	4.9	6.9	6.1
12th grade	8.7	6.8	9.4[a]	8.1
Past Month Use				
8th grade	0.4	0.2	1.3	1.2
10th grade	1.4	1.6	2.9[a]	2.3
12th grade	2.4	1.9	3.5[b]	2.6

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

-- Not available.

[a] Difference between estimate and 2000 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level.

[b] Difference between estimate and 2000 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level.

[c] Difference between estimate and 2000 estimate is statistically significant at the .001 level.

Sources: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 and 2000; University of Michigan, Monitoring the Future Study, 1999 and 2000.

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Table F.5 Percentages Reporting Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month Use of *Cigarettes* among 8th, 10th, and 12th Graders in the NHSDA and MTF: 1999 and 2000

	Survey			
	National Household Survey on Drug Abuse (NHSDA) (January-June)		Monitoring the Future (MTF) Study	
Time Period, by Current Grade Level	**1999**	**2000**	**1999**	**2000**
Lifetime Use				
8th grade	31.0[c]	25.0	44.1[c]	40.5
10th grade	49.9	46.7	57.6[a]	55.1
12th grade	61.8[c]	53.7	64.6	62.5
Past Year Use				
8th grade	19.0[c]	13.9	--	--
10th grade	31.2	28.4	--	--
12th grade	46.3[c]	34.8	--	--
Past Month Use				
8th grade	9.4[a]	6.9	17.5[c]	14.6
10th grade	20.0	18.4	25.7	23.9
12th grade	34.0[c]	26.8	34.6[b]	31.4

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

-- Not available.

[a] Difference between estimate and 2000 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level.

[b] Difference between estimate and 2000 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level.

[c] Difference between estimate and 2000 estimate is statistically significant at the .001 level.

Sources: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 and 2000; University of Michigan, Monitoring the Future Study, 1999 and 2000.

Table F.6 Percentages Reporting Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month Use of *Alcohol* among 8th, 10th, and 12th Graders in the NHSDA and MTF: 1999 and 2000

	Survey			
	National Household Survey on Drug Abuse (NHSDA) (January-June)		Monitoring the Future (MTF) Study	
Time Period, by Current Grade Level	1999	2000	1999	2000
Lifetime Use				
8th grade	34.6	31.8	52.1	51.7
10th grade	58.8	56.9	70.6	71.4
12th grade	72.3	71.4	80.0	80.3
Past Year Use				
8th grade	25.9	23.5	43.5	43.1
10th grade	49.2	46.3	63.7	65.3
12th grade	62.8	62.5	73.8	73.2
Past Month Use				
8th grade	9.1	9.1	24.0	22.4
10th grade	23.4	23.1	40.0	41.0
12th grade	38.6	37.1	51.0	50.0

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

-- Not available.

[a] Difference between estimate and 2000 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level.

[b] Difference between estimate and 2000 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level.

[c] Difference between estimate and 2000 estimate is statistically significant at the .001 level.

Sources: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 and 2000; University of Michigan, Monitoring the Future Study, 1999 and 2000.

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DHHS Publication No. (SMA) 02-3732
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